





## THE COMMON COUNCIL.

## A PLEASANT SITE OFFERED FOR THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Common Council met Monday night with President Bond in the chair; present Councilmen Moody, Luke, Fenno, Rantlett, Roffe, Hale, Hyde, Richardson, Forknall, Rice, Hall and Hamblen.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

## MR. HAGAR'S DEATH.

The following communication was received:

Gentlemen of the City Council:—It is my sad duty to communicate to you official information of the death of Isaac Hagar, Esq., for nearly fifty years connected with the public service of the town and city of Newton. As representative to the General Court, member of the school board, selectman, and chairman of the board of assessors, Mr. Hagar brought to the service of his fellow-townsmen judgment, intelligence and a rare old-fashioned integrity. It seems fitting that appropriate notice should be taken by you of the sad event.

## HEMAN M. BUNK, Mayor.

Councilmen Moody, Hale and Fenno, with such aidmen as may be appointed, were appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions.

Business from the board of aldermen was disposed of in concurrence.

The state inspectors sent in a lengthy communication, ordering certain changes in the ventilation of the Davis, Franklin, Hamilton, Lincoln, Mason and Prospect school houses.

Mr. E. C. Dudley of Newton Centre sent in a communication, stating that he had seen in the papers notice of a petition for the removal of the almshouse from its present location, and he gave notice that he had a lot of land on Chestnut street, Upper Falls, adjoining the estate of Willard Marcy, of about 7 acres, high and dry, and containing some fruit trees. The letter was referred to the special committee on the removal of the almshouse.

Councilman Hamblen presented a petition for a fire alarm signal box on the corner of Centre and Bennington streets.

Councilman Hyde presented an order for the laying of a water main on Walnut street, from in front of Mr. Crane's property to Lombard street, without the usual guarantee, at an expense of not to exceed \$1,000, and asked that it be referred to the water board.

He said that at present Newton Highlands was supplied with water direct from the main pipe from the water works and was left for part of each day without water. The proposed main would connect two dead ends and this would give an abundant supply at all times. The matter had been before the council several times but so far nothing had been done.

Councilman Luke asked if it was customary to lay a main without a guarantee.

Councilman Hyde said that it had been done at several times, but the land by which the main passed was valuable and would probably soon be built upon, so that the city would have a revenue from it. Referred to the water board.

Councilman Forknall presented a petition for a fire alarm signal at Nonantum, signed by J. L. Ballantyne and a large number of others. He said that such a petition had been presented before, and had been recommended by ex-Mayor Kimball in '86, and again in '87. It was not desired so much for fire as for school purposes. The no-school signals on stormy days could not be heard in Nonantum, and the children had to travel some distance to school, and to wait outside until it was time for school to begin, and then return home wet through. The druggists complained loudly of the annoyance caused by the children trooping into their stores, to find out if the schools would be in session, and a letter from one of them was read. The police also could not tell the location of a fire, save by telephoning to City Hall for information, and so could not be present promptly at a fire if it occurred in their district. Some of the people there said it was high time Nonantum should have some of the benefits of the rest of the city, and that it should have something else than a watering trough. The petition was referred to the fire department committee.

Councilman Luke presented the petition of I. H. Snow, to have the gas lamp replaced in front of his store. The post had been paid for by private subscription on condition that the city maintain the lamp, but when the electric light was introduced the lamp was taken away. The electric light did not reach to that distance, however; referred to the lamp committee.

Councilman Fenno presented two orders from the Water Board, one for \$5,000, authorizing the board to expend \$5,000 in the purchase of stock and supplies, and the other to spend \$3,000 for water metres. The board then adjourned.

## FUNERAL OF MR. ISAAC HAGAR.

## A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE SERVICES IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The funeral of the late Mr. Isaac Hagar took place from St. Mary's Episcopal church, Newton Lower Falls, Sunday afternoon, and there was a very large attendance at the services, including past and present members of the city government and many citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. George W. Shinn, D. D., rector of the Grace church, and appropriate selections were rendered by the choir. The city of Newton sent a beautiful floral design, and other tributes were sent by relatives and friends of the deceased. Dr. Shinn paid a loving tribute to Mr. Hagar's memory. He alluded to his long and useful life as a citizen in this community. Looking over the records of this parish, said the speaker, I find his name associated very early in life with church work and the name of his father also. Those of the family have always been doing something worthy of their name and the Hagars have been loved and respected here. It is appropriate that citizens from all parts of the city and citizens representing the various branches of the city government should gather here today to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a good man. For a long time he was a faithful officer of the city we love, a man of thorough integrity, in whose hands the interests of the city were safe and secure. He faithfully administered the public trusts which were confided in him, and it is fitting that we should gather here about his remains as

an evidence of the respect we entertain for a man of such steadfast character and honesty. He was a sincere Christian, not one, perhaps, who indulged in religious conversation, but a true follower of Jesus Christ. We know this from the simplicity of his character. He was a real man whose religion was worked out in his daily life.

He will not be forgotten. Those who survive will remember his worth and the lesson of his life will be a reminder to us of the qualities especially needed to develop good citizenship. We shall be reminded that there are duties of citizenship that are sacred and his name shall represent all that is worthy and sacred in citizenship. Isaac Hagar's name will be revered. He was an honest man who performed his public work as he did his own personal work. But not this alone, for he raised the social, religious and business tone of the city in which he lived. It is idle to boast but we can feel a just pride in our city and how lovely it appears in our eyes in comparison with other places. It is such simple, earnest lives and Christian character that has developed this condition in our city and we may hope that it may still be developed until Newton shall be the pride of the Commonwealth.

His life has ended. He has passed into another world. It is but a continuance of the present life. It is the present life with the sin taken out of it. His real work has commenced for he has gone into a world where there is real work to be done, a world where they work for God and carry out his purposes with a greater purity than is possible here on earth. Shall we call him back? Ah, no! he has reached the haven of joy. Let us so live that when we pass away it may be said of us as has been said of him, he performed his work faithfully and well and God has called him home.

At the conclusion of the address the choir sang "Rock of Ages," after which the remains were viewed by those who knew him and loved him well, and the casket was then borne to the family lot in St. Mary's cemetery for interment. The Episcopal burial service was read at the grave. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. F. C. Hyde, George Hyde, Julius L. Clark, E. T. Viswall, Rufus M. Moore, Samuel Jackson, John A. Gould and Dr. Crehore.

Among those present at the services were noticed Mayor Burr, ex-Mayor Spence, Aldermen Chadwick and Kenney, Councilmen Wiswall, Moody and Rantlett, City Treasurer Kenrick, City Clerk Kingsbury, City Auditor Otis, City Messenger Wellington, City Marshal Richardson, Chief Henry L. Bixby, W. E. Fuller, superintendent of streets, W. S. French, agent of the board of health, Messrs. J. W. Dickinson, C. E. Parker and Thomas Emerson of the school board, Messrs. H. B. Coffin, S. M. Jackson, G. A. Miner, A. A. Savage, Bernard Early and Eugene Fanning of the board of assessors. Prof. D. B. Hagar, principal of the Salem state normal school, George A. Walton, ex-Councilman Hunt and Atherton, Rev. A. A. Lawrence, Miss S. M. Dunklee, treasurer, and Mr. Francis Murdock, auditor, of the Newton Savings Bank, and many others.

## WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

## SUPT. SEEVER AND MR. J. W. DICKINSON DISCUSS MANUAL TRAINING.

An interesting meeting of the West Newton Lyceum was held in Nickerson's Hall, Monday evening. The attendance was the largest of the season and the music was an undoubted attraction that brought many to the meeting. Several selections were given by the Alpha Banjo Club and the players were enthusiastically received, being called upon in response to encores several times. A guitar and banjo duet was a pleasing number and the numbers rendered by the club were exceptionally fine. The lecture was delivered by Mr. E. B. Drew who spoke upon "Chinese Etiquette." Good manners, said the lecturer, form a part of the education of the Chinese, and politeness in society is observed with much formality. Women, of course, do not enter Chinese society. My own position is that of a mandarin, simply an official of the government. It is my duty to make calls of an official character and also receive calls. In my position, I am not obliged to wear any uniform or in any respect become the Chinaman aside from speaking their language and exchanging the usual formalities of society. In China, New Year's day is observed and it is the custom to make calls, even your servants coming to wish you a happy new year. They also wish you future success, may you get rich, be promoted and blessed with children. When the caller is of the higher class, he sends in his visiting card but if the callers are subordinate officials they send in a visiting card on which is inscribed all of their names in small written characters. When the subordinates are admitted into the presence of a higher official, they generally stand in a row and at a signal all drop on the knee, but are at once requested to arise. A few words of compliment are passed and the visit is at an end. Before an official of very high rank it is customary to drop on the knee three times and knock the forehead nine times. The mandarin when he makes a call is conveyed in a chair and sends his messenger into the house with his cards, and, in return, receives a card from the person within. This is a mere form of politeness that is interchanged. If the person to whom they send their card desires that you should come in, he indicates his wish by saying that he desires a "face to face" visit. The other form is termed a visit in person. The sedan chair in which you travel is very light and is covered with woolen material or silk of various colors, according to rank. A very high official will have 8 bearers. My own chair was borne by 4 men and officials of inferior grade had only 2 bearers. If I desire to visit a Chinese official it is proper for me to send my card, announcing that I will call upon him at such an hour. If agreeable, the official will send you word that he will "keep the path" for you, meaning simply that he will make preparations to receive you. Attended by two servants you start for the great man's residence. One servant goes ahead with the card and you stop at the entrance. When you are admitted, you pass through numerous great gates and court yards till you reach the door of the yamen on which are painted hideous figures. Here the chair stops until the great man gets ready to receive you and while you wait numerous persons will look into your face and pass comments up to you till you feel like a hyena in a cage. Soon, however, you hear the word "ching" and three sets of

doors open simultaneously and your chair bearers run you in to the apartment where you find an usher who stands with your card and soon conducts you to the reception room. When the great man enters you immediately arise and both bow together. He motions you to be seated and indicates the seat of honor. The servant brings in a tray on which are two cups of tea. He takes one in both hands and raises it high over his head, gradually lowering it and placing it in front of you. You must watch to see when he sits down for both must be seated at the same time. The conversation is formal. You must never ask him about his wife, but you can ask him what is his honorable name, his honorable age, and the name of his native honorable province. He will reply in deprecatory language that he had lived usefully for 40 years. But if the conversation drifts into a serious channel, you will find the Chairman as intelligent and astute as any other race. At the time for departure both rise together. If your host accompanies you, it is necessary to back into your chair as it would be a breach of politeness to turn your back to him. When you are seated your host can then turn around and go back.

At the conclusion of the lecture selections were finely rendered by the banjo club, after which Mr. E. P. Seaver, superintendent of the Boston schools, opened in the discussion of the question "Resolved, That manual training or instruction in the use of tools should be included in the system of public education." He said that he had advocated instruction in the use of tools in one department of the public schools, at least for several years. This was a desirable improvement in the system of public education, if we can enlarge the opportunities for boys 14 years of age and upward. We need a new kind of high school, a school that will particularly teach the mechanic arts. This want of boys has not been met under the present high school system, and such training is of great advantage to boys preparing for active life. If our boys desire to become lawyers, physicians, ministers, or to enter the learned professions, the high school helps them toward those professions. The high school also helps the boys who intend to enter into commercial life. There is a third class of boys who do not care to enter the learned professions or commercial life. They will follow an occupation in which a knowledge of the mechanic arts will be of high service, in fact, indispensable. It is a method of teaching that has been clearly demonstrated a success, and instruction in the use of tools ought to be given to all boys in the high school age. Statistics show that the number of boys who would find such a school useful would be greater than the ordinary high school. A chief reason that may be urged is that such teaching is in accordance with the philosophy of education. The manual training school is in reality a kindergarten school for boys of the high school age and the advantages derived from the kindergarten system of teaching are very great. The kindergarten in Boston was dropped after a trial and pronounced a failure, but it was the efforts of Mrs. Shaw, who increased the kindergarten schools in Boston from 1 to 17, keeping them for 10 years in successful operation at her own expense, receiving only rent free from the city, it has proved a clear demonstration that the tools were a success and there was very little difficulty last year in obtaining funds to maintain the system of kindergarten teaching in connection with the schools of Boston.

Mechanic art schools are equally successful, and the district is coming to realize that it is proper to urge the authorities to establish such schools in connection with the development of the system of public life education.

Hon. J. W. Dickinson, secretary of the State board of education, opened the argument in the negative. He said that Mr. Seaver did not advocate instruction in the use of tools in the elementary training, but advocated it for boys of the high school age. With that, said the speaker, I can fully agree. Our public common school work is likely to be confused because we do not keep in mind the end for which the public schools are maintained. The ends are first, to teach a little clear, distinct and real knowledge; second, to inculcate a right method of pursuing studies in regular school; third, to bring about a right mental development that has trained the observation. In order for a pupil to know a thing, that thing must be brought into his presence. He can attain ideas from natural objects, discovering the character by his own observation. Instead of studying rules of language, the language itself should be put into the hands of the pupils to analyze, study and eventually master. The minds are trained to activity in this way—taking living things, developing the powers of observation. The speaker then told of a boy who was educated in this manner, who went through Harvard and stood very high in history, chemistry and the languages. After going through Harvard he went to work in a mill, commencing in a mental occupation, and rising rapidly until he became head overseer and finally superintendent. He learned more in three days than others in the mill in three weeks. He had been trained to observe, and that is the most practical thing in public education, to train the mind so that when a thing is put before a pupil his mental powers will at once grasp its character. What we want in our schools is that general intelligence that will enable our boys to take hold of anything and succeed.

## "THE CAMBRIDGE FIELD."

WHAT COL. POPE SAYS ABOUT THE NEW GROUNDS.

"The Cambridge Field," as we shall probably call our new grounds," said Col. Pope, "will not be ready for occupation until next year. The new bridge will not be open until late in the fall, and therefore we cannot calculate with certainty upon its being ready at any fixed time. I have not the least doubt that the idea will prove the greatest success. I with others have felt for a long time that an athletic field of this kind has been wanted, and the time is now ripe to provide for it. We are fortunate indeed in having as superintendent such a man as Mr. Henry E. Ducker, whom I regard as one of the ablest men in this line in the country. All of his great triumphs have been gained by his own efforts. He has never had the backing that we will be able to give him. I should not be surprised to see on the occasion of our first great triumph in this city the greatest crowd that ever attended a race meeting here. We are already receiving communications asking for the use of the grounds. The Institute of Technology, for instance, has no play ground, and will be but too glad to avail itself of the advantages that we can supply on our new field. This apartment, too, to the many preparatory schools in Boston. Mr. Ducker will take up his

residence here at an early date, and make preparations for the opening of the grounds. We shall pay especial attention to cycling, and when we hold our first grand meeting we hope to present the cream of the riders on the other side. Inducements will be offered to have the best men in the world come here, and we will give them a track worthy of their efforts. Mr. Ducker's ability in preparing tracks is well known, and will be unexcelled in the country.

Popstar—I was just conversing with a gentleman whose name I do not know. Perhaps you can tell me who he is, Mrs. Lopstar. Mrs. Lopstar—I am inclined to think it was my husband. Oh, by the way, what was he talking about? "Well, about himself, chiefly." "Oh, yes; that was Charlie, sure enough."—[Yankee Blade.]

"There, what do you think of that?" asked an irate storekeeper of McSwiggan, whose son Johnny had broken several windows with snow-balls. "It is a painful sight," replied McSwiggan, "and it shall be painfully impressed upon Johnny." Then he paid for the damage and went home to look for a strap.—[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.]

Young girl (at fortune teller's)—What? I'm going to marry a poor laborer and live in a shanty and have 17 children? It's outrageous! My friend Sarah had her fortune told here, and you said she was to marry a prince and live in three castles. Huh! Here's your quarter. Fortune teller (with dignity)—Your friend Sarah got a 50-cent fortune, miss.—[Philadelphia Record.]

**The Population of Newton**  
Is about 20,000, and we would say that at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

## One of Many.

Victory, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1887.  
Mr. O. G. Woodward, Dear Sir: Send me 1/4 gross Kemp's Balsam, 50c size, and a few samples. I certainly know that Kemp's Balsam is the best remedy I have ever used. I have used it for cough and lung remedies on my shelves, and Kemp's Balsam sells to one best of all. Respectfully yours, F. E. Cobb. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1. Sample bottle free. 131t

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## OK-LA-HO-MA.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THIS DELECTABLE LAND.

(Written for the GRAPHIC.)

We all remember the proposition made last fall to use the troublesome surplus of the Mills bill. Perhaps the author of the suggestion has pictured to himself Oklahoma Bill as a stalwart savage in feathers and war-paint carrying confusion with him, wherever he goes. He certainly has created strife in Congress during the last dozen years, and the end is not yet.

But what is Oklahoma? Open the Atlas to the map of the United States and note the position of Indian Territory, just south of the geographical center of our country. Here is a region more extensive than Illinois, nine times as great as our own commonwealth. The land has a genial climate and a fertile soil watered by innumerable streams. Valuable timber lands are found, and rich mineral deposits await only hands to remove them and convert them into wealth. The whole north-western corner is a fine grazing region. This site for an empire is to-day peopled by some 70,000 Indians; in how few years may there not be a million whites gathered in thriving towns, or covering the whole land with fields of waving grain? These 70,000 Indians form seventy or more distinct tribes, but five-sixths of them or more belong to what are called the five civilized tribes. These Indians are farmers and cultivate thousands of acres of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc., in the eastern part of the territory. But though they actually occupy only a third of the territory, they own the whole of it according to treaties made in 1830 and later. In 1866 and at different times since, they have granted to the United States the right to settle friendly tribes upon their lands, but they did not thereby give up their ownership to the lands so occupied. Some of this land given into the care of the United States has never received new comers. Just in the heart of the territory lies such an unpeopled region, in area greater than Rhode Island. Better timbered and watered than the surrounding region, it long ago received from the Indians the name of Beautiful Land—Oklahoma. Naturally enough the people of Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas have long looked upon these fertile and untenant acres with covetous eyes. It is said that five thousand people are living in tents and wagons just over the border waiting permission to people the wilderness. Our army has been obliged to use the strong arm to keep out the settler from what seemed his rightful home. It is safe to say at a guess that in every Congress since 1870, or earlier, at least one bill has been proposed to open these lands to white settlement.

As early as 1877 it was proposed to make the whole region into a regular organized territory. The bill offered, provided also for the rapid conversion of all the Indians from alien wards into legal citizens. As late as 1889 the proposition is made, simply to appoint a Commission who shall treat with the Indians and arrange that they shall all, civilized and uncivilized, make their homes in the eastern two-thirds of the territory, leaving the western third only for Congress to make into an organized Territory. And on the 6th of the present month Senator Blair suggested that it might be well to reserve the region called Indian Territory for the negroes, and to form a great negro commonwealth in the West. Before speaking of the provisions of the Act, which has just been passed by the House of Representatives and may come up at any time for consideration in the Senate, let us look a moment at the accompanying diagram.



MAP OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

1. Oklahoma—Beautiful Land.  
2. No Man's Land.  
3. Civilized Tribes.  
4. Cherokee Land.  
5. Nonadmit Tribes.

The region marked 1 is the Oklahoma country. Almost all the different bills presented to Congress have provided for extending this enormous and significant name to the whole of new territory to be organized large or small. The little piece numbered 2 is called No-Man's Land. It is not a part of the Indian lands but is simply a piece of territory somewhat larger than Connecticut ceded to the United States by Texas in 1860. It is to form part of the new Oklahoma, and to-day contains a white population of thirty or forty thousand.

The portion to the right, number 3, is occupied, as has been already indicated, by the five civilized tribes, and several other very small Indian nations whom they have permitted to settle among them. This region will not be included in Oklahoma; the Indians will be left to manage their own affairs with only such supervision as is necessary to prevent civil discord, or disturbances on the border. The area of the region is about equal to the area of the New England States without Maine. The only railroad in Indian Territory passes through this section from north to south.

What is called the Cherokee outlet is shown at 4. This is a good grazing country, and is leased to certain cattle men by the Cherokee nation. It was originally granted to that tribe simply for the purpose of affording them an opportunity to visit the great hunting grounds of the west. It is scarcely necessary to say that the lands are never used for that purpose now. It is contended with some show of reason, that the Cherokees have no right to lease this land; and the present bill declares all such leases void. This clause in the bill is said to be the cause of much of the opposition to the bill; the great cattle men desiring to continue so profitable a contract as the lease of these 6,000,000 acres for a mere song, less than three cents an acre per year.

The southwestern corner, 5, is sparsely inhabited by various tribes, some farmers, some hunters, but all having more or less claim to the land.

The present Oklahoma Bill provides

for the creation of a regularly organized territory, to be called Oklahoma, out of all the lands marked 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. No-Man's Land is already open to settlers. The Cherokee Outlet, Oklahoma proper (1) and the land south and west of Oklahoma proper, are to be purchased by settlers from the Indians who own them; this implies settlers desirous to purchase and Indians willing to sell. Settlers will be forthcoming—fifty thousand, they tell us, are watching the chance. Are the Indians willing to sell? During this very month the Creeks have offered to transfer to the government, for the regulation price, (\$1.25 an acre) over four thousand square miles, including almost all of the "Beautiful Land" and much territory beside. This offer, if accepted by the Government, will not in any way affect the rights of the Creeks in their present homes in 3. It is the design of the bill that arrangements of a similar nature shall be made with all Indians residing upon or having claims upon any part of the regions numbered 1, 4 and 5. If any of these Indians choose to receive their individual share of the tribal lands and become citizens of the new commonwealth they are permitted to do so. If any tribe prefers to hold its land as at present and will not consent to division of land, sale of land nor removal to some other region of the land held by those Indians becomes a reservation in the territory—differing not at all from reservations at present existing in all the territories.

In a word, if the bill should become a law, and its provisions should be gradually carried out, it will not be many years before there will be added to the Union a great agricultural state—Oklahoma—the "Beautiful Land,"—with an area as great as Ohio. East of this state would be the Indian Republics working out in their own way the problems of civilization.

Having followed the debate in Congress very carefully and thoroughly examined the provisions of the bill, one must conclude, I think, that the measure is as wise and as safe a measure as can at present be obtained. Great railroad companies, cattle syndicates and land speculators will not be able to defraud the government, the Indians or the settlers; nor will the settlers themselves find it possible to find homesteads except by fair remuneration to the owners—the Indians. The power of the government under this bill, especially of the President, will be very great. He can, and we believe he will, see that justice is done to the Indians, in the opening to settlement of this new country. It is scarcely possible that a better bill can be framed and passed soon, if this should be rejected by the Senate; and to delay the work is to increase the difficulty of accomplishing it well. Eight of Massachusetts' representatives voted for the measure, among them, Mr. Burnett; the vote was against it, one was absent. We shall await with great interest the views of that staunch friend of the Indians, Henry L. Dawes.

**Thirty-Four Truants in Newton.**  
The committee on education gave another hearing on so much of the Governor's message as relates to truant schools on Tuesday. Those most interested against the present law requiring county truant schools were represented by Maj. Raymond of Salem. City Solicitor Berry of Lynn spoke against any change in the present law.

Secretary Dickinson of the State board of education spoke at length against any change of the law. A truant, he said, is a child wandering about the streets growing up in ignorance, and not subject to parental control. As a fact there are more or less truants in every town. It was supposed there were none in Newton, but 34 were found there. For these children no adequate school facilities are yet provided, although for many years attempts have been made in this direction. In 1870 an act was passed under which towns were required to provide places of restraint for such children. In 1892 the age of truants was made from 7 to sixteen and a fine of \$20 was imposed, or he could be sent to some place of restraint. In 1873 the age was made 7 to 15, as it now stands. It was also provided that three or more towns might require the county commissioners to establish a county truant school. In 1881 county truant schools were authorized. In 1886 Agent Walton of the board found there had been 250 truants confined in 20 towns. The number of truants reported is as follows: Berkshire county, 17; Franklin, 9; Hampshire, 12; Hampden, 21; Worcester, 37; Middlesex, 80; Essex, 61; Suffolk, 97; Norfolk, 24; Bristol, 25; Plymouth, 19; Barnstable, 7; Dukes and Nantucket, 1 each. Mr. Dickinson then spoke of the good results that would come from such schools, and urged that education was much cheaper than crime, even from the financial standpoint. Salem and Lawrence have truant schools of their own, but should not be released from helping one for the county. Truancy is increasing and the counties must provide suitable schools.

## Grade Crossings.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:—

"All things tend to extremes," says the philosopher.

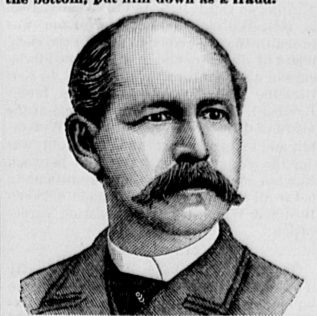
At Newton, Newtonville and West Newton are three crossings of the Albany road at grade and two others between them. At these five crossings, much of the time with no care at all, no serious accident has occurred since the road was opened that would not have been prevented by a man each side of the rails; and with the automatic notice of the approach of trains, the gates, and a man at each side, no further protection is needed to-day or in the future. Yet we see by your last paper that the railroad commissioners recommended the immediate abolition of these crossings by sinking the roads at an average of 12 feet and varying the grade of the streets an average of 7 feet, and at an estimated cost of thirteen hundred thousand dollars. This amount at interest, the annual interest of which at 5 per cent would be sixty-five thousand dollars, all for nothing, or at least for no sufficient reason.

The chief loss of life or property from the railroad comes from collisions, derails, etc., not from the crossings. The ride from Boston to Newton beside the beautiful Charles is pleasant and cheerful beyond any other from Boston to any other place or experience. To go up and down to a half tunnel all weathers would prove a very different thing. The diagonal crossing at Allston and a crossing at Roxbury are worse than either of the Newton crossings. The state is full of grade crossings, and they will yearly be more and more. Is it wise to think of measures so radical and costly before trying those more natural?

COMMON SENSE.

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If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



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**\$3 SHOE** FOR GENTLEMEN.  
Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMER'S SHOE. \$2.50 KID RUBBER, CALF SHOE. \$2.50 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in America. Best and Last.

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Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write to W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.  
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How many, especially during the Fall and Winter months, are troubled with a Cough, sometimes dry and hacking, sometimes loose causing the sufferer to raise a large amount of offensive matter; this can soon be cured by using Ingalls' Throat and Lung Specific, which acts directly on the Throat and Lungs.

**Cured her Cough.**  
Mrs. JEREMIAH CLARK, Lowell, Mass., says: "Twelve years ago I first took a bottle of your Throat and Lung Specific. I had been troubled with a very bad Cough for months. A 50-cent bottle cured my Cough. Since then I have not been without it. I can heartily recommend it to any one who has a bad cough."

**Saved his Life.**  
CHAS. A. WAITT, says: "No language can express the value I attach to your Specific. I believe it saved my life."

We would cite other testimonials did we think it necessary, but a trial bottle will convince you that it is all we represent. Give it a trial.

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**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.**  
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

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January 1, 1889.

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We have obtained the services of **MRS. J. W. KNOWLES**, of Newtonville, a Cutter of high standing.

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Ladies' Kid Button \$1.80, former price, \$2.50. Ladies' St. Goat Button, \$1.75, former price, 2.25. Ladies' Rubbers, 20cts. former price, 35. Gents' Button Bal. & Cong. \$2.00, regular \$3.00.

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**Gas Light Company.**

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**JAMES H. NICKERSON, Treasurer.**

**ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.**

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Received after Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains a specialty.

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Best and Most Modern Improved Facility for Laundering by Steam.

Without injury to clothing of any description. Send postal and team will call for and deliver work.

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Of Every Description

—TO THE—

**GRAPHIC,**

285 WASHINGTON ST., 285

Read from the Great Marblehead, Mass. fire, Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888.

Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris & Co.'s safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 23d inst. the safe was subjected to very intense heat for 36 hours, and upon its being opened, to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition, with the exception of the leather on one book which was against the wall of the safe, while the writing on every leaf was as clear as if it had been when it was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good, clear condition. In case I rebuild I shall feel that I can do no better than to use again what has served me well in this fire. In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not as well as this one, although that fire was not as bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the book, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,  
(Sgn.) HENRY O. SYMONDS.

P. S. Dec. 28.—I have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

—  
Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.

Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, On Aug. 9th, 1887, we had one of our large make of safes in our Waltham, N. H. factory, which went through a very hot fire and stood the test. Again on Dec. 23, 1888, in the Marblehead conflagration another of your make stood the test and all its contents found in good condition, even a gross of matches.

Under the circumstances we can safely recommend your make to all.

Yours truly,  
(Sgn.) F. W. & I. M. Monroe.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 28, 1889.

Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, On opening our safe which we purchased from you some two years ago, we found everything in perfect condition. The situation of our safe caused it to be exposed to intense heat for a number of hours.

As soon as we are ready to purchase we will call and select another of your make.

Yours very truly,  
J. M. Cropley & Bros.

Over 100,000 in Use.

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Repair pieces of all patterns furnished at short notice. General jobbing done in a thorough manner.

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**Finest Dress Shirts with Collar and Cuffs attached, \$2.25.**

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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 80.

The GRAPHIC is printed and mailed Friday afternoons, and is for sale at all News Stands in the Newtons, and at the Boston &amp; Albany News Room, Boston Depot.

ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## MANUAL TRAINING.

The West Newton Lyceum had a red-letter night at this week's meeting, and certainly furnished a valid excuse for its existence by the attractions it offered. Mr. E. B. Drew's lecture on Chinese etiquette was a very valuable and interesting paper, and the discussion between two such prominent educators as Mr. E. P. Seaver, superintendent of the Boston schools, and Mr. J. W. Dickinson, Secretary of the State Board of Education, was a notable one. The subject of manual training is one of the most important educational questions now before the public, and the leading educators feel that some change should be made in our public school system, which will tend to give results more satisfactory to the great majority of scholars and parents.

In the debate, Mr. Seaver represented the progressive sentiment of the day, with which he is fully in sympathy, and his experience at the head of the Boston school system enables him to speak with a certain amount of authority. He set forth the needs of that great majority of boys who intend neither to enter college, nor to go into the learned professions, and who get little substantial benefit from the present system of High School training. It is the greatest good of the greatest number that should be considered in our public school system, and the college preparatory schools are so excellent and so numerous that it is hardly worth while to give so much of the High School course to preparatory work.

The introduction of manual training would teach the pupils to think for themselves, while the great fault of the present system is that it resembles the mode of fitting fowls for market. The latter are crammed with food to the point of suffocation, just as the pupils are crammed with facts, and although the memory is overburdened, the other powers of the mind are but seldom called into use. The examination of any high school curriculum will show plainly enough the truth of this statement.

Mr. Dickinson appeared for the conservative educators, and he has had so much to do with the establishment of the present system that it is only natural he should have a favorable opinion of it and be disinclined to any change. It has no doubt worked excellently in special cases, any system would have worked well in special cases, but it is not the exceptionally bright pupils who should be considered, but the average pupil, who needs all the advantages that can be given him.

Manual training is sure to come, as well as other improvements in our public school system. In every other department of life vast changes for the better are being made and old fashioned methods are no longer suitable for our schools.

One cannot help thinking what an ideal condition of things would be reached if some wealthy city, such as Newton, should persuade such a leading educator as Mr. Seaver to take entire charge of its school system; elect a school committee of progressive men to support his efforts, and let him make over the system into what it should be. It would prove a paying experiment, as every parent with children to educate would want to live there, and the fame of its schools would extend through the nation. The great trouble with the schools in most towns, is that the time of the management is so taken up with petty and unimportant details, that the higher interests of the schools are not considered. This is a case where the old adage about faking care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves does not apply. Minds that have been trained by years of practice to see only the penny side, become unable to take any larger view, and the pound side appears to them only as a blank wall. In our schools, of all places, large minded and generous men are an indispensable necessity, if we aim after the highest success.

SENATORS HOAR and DAWES have received several hundred letters remonstrating against the increase of duty on tin-plates, and asking that they be put on the free list. There is at present no manufacturer in this country who would be benefited by the tax, while many industries would be ruined by it as it would mean an increase of price on all canned goods, on every article of tin-ware used in the kitchen, on every foot of tin used on roofs, on furnace pipes, etc. They

ask the Senators to whom this increase of tax will be paid, to the United States Treasury, or to private parties to induce them to undertake the manufacture, and if they think unemployed Americans would be hired to make them or the well-fitted Welshmen who now almost monopolize the industry, in spite of efforts to start it in other parts of England and on the continent. The Senators are asked to answer through the press.

As there is no probability of the Senate bill ever becoming a law, there is no immediate danger of an increase in the price of tin-plate, but the interests of the great majority of people who are consumers should be considered before that of the problematical few who might be benefited by the starting of such an industry here. The greatest good to the greatest number is what should guide legislators, and the appeal shows the danger of thoughtless meddling with established conditions in obedience to a theory. The canning establishments of this country alone employ more labor and have more capital at stake than any tin plate manufacturers could have in many years, and it is only fair to consider the interests of those already in the field.

The Boston Journal afforded a fine example of previousness the past week, in its editorial onslaught on Civil Service Commissioner Thompson, for alleged participation in election outrages in the South. It was a very vigorous editorial but, unfortunately, it was not based on the facts. Stories of Southern election outrages are a good deal like other sensational stories, when investigated, and sensible people are rather tired of the cheap political talk in regard to them. It never results in action and is not intended to. Every one who has spent any time in the Southern states realizes that the white people of the South have a very serious problem on their hands, and that large numbers of voters there are not fit to be trusted with the ballot. We have had enough Riddlebergers in Congress, and rather than submit to such an infliction again, most people would decide that tissue ballots were justifiable. It is a favorite subject with politicians, for it can be discussed without previous study, unlike the tariff; it does not cut off the spoils of office, like civil service reform, and it is always safe to denounce any abuse that is practiced some thousands of miles away, although there may be much greater ones nearer home. If the politicians had any practical remedy to suggest, all these denunciations might be of some use, but denunciation is their only stock in trade.

The Constitutional Prohibition Amendment is receiving some vigorous discussion, and so far there are few papers that openly advocate it. The Congregationalist, with the experience of Rhode Island before it, with every desire to banish the saloons from our streets, is "not able to share that confidence which so many, whose public spirit and enlightened philanthropy we profoundly respect, feel in the salutary results of the adoption of such an addition to our Constitution." The Lowell Courier thinks the law could hardly be expected to be more effectual in Massachusetts than Rhode Island, and that in the large cities it would mean free rum. It also says that "in the smaller cities and towns there is prohibition now, and always can be, much better under the laws of to-day than is likely to be under the constitution."

Templeton, the Boston correspondent of the Hartford Courant, finds that the radical prohibitionists "have no faith that the amendment is to be adopted. In this class are the Rev. Dr. Miner, Judge Pitman and some others. They are the ablest men, and the best orators, but they have long been inimical to the Republicans, and are reluctant to engage in any work under their lead."

The House has taken back water and acceded to the request of Mr. Abner C. Goodell, commissioner of province laws, asking for an investigation of sensational stories against him. This is rather a defeat for Speaker Barrett, as his papers have been almost the only ones to publish the ridiculous trash, and there is no doubt but that Mr. Goodell, who has done such admirable work in publishing the province laws will be completely exonerated. It is rather beneath the dignity of the great and General Court to notice charges brought on such irresponsible authority.

OLD MEDFORD has triumphed again, and will not be divided this year. The name of the town has more historic and other associations than our neighbor which controls Morse field, and the legislators naturally shrink from doing anything that will interfere with its reputation.

MR. DICKINSON showed the necessity for county truant schools in an effective manner, before the legislative committee on Tuesday. The figures he quoted are given elsewhere and prove that some such schools are a necessity.

## Resolutions.

Mr. J. P. Cobb was to have conducted the Orange County Musical Association, at Port Jervis, N. Y., Feb. 13th, 14th and 15th, and the association, learning of the sad news of his death, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have learned with unfeigned sorrow that the final conqueror of all has taken away our beloved instructor, Joseph P. Cobb, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that we have lost a friend whose kindly heart and sterling worth endeared him to us all and whose memory we shall ever cherish; and that the cause of musical education has received a severe blow in the loss of so ardent a devotee and successful teacher of the art of music; That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the bereaved widow, the efficient helpmate of her husband in his chosen life work, and that our village newspapers be requested to publish these resolutions, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to Mrs. Cobb.

Unanimously adopted and read at the concert, GRANT B. TAYLOR, President.  
GEORGE WICKHAM, Secretary.  
February 15, 1889.

## OUR BOSTON LETTER.

From Our Special Correspondent:

A Sketch of the Old Merchants Exchange—The Legal Majority of the Albany Rail Road and Newton Directors—The Cider Clause—Legislative Doings.

THE OLD MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

It is just fifty years since the merchants of Boston decided to build an exchange for the accommodation of merchants and business men which should be superior in all its appointments to any other similar building in the United States.

The generation which knew Topli's reading room in the basement of the Old State House and the post-office above has not entirely passed away. For the times those accommodations were ample. But none so well knew that Boston was growing as did the merchants of that day. At one time the race between Boston and New York for the right to be regarded as the first commercial city was not an unequal one and in fact was largely in favor of Boston as the winning city. A year later when it was known that the Cunard Company, who started the first regular line of ocean steamers, had decided to make Boston the western terminus, nearly settled the question, and if Boston had followed up its advantage then, with the same spirit and determination that later gave to New York the right to control our domestic manufactures and spread Boston capital by hundreds of millions throughout the west, Boston would to-day have ranked New York, with all its boasted facilities as a commercial city.

The advent of the Cunard line hastened the building of the "new exchange." Robert G. Shaw then a leading merchant, was president of the new company, and had as directors the most noted merchants, bankers and business men of the day.

The corner stone was laid in August, 1842, with great pomp and ceremony, by Thomas Handasyde Perkins, the famous East India & China merchant. A little more than a year afterward the noble mercantile temple was opened. In all its appointments it more than realized the ideas and expectations of its founders. For one decade at least, and perhaps two, it maintained its glory. It was the pride of Boston and it never failed to receive the most flattering notices from distinguished foreigners. Its reading room was a marvel of architecture and convenience. The other surroundings were in proportion and for years it was a source of large income to the stockholders. I think E. P. Whipple, the critic and essayist, was the first agent of the news room, and Bob Hudson and John Smith run the news and marine department. The annual subscription was \$10.

And now it has passed into the hands of a syndicate who are to build upon its site another magnificent structure. It has been suggested by some parties that the entire front, including the magnificent pillars, should be taken down intact and set up in some vacant space, to be kept as a memorial of the past commercial grandeur of Boston. The idea is a good one and I trust it will be carried out. The last surviving member of the original board of directors is Philip S. Shelton, now over four score years of age, but who hardly looks over fifty. The box imbedded in the plinth, of the north-east corner, placed there at the laying of the corner stone thirty-seven years ago and containing a list of the original directors and stockholders' with other interesting documents, will doubtless be secured by the Bostonian Society and form one of its most valuable collections.

## THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

As I am historically inclined, let me say that the year 1889 practically represents the legal majority of the Boston & Albany railroad. By the courtesy of an old official of the Boston & Worcester Railroad, I have the farewell report to the stockholders of that corporation issued in 1888. The officers then were Ginery Twichell, Daniel Dewey, Nathaniel Hammond, Benjamin F. White, Peter T. Homer, Emory Washburn, D. Waldo Lincoln, William Claffin, George P. Upham, directors.

Ginery Twichell, president; D. Waldo Lincoln, vice president; Abraham Frith, superintendent; Horace Williams, treasurer; George S. Hale, clerk and solicitor; Edward Wilder, auditor and paymaster. Of the above I think there are living only William Claffin of the directors and George S. Hale the clerk.

The act which consolidated the Boston & Worcester and the Western railroad was approved May 24, 1867, and hereby hangs a tale. It was known for years that there was a disagreement between the Boston & Worcester and the Western railroad corporations as to terminal facilities. At intervals, the directors of both corporations desired a close connection or a union. This was put off from time to time till the Western, the larger corporation of the two, sought legislative action, and this came in the shape of a permissive bill for the union of the two corporations. Failing an agreement, the Western was not only allowed, but ordered within a certain date to make the consolidation or enter Boston from Worcester over independent tracks or unite with any other line. The alternative offered was the Fitchburg railroad to connect with this road at Weston. Had the Fitchburg railroad, under the presidency of John J. Swift, met the Western railroad on equal terms, the present history of the Boston & Albany railroad might have been different.

The real cause for the consolidation was the purchase of the franchise of the Grand Junction railroad by the Boston & Worcester. This franchise was offered to the Fitchburg railroad and refused. Hon. Emory Washburn of the B. & W. R. R., saw what was in the future, and purchased the franchise for the company.

The charter of the Boston & Worcester Railroad was approved June 22, 1834. The corporation was organized July 25, 1834 as follows: Nathan Hale, Daniel Henshaw, George Bond, Thomas Motley, Daniel Dewey, Joshua Clapp and Henry Williams, directors; Nathan Hale, President; George Morey, clerk and treasurer; John M. Fessenden, engineer.

Construction was commenced July, 1832; opened for travel to Newton, April 16, 1834; to Needham, July 3; to Hopkinton (now Ashland), Sept. 20; Weston, Nov. 15, and to Worcester, July 3, 1835. The charter of the Western Railroad Corporation was granted March 15, 1833, to the individuals then composing the board of directors of the Boston & Worcester R. R. Corporation. The corporation was organized January 4,

1836; road opened from Worcester to Springfield Oct 1, 1839, and to Albany, Dec. 21, 1841. William Jackson of Newton was probably the most efficient man on the early board of directors and had the most influence in determining the route and in settling the land damages. Later on Israel Lombard, Esq., of Newton, was one of the board of directors of the Boston & Worcester, and to his energy and foresight was due the straightening of the line between Newton and Brighton, which ultimately led to all the improvements made between Boston & Worcester by the existing corporation.

## THE CIDER CLAUSE.

One must have a large degree of charity if he supposes that the attempts before the liquor committee of the legislature to "exempt cider," meant anything. The effect was weak in its iniquity because no one believed it to be honest. If it was intended as a catch for the voters in the farming regions of the State, it was decidedly a failure.

The most sensible way for the Republican party of the State to get out of this "fix" is to candidly acknowledge that it meant nothing from the start. Prohibition from the start has been found to be inoperative. The local option law has been the best ever passed for the suppression of drunkenness in localities. Take for instance the City of Newton. Newton has always thrown a strong "no license" vote. But when it comes to the question of the constitutional prohibitory amendment, the city of Newton will doubtless go against, and for the best of reasons that localities should be the best judges, and that the control should be with communities and not under a law which at any time can be disputed before a court of justice.

I have the word of one of the most ardent temperance men in the State senate, in which he says, "I hope the people will not accept the constitutional amendment, for it will lead to the basest hypocrisy, and the violation of a law of the State that cannot be reached except through the tedious courses of the law. It may be unjust, but I believe that a majority of the leading lawyers of the State are praying that the people will accept the amendment. It will give them ample scope for the toughest kind of litigation. In fact I think I can name some half score of eminent lawyers who are itching to have the amendment passed, in order to increase their already bloated practice. When will such humbugs cease?"

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Some one the other day asked me in all good faith, if I could define the use or need of legislative committees. After an experience of nearly fifty years I was compelled to reply that I could not give the definition legally; but as a "looker on" I thought I could. With few exceptions there has not been an honest legislative committee during the past twenty years. By honest I mean rendering an opinion from self-conviction. Nearly, or quite all of these committees are arranged for before the legislature meets. The choice of president and speaker depends largely upon the distribution of committee assignment. No one supposes for an instant that any member, with the exception of the Senate or House chairman, covets the right to sit during the tedious hearings for the "honor" of the office. No! he is placed there because the party fuglers have ordered him there to take charge of certain interests.

One half of the business of the present legislature could have been disposed of a week ago had it not been for the log rolling between the committees—"you vote for this and I will vote for that"—that is the question, and yet we think we have a high-toned, disinterested legislature, whose only voice is that of their constituents! "Mistaken souls."

Wednesday closed the second month of the legislature of 1889. The record shows that on Wednesday the Senate was thirty-nine numbers short in its calendar over the calendar of the corresponding date of 1888 and that the House is twenty numbers ahead.

I think the chances now are that the committee on towns will go it strong for the division of Beverly, and the creating of the town of Beverly Farms. The whole thing is in a nutshell. The chairman told me "we are satisfied." "We have gone over the ground, and if there was ever a sure case for petitioners, the Beverly Farms people have that case. The committee has no sympathies beyond the rights of the people and in this case the sympathies of the committee and the right of the people unite on the affirmative of dividing Beverly." "So mought it be."

WABAN.

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## Charles F. Rand. REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE. MORTGAGES.

While recently perusing an Ancient Classic, [a copy of which is in the Public Library, opposite my office in Newton], I became interested in a description therein of a piece of Real Estate, and the thought struck me that it might very appropriately have been penned in reference to a plot of land I now offer for sale. The land is situated about equi-distant from the Newton Station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the Watertown Station the Fitchburg Rail Road.

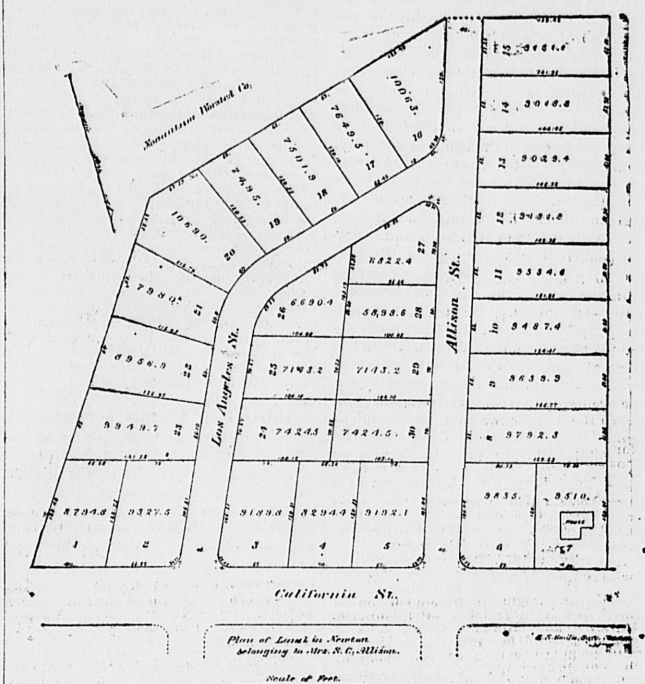
I quote verbatim:

"We have seen the land, and, behold it is very good; and are ye still? Be not slothful to go and to enter in to possess the land."

"The land which we passed through is an exceedingly good land,"

"Ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance to your children forever."

"Behold, I Set the Land before You!!"



"That ye may live: go in and possess the land."

For further particulars inquire of  
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## READFUND Number Your Houses

Scientific Lectures.  
Armory Hall.

The following Lecture Course has been arranged by the Committee on the Read Fund.  
March 7th.

Prof. J. W. REDWAY, Geographer and Author, of Phila., Pa.  
Subject—"Over the Alps and Through Italy." Illustrated with seventy views of Alpine and Glacier Scenery.

March 14th.  
GILMAN C. FISHER, Esq., Supt. Public Schools Weymouth, Mass.  
Subject—"Russia and the Russians." Illustrated with Stereoscopic Views. Mr. Fisher's extensive travels in Russia, at three different times, makes him thoroughly acquainted with his subject.

March 28th.  
Prof. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, Professor at Oberlin College, Ohio.  
Subject—"Ice Age in North America, and the Antiquity of Man." Prof. Wright will be favorably remembered by many through his interesting Course of Lectures at Lowell Institute, Boston, about a year ago. He has made a prolonged and careful study of his subject.

The Lectures will commence at 7.30  
Tickets to any or all of the lectures can be had upon application to the Read Fund Committee, Box 11, Newton, and will be sent in the order in which applications are received.

J. C. KENNEDY,  
Chairman Read Fund Committee.

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Insurance placed in reliable companies at low rates.



## NEWTONVILLE.

—Mrs. Ernest Boyden is visiting Mrs. A. L. Bates at Portland, Me.

—Mr. F. H. Hunting lost a valuable horse this week, worth \$250.

—Mr. Veranus Wentworth is building a new residence on Foster place.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Heath left yesterday for Washington and will attend the inaugural ceremonies.

—The engagement of Miss Alice Abbott of Newtonville to Mr. Geo. Martin of Watertown is announced.

—A delegation of members of Norumbega tribe visited the Waltham tribe of Red Men, Wednesday evening.

—John Dugan could not take the civil service examination for policeman on account of his age. He was 3 months too short.

—Inspector J. D. Hall visited the Newtonville postoffice, Thursday, to perfect arrangements for the lease of a postoffice location.

—Norumbega tribe of Red Men went to Watertown last evening, where the degree staff conferred the adoption degree on several candidates.

—Watches cleaned, \$1.50; mainspring, \$1.00; glasses 15 cents. All work warranted for 1 year. Hastings, watchmaker, Associates' block.

—Past Chief Patriarch W. S. French and members of Tremont Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Boston, visited the Columbian Encampment, Stoneham, Monday evening.

—In accordance with a request signed by six members of the Newton Outing club, a special meeting of this club will be held at the rooms on Monday evening, March 4th, 1889, at 8 o'clock.

—Mr. W. S. French has been appointed district deputy grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F. He has also been appointed a member of the committee on laws of the Grand Encampment.

—Michael Shehan, a very old resident, died at his late residence on Crafts street, Tuesday evening. The deceased was about 75 years of age. He was an employe of Messrs. Robinson & Stearns, tripe dealers, for many years.

—A dance was given in Tremont Hall last Friday evening under the auspices of the Newtonville Literary and Social Club. It was a very pretty party and quite a large number were present. Mr. H. P. Cook officiated as floor director.

—Mrs. Mary Wandless fell down in the Central church yard, Sunday evening, stumbling just as the electric light went out, and sustaining painful bruises. She was removed to the residence of her son, A. J. Wandless, Allston street.

—Miss Hattie Pierce, eldest daughter of Lawyer Pierce of Newtonville, gave a small and select tea party at her father's residence last week, Wednesday evening. After an excellent collation they adjourned to the Newton club rooms, where dancing was kept up to a late hour.

—The L. S. N. Whist club met at the residence of Mr. E. N. Boyden, Edinboro street, Monday evening. The delightful evening was somewhat marred for those who returned to Newton and Boston by the delay of the train, but they reached home before morning.

—Messrs. Fuller and French have leased Gov. Claflin's house, corner of Walnut and Turner streets, to J. Morrison of Boston; Gov. Claflin's house on Boylston street, to J. G. Kilburn of Newton; Mr. J. S. Stover's house on Walnut Place to E. P. Hatch of West Newton.

—Messrs. Higgins & Nickerson, having purchased the large lot of land bordering on Lowell and Edinboro streets, it is expected there will be extensive building operations in the near future, and doubtless the long-delayed opening of Foster street into Lowell, will now be accomplished.

—A surprise party was tendered to Miss Lane at the residence of Mr. W. S. Higgins, Brooks avenue, Monday evening. Numerous friends of the young lady were present and a delightful social evening was passed. Refreshments were served and the party was both successful and enjoyable.

—A special meeting of the Newton Outing Club was held Monday evening to complete the arrangements for the proposed golf and whist tournament. All who wish to enter must give their names to J. G. Kilburn, Mr. G. A. Strout, before Tuesday evening next, when the first games of the series will be played.

—Mr. J. T. Hill has made improvements in his office which has been newly fitted up and furnished. The desk is encased with a handsome cherry rail, and is decorated with handsome rugs adds greatly to the general appearance of the room. Some substantial antique oak chairs have been added to the furnishings.

—The ladies of the Methodist society gave an "Old Folks" evening, at the West Wednesday evening. The saleable, a feature of the entertainment, was quite largely patronized, and a comical little sketch entitled "An Old Fashioned Party" was presented by a company of ladies and gentlemen from West Newton.

—The new bowling alley at the Newton club house is nearly completed. It will be one of the best alleys in the city. It is 60 feet long, and an addition 22 by 22 was made to the main building in order to obtain the necessary length. The builder is Mr. H. F. Ross, and it is expected that the alley will be ready Saturday evening.

—There are special attractions now in art circles. An interesting display of pupils' work at the Art club—a fine collection of views among the Rockies, with California and Colorado scenes, Noyes & Cobb, new store, corner of Boylston and Carver streets, is alluring for its easy access and fine light. Dolls, Richards & Chase offer their art treasures.

—Miss Edith Kimball celebrated her eighteenth birthday Saturday, Feb. 23rd, by a dinner to a choice company of girl friends and the evening was passed in the indulgence of the game of hearts. Doubtless this same fair company will make sad havoc among the masculine hearts later on in life. Many a delicate remembrance attested the affection and esteem in which the fair daughter of our ex-mayor is held. "May health and happiness be hers for many a year."

—Messrs. Fuller & French have sold the 3-acre tract of land on Lowell street, formerly owned by the Fuller heirs, to Messrs. Higgins and Nickerson. This is a valuable lot of land for dwellings, and it is their intention to develop it in a way that will make Lowell street one of the most desirable streets in the city for residences. Messrs. Higgins & Nickerson have also purchased the property of Mrs. Mary M. Ropes on Washington street, adjoining Tremont hall. This estate consists of a dwelling and the paint shop occupied by John H. Williams.

—The annual reception of the Woman's Guild was given in the Universalist parlors Friday evening, Feb. 22. It was largely attended and proved an exceedingly pleasant occasion. The reception committee consisted of Mrs. Geo. Hill, Mrs. Geo. Kimball, Mrs. Henry F. Ross, and Mrs. Austin Sylvester, and the cordiality and grace with which they discharged their duties added much to the general sociability of the evening. Prof. Taylor read appreciatively two selections, Mrs. Charles Cunningham rendered several pleasing songs ("The Little He and She," charmingly so) and the piano solo were also well received. Refreshments were served by the fair hands of the daughters of the Guild on dainty china, which was an additional attraction. The evening was fine without, there were

many handsome toilets, and much sociability and cheerfulness prevailed.

—There was a large attendance in the parlors of the Newton Club Tuesday evening, when Mr. Charles N. Thomas gave his illustrated lecture entitled "Here and There in the Civil War." The stereopticon was arranged in the hall and the canvas so placed in the room that the illustrations could be seen to the best possible advantage. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. J. W. Hollis of the entertainment committee, who alluded to the purpose of the club to give a series of pleasant entertainments during the winter, to which the ladies could be invited. The lecturer held the close attention of his audience for about an hour and a half. The pictures were exceptionally fine, those of Gen. Grant, Gen. Logan and Gen. Stonewall Jackson being among the number shown. The lecturer gave a brief resume of the lives of these three men and gave many interesting reminiscences of the late war. At the conclusion of the lecture refreshments were served.

—A union temperance meeting was held in the Central Congregational church, Sunday evening. The subject for consideration was the proposed constitutional prohibition amendment. Rev. R. A. White, pastor of the Universalist church, spoke of the common objection urged against the feasibility of prohibition, alluding to the high license craze and the statement frequently made that prohibition does not prohibit. He took the ground that it would be better to have a constitutional rather than a statute law, and favored prohibition rather than high license. High license increases the revenue and decreases the number of saloons, but does not decrease the amount of liquor sold. If liquor is sold in Boston under the proposed limitation law the 500 licensed saloons will do the business that was done by the several thousand saloons before. The plan fails because it does not limit the dealer as to the amount of liquor sold or the hour as to the amount to be consumed. Other remarks upon the question were made by Rev. G. S. Butters and Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr.

## WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. Arthur R. Coe sails for England this week, to be gone a few weeks on a business trip.

—Mr. William H. Pettigrew is building a new residence on Auburn street which he will occupy when completed.

—In court since our last issue, five cases have been disposed of as follows: drunks, 4; violation of the liquor law, 1.

—A meeting of the Educational Club will be held this afternoon. Opening paper by Miss Amelia Davis, entitled "Jane Austin."

—Arrangements are being perfected for a social under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society at the residence of Mrs. Henry King.

—The Alpha Banjo club gave some very fine music in Nickerson's hall, Monday evening, at the meeting of the West Newton Lyceum.

—Arrangements for a grand dance and supper will be held at Lee's Hotel, March 13, in progress. It promises to be a brilliant success.

—Mrs. H. M. Quimby has moved her millinery establishment into handsomely furnished parlors in the rear of the old store. The new place which she formerly occupied will be rented.

—Officers Libby and Holmes assisted "Capt." Phelps in arresting Randall at the performance given by "The Players," in the City Hall, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

—There will be a Sunday school social this afternoon at the Unitarian church parlors, commencing at 4 o'clock. A supper will be served, also games and dancing for all the children.

—Newton Lodge 92, I. O. O. F., conferred the third degree upon three candidates last evening. It also admitted Rev. A. White as a member by card. The work of the degree staff was admirably executed.

—The stage at the performances by "The Players" was lighted entirely by electricity through the courtesy of the Newton Electric Light and Power Company, under the supervision of Mr. Miner Robinson.

—Rev. Nicholas P. Gilman's work on profit sharing will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., on Saturday, March 10. The first edition, the larger part of which is already engaged, will be 2,000 copies.

—Work of excavation upon the lot adjoining the Valentine estate has commenced, preparatory to the removal of the house formerly occupied by Miss Brigham. It will as before be utilized as a boarding house.

—The Woman's Educational club has sent a petition to the school board to which 92 signatures are attached calling attention to the desirability of the vacation school where the industrial arts could be successfully taught.

—The feasibility of industrial education was ably discussed by Mr. E. P. Seaver, superintendent of the Boston schools, and Mr. J. W. Dickinson, secretary of the State board of education, before the Lyceum Monday evening.

—A successful apron and necktie party was given in Good Templars' hall, Wednesday evening under the auspices of Loyalty lodge, I. O. G. T. There was quite a large number present and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

—Mr. Wm. S. Barbour, brother of Mr. Alfred L. Barbour of this ward, died at his residence in Cambridgeport on Sunday morning last. He was the city engineer of Cambridge and his death was the result of a paralytic stroke.

—A large and fashionable audience attended the second performance of "Randall's Thumb" by "The Players" in the City Hall, last evening. The performance was notable for smoothness and speed, and impersonations by the principal characters.

—John B. Wright was found guilty of breaking and entering the house of Mr. C. H. Capen, Webster street. The case was concluded before the superior court in Cambridge Tuesday and Wright was sentenced to three years in the state prison. Mr. Allen of Waltham conducted the case for the defendant and the witnesses for the government were Mr. and Mrs. Meade, Capt. Davis, Edward Ryan and Mr. Kennedy of Waltham.

—A recital will be given in the City Hall, West Newton, Wednesday evening, March 13th, under the auspices of Newton lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., for the benefit of the Massachusetts State Old Fellows' Home, by Fredie A. Metcalf, reader, of Monroe College, Oratory, assisted by E. B. Rogers, vocalist, and Fred H. Hobart, xylophone and saxophone soloist. A fine program has been prepared.

—A new door has been placed in the police station at the main entrance to take the place of the old one worn out in service. What is needed in Newton is not so much a new door for a poor lock-up, but an appropriation for a substantial police station and court house, entirely separated from the City Hall and provided with proper apartments and accommodations. Then we want the police force enlarged so that the city can be continuously patrolled and to the end that Newton may possess an efficient police service.

—A social under the auspices of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Second Congregational church was held in the church parlors last evening. At the conclusion of the social and material features in entertainment was provided and a laughable sketch presented, entitled "The District school." Miss Whitney was

the teacher and among the pupils were Mr. and Mrs. Elliot of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Trowbridge, Mr. Frank Bell and Mrs. Bell. The affair was successfully carried out and the costumes worn in accordance with the style of 17th century fashion.

The citizens are beginning to make inquiries about the proposed police signal system, and are anxious to learn when it will be put in operation. The city council has made an appropriation to cover the cost of installing the system, and the police committee are examining carefully the various systems in order to get the best thing. The works of the Ganewell committee have been inspected, also the Wilson and other systems, the committee having visited several cities in order to see the working of the various systems. The committee will probably make a definite report in the near future.

—Washington's birthday was observed by the pupils of St. Joseph's school with appropriate exercises. The girls were in old colonial dresses and sang the following songs, "America," school composition, (Washington), Frank Fitz; recitation, "Our Flag," Saul Fitz and Charles Cox; Washington exercises, boys' school composition, "Incidents of the life of Washington," Willie O'Neill; flag drill, boys of the school; recitation, "Independence Bell," Frank E. Clark; "The Boy's School," recitation, "Yankee Doodle," Willie O'Neill; dance, Virginia reel; song, "Star Spangled Banner," school. The flag drill was among the successful features of the exercises.

—A concert was given in aid of St. Bernard's Sunday school library in Nickerson's hall, Wednesday evening. There was a large audience present completely filling the hall, and the applause was frequent and generous. The program comprised the following selections: piano solo, "Polonaise," Miss M. Grimes; song, Joseph Sheehan; song, "The hat my father wore," Miss T. Redmond; recitation, "Highland fling," Miss T. O'Callaghan; minstrel, "The minstrel boy," Mr. John J. McCluskey; declamation, "Vision of Balthazar," Mr. C. P. Denon; song, selected, Mrs. M. R. O'Callaghan; recitation, "The Colleen Maids," Mr. J. J. McCluskey; song, "The sailor's hornpipe," Master W. Murphy; ballad, "O'Donnell Aboe," Mr. John J. McCluskey; song, "The little Quaker," Miss Redmond; ballad, Mrs. Marquette O'Callaghan.

—A civil service examination for members of the police force and foremen of the highway department was held in the City Hall Tuesday morning. Thirteen persons took the examination for the police force and six for foremen of the highway department. The following gives the list of persons who desire to become patrolmen and don the blue suits and brass buttons: L. F. Ashby, B. F. Burke, Ruben D. Chaplain, D. J. Conroy, E. E. Conroy, W. H. Conroy, James A. Early, H. H. Hazleton, E. W. Hodgson, W. A. Leonard, A. L. Perry, R. T. Taffe, Charles Tapley, C. R. Young. Foremen of the highway department: Henry E. Sherwin, executive officer of the board of civil service examiners. Of the applicants for the civil service examination for the police six persons had previously been examined, and some of the number were on the eligible list for appointment a year ago.

—Rev. Mr. Jaynes last Sunday, at the request of his parishioners, gave an interesting resume of his missionary work in Duluth. It is a town of 46,000 inhabitants. The town is a city of the future, a city of land civilization, like many other western places. The town has many fine churches, public buildings, hospitals and elegant private residences, with an air of stability and permanence lacking in many others. His principal work was the difficult one of building upon the ruins of an old society a new one. The religious element is a heterogeneous one, consisting of the Catholics, extreme liberals and the indifferent, the latter scattered among other churches, for want of an attractive centralizing influence. From a confederate of rock and iron, he commenced, it increased to one taxing the seating capacity of the hall in which they worshipped. He established a Unity Club Sunday school, Ladies Aid and Hospitality committee, the latter becoming an efficient power in the church as in this vicinity. He believes in centralizing the work carried on by the denomination to a small number of large churches, rather than scattering it over a large area of less important ones.

—The children's entertainment in the City Hall on the afternoon of Washington's birthday was a great success. Nearly 400 children with parents and friends attended, and the hall was completely filled with the large number present. The program was rendered by the Germania orchestra, and J. C. Wild, baritone and humorist, gave solos and comical sketches. The children from the Warren street chapel in character costumes danced the Irish reel, Highland fling, Sailor's hornpipe and the Spanish dance, and all the children marched around the hall and sang songs. The program was under the direction of Mr. Walton, instructor of music in the public schools. The selections rendered were "Marching through Georgia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "America," the latter number being repeated by request, and all joining in the rendition. E. F. Kimball explained the circumstances which led the composer to write "The Star Spangled Banner." A picture of George Washington was draped with the American flag and placed in front of the stage. A variety of games were provided for the amusement of the children, and under the direction of Miss Nora Taff, dancing, in which the young folks participated, was among the enjoyable features. The managers were Messrs. Samuel Barnard, W. Eastis Barker, Theodore A. Richards, and Mr. A. Richards. The party was managed exceedingly well, and the affair will be pleasantly remembered by the young folks who participated in the pleasures of the occasion.

—Red Banking Company—On Saturday afternoon, 23rd, the company held its ninth annual meeting in the chapel of the Congregational church. One hundred and fifty persons were present, and a large number of mothers and friends of the business of the largest meeting ever held. The west parlor was used as the banking room, where the boxes were broken open and the sums of money counted. The company's funds consisted of a missionary dialogue, in which the various nations were represented in costume. After this came regular business, the report of the year and the election of officers. An interesting letter was read from Miss Sheldon, which gave an account of the four scholars whom the money of the Red Banking Company helps to support in the Girls' High School at Adabazar in Eastern Turkey. They are all promising pupils from 14 to 18 years of age. Their names are Ediepear (Toll beater), Agavee (Dove), Farquique (Queen), and Christine. A little money goes a great way in that country. So four scholars are kept in school by the small sum sent by the children of the Red Banking Company. The four scholars have just commenced and will probably be selected for aid next year. The officers for the ensuing year were then chosen as follows: The President, Mrs. H. J. Patrick; secretary, Miss Martha Dix; cashier, Arthur L. Patrick; directors, Mrs. A. Graves, Miss Fanny B. Carpenter, Miss Lily Eddy, Miss Emma Upham, Miss Edith Leach. The pastor read a few words, and gave the aggregate amount of what the children had brought in these nine years, a sum amounting to nearly \$700. Then followed the collation, which was evidently the most enjoyable part of the exercises.

after which "Humpty Dumpty" appeared and also the "Old woman that lived in the shoe" with her numerous family. Then came marches and games, and at an early hour the happy company dispersed, taking their Red Banks, and beginning to think of another good time next year.

## AUBURNDALE.

—Mr. E. B. Haskell has gone to Florida.

—Miss Mabel Thorpe of Westbury, R.I., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Richard Rowe of this ward.

—C. G. Tinkham sold four horses this week. A handsome pair was purchased by Mr. Cushing of Weston.

—Capt. Charles T. Haskell, having sailed from Singapore three months since, is due in New York about this time.

—The Relief Corps met at Mrs. Albert Brown's, Wolcott Park, on Wednesday evening, being entertained in a most hospitable manner.

—The sad death of Mrs. J. Q. Adams, occurring less than a week after that of her little son, has cast a gloom over our village. She was one of the loveliest of women. Her husband and three daughters have all sympathy in their bereavement.

—Auburn Assembly, Good Fellows, used its new furniture at the last meeting, Monday evening, for the first time. It is a handsome oak set, and a new and pretty carpet has been added to the furnishings. One new member was admitted and 2 applications for membership were received.

—The concert in Auburn Hall, Saturday evening, March 2nd, promises to be very successful, financially and musically. Miss Convolter, recently from the Paris conservatory, taught her French and Italian at the Riverside school, Miss Fannie Barnes, the well known soprano, Prof. Morse of Wellesley College, Mr. Harry D. Young, director of music in Waltham, Mr. Wm. W. Cobb, pupil of Lang and Mr. A. B. Allen, pupil of Faelton, will all contribute their services, and the program will be interesting from beginning to end. Tickets at Mr. Carham's store and at the door. Concert begins at eight.

—A sad affliction is to be chronicled this week in the death of a son and the wife of Mr. J. Q. Adams of Hancock street. A little boy, 6 years of age died of diphtheria last Friday and was buried on the following day. Mrs. Adams died of consumption on Tuesday and the remains were interred in the North Brook field cemetery yesterday. A service of prayer was held at the late residence of the deceased and the funeral services were held at the former home of Mrs. Adams in Brookfield. She was a lady of excellent character and was much respected and esteemed. The husband, three girls and a boy survive. The sympathy of the entire community is tendered to the bereaved family in its hour of sorrow.

—The assemblage of about one hundred people at the elegant residence of Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Wednesday evening, was a notable event in Auburndale society. The program was exceptionally rich. Mrs. Clara Tourjee Nelson sang delightfully. It was a great pleasure to the friends who were present to hear her sing, as she has a sweet voice in excellent execution. Mr. Saelton's admirers had fresh cause to praise his playing, in which delicacy other than mere virtuosity was suitably blended. A parlor concert, Mr. Mah's violin playing was also most enjoyable, and Signor Rotoli, though too hoarse to sing his solos showed his complete method and faultless taste in a duet from "A Night in Venice," which he sang with Mrs. Nelson. Many beautiful costumes were worn and the young ladies who assisted in the reception after the concert, made a trio of remarkable attractiveness. The hand painted programs were a novelty, each one an artistic gem, and the guests were refreshed with delicacies under the skillful direction of the popular proprietor of the Park Hotel.

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## A ROGUES' ANCHORESS.

The doctor's wife scanned her visitor in silence. With the audacity of an out-and-out Protestant, she was revolving in her mind certain impious questions. This was the third mendicant in pious garb who had come to her door within a month, soliciting alms for the support of some far-away religious institution. Who was to assure her that the contributions she had already given would be faithfully dedicated to the purpose for which they had been given? Would the Catholics take pity upon the needy or suffering of other denominations? In her growing distrust she leaped to reckless surmises. What if these black-robed women were not "sisters" after all, but merely bold impostors, who assumed the dress of the order for the time, for their own selfish aims and purposes?

She recalled herself from her reverie with a little shudder, and her voice was hard and cold as she spoke.

"Sister Veronica, I really do not feel justified in helping your hospitals and asylums any more. I think it is time we were looking up the poor about us. There may be fellow-beings suffering in our midst without a murmur; people whose pride forbids them to appeal to public charity. I think we should be doing more nobly if we devoted our time to looking up such cases, instead of contributing to the support of distant institutions, of which we know nothing."

"Oh, madam! If others were only of your thinking!" interrupted the visitor impetuously.

"What then? I fear you would not succeed so well in your missions."

Mrs. Belden leaned forward as she spoke, and gazed curiously upward into the countenance beneath the peaked white bonnet. The momentary flutter and crimson wave which had transformed her caller's calm face passed away, leaving it cold and still in its purity.

"One must rejoice at any lessening of the great sum of human misery," was the quiet response.

The anchoress turned to go. She had not only failed in her errand, but had met with a decided rebuff; yet at the door she paused a moment, and held out a shapely white hand, which met the other's in a sympathetic grasp.

The doctor's wife stood at the window with mingled curiosity and interest, and watched her visitor depart. To her surprise, the latter did not continue up the street, but retraced her steps along the lonely path leading in the direction of the station-house. Was she then only stopping off between trains, and had she squandered the few minutes she had in which to "do" the little New-Mexican town? or had she grown hopeless of success after her first fruitless effort?

The picture of the strange woman lingered obstinately in Mrs. Belden's memory. There was something oddly familiar about her face. The very dimples in her cheeks—that a sister of charity should have dimples!—the gentle curves of chin and mouth, and the bright gleam of her eyes, unsubdued by the long and weary penance to which her pale face and wasted figure bore testimony, were all parts of a haunting and elusive memory. She wondered to what order the woman belonged. The skirt of her robe was certainly very scant and shabby, and a faint line about the bottom reminded her of the mark left on her own black silk where she had lately ripped off a plaiting. A little starch and skilful manipulation might easily convert a pillow-case into one of these large, square, limp, and after a short time, Mrs. Belden dismissed these wandering speculations from her mind, and, resuming her crazy patch-work, was soon deeply absorbed in studying the arrangement of some "samples"—alas! that woman should be capable of such duplicity!—early procured from an enterprising New York dry-goods firm.

Several months sped by, and the good lady, in spite of her creditable resolutions, had taken no active step toward ascertaining the circumstances of her neighbors. One day had been too chilly, another too windy, a third too warm, to tally forth on a charitable errand. So she had contented herself with making a few inquiries of chance visitors. She had been laughed at for her pains. It was an axiom in the New-Mexican town that no worthy and able-bodied man would ever suffer for lack of food or raiment.

There came a day when the doctor was late to his 6 o'clock supper. The table was spread in the cosy dining-room and the tea simmered on the hearth. The young house-wife, liberated between table, stove and window. The little cathedral clock on the parlor-mantel sounded the half-hour. The young wife busied herself picking off the dead leaves from a twining smilax which stood in the window—so many withered leaves do the house-plants show in that exasperating climate! The clock solemnly knelled the hour of seven. The little woman had grown too accustomed to the exactions of a physician's life to feel more than impatient. She sat down to the table alone and to her regret, but only succeeded in swallowing a cup of tea and a bit of fruit. Then she resumed her post at the window. A light rain was falling, which increased until it came in gusts and squalls, then settled into a steady down-pour.

It was after nine o'clock when she descried a dark figure hurrying up the street. The gate opened and shut with a click, and the doctor bounded up the steps of the portico, to be met with a tearful greeting on the part of his wife.

"Oh, Robert! you don't know what I have suffered. I was so cold and wet, and those dreadful men who are always shooting on the streets downtown—"

"Nonsense, child!" But his voice was shaky, and as he reached out his hand, and laid a long morose case on the table she noticed that his face was pale and drawn.

"An operation, dear? What was it?"

"He did not answer at once. Indeed, he sat down to the table and drank his cup of tea, and ate a slice or two of bread and butter, chatting meanwhile in an absent way on different topics. It was only when they had gone into the little parlor, and he had thrown himself into a great easy-chair before the glowing fire, that he recognized her question."

"A seven-year-old boy, dear. Leg crushed beneath the cars. Stood it like a hero!"

"How did it happen—the injury, I mean?"

"Shipped and fell under a backing engine. They seem to have been pretty badly off—the mother and child—and the fireman of yard engine No. 26 had been in the habit of throwing off lumps of coal for the little fellow to pick up. Yesterday he had tried to climb up before they had slowed down, and missed his footing and fell."

"How he must have suffered!"

"He never seemed to think of himself at all. Was possessed with a fear that the fireman might be blamed. Beautiful little fellow in spite of his shabby clothes. Broad white forehead, curling brown hair, and thoughtful gray eyes. Do you know I can't get rid of a certain fancy that I've seen the child before."

"Probably on the street," suggested Mrs. Belden.

"No, no. Years ago, when I was a boy, or in some of our existence."

"Where do they live?"

"I declare, Bessie, I never suspected there was such destitution in this place. You remember those wretched dug-outs on the other side of the railroad? Nothing to screen the entrance, but a piece of torn-out ten-cent cloth. We had to perform the operation by the light of a coal-oil lamp. She held it."

"The mother?"

"Yes; and never flinched. Shielded it with her hand to keep the rain from putting out the light. In all my professional experience I never saw such self-command."

"Indifference, I should call it," suggested the indignant listener.

"I don't know, my dear; I don't know. When we got through I wondered that she did not move or stir. I looked at her, and her eyes were upon the face of the unconscious child. I had to unclasp her hands from the lamp. Her fingers were cold and clammy; she was like a person in a cataleptic trance. I thought she was going to fall to the ground. But, instead—"

"Instead—what?"

"Instead, she insisted upon staying there alone to-night. Would not listen to our offer of watchers. Seemed in a hurry to get us off."

"But how can the child recover in such a place? It is criminal to leave him there."

"The citizens of Palmyra may be a trifle uncivilized, my dear, but they are not wanting in the common attributes of humanity. The boys have been busy this evening. They have rented that little house Brown's family vacated last week, and a couple of hundred dollars will be placed in the bank to-morrow to the little boy's credit."

But the citizens of Palmyra found that they had a difficult case with which to deal; face to face with the exigencies of her situation, the mother consented to move to the house made ready for her, but she drew sparingly upon the funds placed to her credit, and the magnificent inventory of everything the house contained, with a view to paying for everything as soon as she should be able. In an inconceivably short time, thanks to the reactive powers of healthy childhood, and the pure air of the elevated southern plateau, the child was able to be about the house, blithe as a little maimed bird, on his single leg and crutch. The scant sewing that the mother could procure was ill-paid, and inadequate for her needs, and she quietly opened another industry. She made a fact known that she was ready to wash the soiled linen of the town. Hop Wing, who had hitherto monopolized this industry, at prices so extravagant that he was fast rising to a position of alliance with the local aristocracy, on his peculiar province with unfledged alarm. He lowered his scale of prices and starched the bosoms of Palmyra's shirts until it became necessary to use a gimlet for the insertion of shirt-studs, but in vain. A generous tide of patronage flowed upon him, and he was soon able to do the doctor and his wife sometimes discussed the anomalous character of the woman with whom fate had brought them in contact.

"I can't quite make her out," the doctor once remarked, "to look at her one would think her incapable of feeling; that she had scarcely a human instinct. She is developing into the hardest business woman I ever saw. Yet I am inclined to think that the first night I saw her she was stimulated by courage of the highest order, heroic self-forgetfulness that conquered her physical weakness."

"I understand her perfectly," returned his wife, with prompt feminine decision; "she is constructed on a different principle from ordinary women. Some gentle instinct of sympathy—of self-forgetfulness—is wanting in her composition. I have seen her day after day, you know, my dear, and I ought to be able to judge. Though she is not a bad sort of a woman at all, she is generously conceived."

"Curious sort of a mind, isn't it—Mrs. Ruthstan? It has a very fancy sound."

"It doesn't sound like a real name at all," returned Mrs. Belden, severely; oh, she has a history behind her, and we shall know it some day, depend upon it."

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## A YOUNG WOMAN'S WOES.

The Care and Anxiety which Her Mother Felt and How Near it came to a Sad Ending.

The daughter of one of the leading lawyers of Boston a young lady of fourteen, began last summer, to complain of weakness and weariness. Her parents did not think it necessary to consult a physician, and so day after day passed, and she grew paler and weaker.

"Like a woman in the bud," something seemed to be consuming her life. Her mother sought the cause. It was not heart trouble; it seemed to be some mysterious malady. Weaker and weaker she grew until a doctor was called, but he either did not understand her case or could not reach it.

One evening the mother in reading the paper, saw an account of a young lady who had suffered just as her own daughter was suffering, and had been restored to health. More in despair than hope, the mother tried the same means, and saw her child gradually recover her health, then her vigor, and then her happiness.

This is a true story, taken from life, the name of the family being withheld to its prominence. The way by which the young lady's health was regained was by a free use of Hunt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. The next week she was able to do all the things that she had been unable to do for so long. She is now a healthy, happy girl, and her mother is a happy mother.

The frank declaration of this prominent doctor only voices the sentiment that has been gaining ground steadily, and which accounts for the popularity of the valuable compound. It is now believed by the best informed, that few women need suffer from the afflictions of their sex who use this remedy intelligently and regularly. Certainly it is verifying this in the case of all those who are so using it.

## SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the humor from your system, and make your skin clear, bright and smooth. Those Pimples and blotches which mar your beauty, are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time. If you are weak and use the great Sulphur Bitters, you will find it a great relief. It will drive the humor from your system, and make your skin clear, bright and smooth. Those Pimples and blotches which mar your beauty, are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time. If you are weak and use the great Sulphur Bitters, you will find it a great relief.

Send 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

## CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

## Greenwood's FINISHING SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

Thorough work of all systems of shorthand and penmanship. Instruction by mail or in person. Address: Greenwood's, 100 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

## AGENTS WANTED

FOR 865 PAGES OF DR. CHASE'S NEW AND COMPLETE BOOK OF HIS LIFE TIME PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

"THE CROWNING LIFE WORK" of the good "Old Doctor" CHASE, his "New and Complete" Receipt Book and Household Physician. The most useful, valuable, and best selling book in America. Our terms to agents are so large, that agents living a great distance from Detroit, get books cheaper and make more than by working for houses near them. Mention this paper.

F. B. D. CROSBY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

## TO THE PUBLIC!

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public to the following letter from the E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., and as they are continuing themselves strictly to the wholesale of the watches their business has been transferred to me.

Having relinquished the retail portion of our business, The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., take pleasure in informing Mr. Lockwood as a most competent and faithful workman and trustworthy man, and entitled to the confidence hereafter bestowed upon him by our customers and the public.

The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co.

I have in stock a full assortment of Howard and other watch movements and cases, also solid gold and seamless filled chains watch chains, etc., all of which I am selling very low. A large and carefully selected stock of French clocks which will be offered at moderate prices. Sole agent for the new watch miniatures, supplied cheerfully shown. All watch and clock repairing under my personal supervision and strictly first-class.

H. N. LOCKWOOD,

27 Bromfield Street, Boston, 163m

## CONCERNING WOMEN.

## What They are Doing for City Children.

That the elevation of the moral and intellectual status of society must be influenced to a great degree by efforts among the children is practically illustrated from time to time. The "Women's conference" of the city of New York held a meeting a few days since to discuss the subject of a "Tenement-house children's Sunday." The idea is to provide some place where the children who do not go to Sunday-school or to places of amusement may be entertained and instructed for a few hours every Sunday. To accomplish this it is proposed to make use of the public school-houses in the vicinity for several hours each Sunday. Teachers will be volunteers from the conference and everything will be conducted on a non-sectarian basis. This conference of women have been associated together for four years, and with the experience gained during that time will without doubt carry through the scheme they propose.

Another bit of practical work was recently taken up in Chicago. The women of All Soul's church have arranged a series of lectures for school children, to be given every Friday afternoon, and an invitation is extended to all. These lectures are historical, and it is intended that they shall either directly or indirectly have a bearing on studies pursued in school. Two lectures have been given; the first on "The great men of Illinois" and the second on "Slavery in the Northwest, the underground railroad and fugitive slave laws." The next will be about the Black Hawk war. A Chicago paper in its report of the second lecture says: "About 4 o'clock the lady and lassies with eyes sparkling and cheeks radiant with a bloom that a society belle would give the world to possess, came bounding into the hall, and soon there was not a vacant seat left." The young audience paid strict attention as the speaker graphically outlined the question of slavery; its spread in early days; its great importance in the '50's; the fugitive slave laws; and other points involved in the great issue. Children have a natural taste for history and we deprecate them of an important means for development while we do not give them opportunity for improving and expanding their desires.

## A Fashion.

It was noticed in this year's Salon that nearly all the French painters—and they are said to exercise a very pronounced influence upon the fashions of Paris—revealed in red-haired women. We are now informed that red-haired women will be the fashion, and as "Once a Week" puts it, "Exactly how far women will push the craze, only the wisest prophets can foresee; but it is significant that the French and English papers are teeming with advertisements of patent lotions, which are guaranteed to turn the hair a beautiful red."

## Good Manners.

If a mother does not lay aside her courtesy with her company dress, if a father is as refined in speech when the door closes after the guest as he was when they conversed together, the child will learn to be habitually polite and prudent. For good manners are better taught by example than by precept. [Western Society.]

Fine manners no code can teach. If they are conscious they become artificial, and are fine no longer. A man indeed may be taught to avoid grossness and impudence, and not mistake them for ease. The youth who puffs a cigar when he is walking with a lady, who is free and easy instead of scrupulously courteous in his address and tone, may be told that he is merely ungenteelly and vulgar; and if he choose he may correct his behavior; certainly he is better correct if the lady showed him that she required the correction. The impudence of young men generally reflects the weakness of young women. [Geo. William Curtis.]

Defect in manners is usually the defect of few perceptions, and these we cultivate in the home circle. Rudeness to those with whom we associate daily blunts the sensibilities, until, when we decide that it will "pay" to be agreeable, we have lost the power to perceive fine and delicate shades of feeling that would enable us to avoid offense and prompt us to give pleasure. [Western Society.]

## BOSTON THEATRES.

## GLOBE THEATRE.

"The Yeoman of the Guard" is in every particular a success, and has made a lasting impression upon its thousands of patrons at the Globe.

On March 4, The charming opera, "Ermine" will be presented for one week. It is considered by many of the able critics the most exquisite opera of the day. Sale of seats now going on.

## PARK THEATRE.

The announcement of Col. McCaull's Opera Company at the Park this week, playing "Ermine," seems to have struck the key note all over Boston and vicinity. The Col. has made the greatest effort of his life in selecting and bringing together his present company, and he justly deserves the many compliments that are being paid him. Next week he will produce "Faulkner," an opera equally interesting.

## BOSTON MUSEUM.

From present indications it is somewhat doubtful if all can attend the grand testimonial to be tendered Manager R. M. Field this evening (March 1). Still, two more opportunities will be given for witnessing Mr. Wallack's "Rosedale"—to-morrow afternoon and evening. Possibly the play may be continued during next week.

## HOLLIS STREET THEATRE.

Mrs. Potter, assisted by Mr. Kyrle Bell, is doing "Anthony and Cleopatra" in an entirely new and original style, which proves exceedingly attractive. Mrs. Potter seems very ambitious to excel, and in the role of Cleopatra, it is said, she has taxed every energy which might aid her to any possible advantage. The most fashionable audiences of the city are to be found at the Hollis.

## Country Editor—What are you busy with my dear? Country Editor's Wife—

I am writing some cooking recipes for your housewife's column. C. E.—Oh, yes. Giving us something nice this week? C. E.'s W.—Yes, I am giving directions how to boil a Westphalian ham in sherry and serve it with appropriate garnishings. I have also a new method for making pate de foie gras. C. E.—Indeed? Well, after you get through, dear, I wish you would try that liver and pork that I bought for dinner, for I am feeling mighty hungry. [Boston Courier.]

## NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

## List of New Books.

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| Baylor, F. C. A Shocking Example and Other Sketches  | 63.706  |
| Bazan, E. P. Los Posos de Ujio.  | 44.82   |
| Blackie, J. S. Scottish Song, its Wealth, Wisdom and Social Significance.  | 54.493  |
| Blades, W. The enemies of Books. Contents: Fire, Water, Gas and Heat; Dust and Neglect; Ignorance and Bigotry; The Bookworm; Other Vermin; Bookbinders; Collectors; Servants and Children; Postscriptum; Conclusion.         | 52.413  |
| Bolton, H. C. The Counting out Rhymes of Children; their Antiquity, Origin and Distribution; a study in Folk Lore.   | 57.206  |
| Burt, S. S. Exploration of the Chest in Health and Disease.  | 103.481 |
| Cooker, W. J. The Government of the United States.   | 84.145  |
| In this text-book the author has aimed to present the influence and conditions that rendered our Constitution a necessity, and to describe the powers and limitations of our form of government.                             |         |
| Dana, H. S. History of Woodstock, Vermont.   | 75.231  |
| Dodge, T. A Great Captains.  | 95.413  |
| A course of Six Lowell Institute lectures delivered in January, 1889. They aim to show the influence on the art of war of the campaigns of Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Caesar, Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick and Napoleon. |         |
| Fahie, J. J. History of Electric Telegraphy to the Year 1887.  | 102.477 |
| Fenn, G. M. The Wreck of the Story of a Wild Journey in New Guinea.  | 65.623  |
| Fiennes, C. Through England on a Saddle, in the time of William and Mary; being the Diary of Celia Fiennes, with Introduction by the Hon Mrs. Griffiths.   | 36.276  |
| Ford, J. L. Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States, published during its Discussion by the People, 1787-88, edited with Notes and a Bibliography.  | 86.48   |
| Graham, Wm. Essays: Historical and Biographical, ed. by his Brother, with Personal Reminiscences by W. M. T. W.  | 91.541  |
| James, W. Naval History; a Narrative of Naval Battles, Sieges, Expeditions, etc. [1793-1816]; epitomized in one volume by R. O'Byrne.  | 73.206  |
| Jefferies, R. Field and Hedgerow; being the Last Essays of Richard Jefferies.  | 33.379  |
| Kirk, J. Information for Authors; Hints and Suggestions concerning all kinds of Literary Work.   | 54.372  |
| Lillie, J. C. The Household of Glen Lolly.   | 61.675  |
| McCosh, J. and others. Problems of American Civilization; their Practical Solution the Pressing Christian Duty of To-Day.  | 84.146  |
| Rendle, W., and Norman, P. The Inns of Old Southwark, and their Associations.  | 77.104  |
| Viaud, J. (Pierre Loti.) Propos d'Exil.  | 43.89   |
| Walford, L. B. A Stiff-Necked Generation.  | 61.690  |
| White, S. J. Housekeepers and Home-makers, a Housekeeper's Manual.   | 102.481 |
| Wood, J. G. The Romance of Animal Life; short Chapters in Natural History.   | 102.483 |
| Yonge, M. Beechcroft at Rock-town.   | 66.615  |
| Youngsman, G. J. Eighteen Hundred Miles on a Burmese Tat; through Burmah, Siam and the Eastern Shan States.  | 32.392  |
| E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.   |         |
| February 27, 1889.   |         |

## Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of the Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and am able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewast, Decatur, Ohio, says: "After getting on for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Arthur Hudson's Drugstore.

Dentist (to fair customer in chair): "Are you not Miss Smith of Madison avenue?" Miss Smith (coldly): "Yes." Dentist: "I think I had the pleasure to meet you in Saratoga last summer." Miss Smith: "Indeed; you will see, sir, that you get hold of the right tooth." He got hold of the right tooth, but it came harder than any tooth Miss Smith ever had pulled. [Epoch.]

"Crushed again!" exclaimed De Smith, very despondently. "Miss Pulgrave doesn't care a snap for me after all." "Cheer up, old boy," returned Merritt; "that's all imagination. Why, hasn't she consented to accompany you to the theatre?" "Yes," he replied rather sulkily; "but when she had accepted she said she would have her dear mother come with us." [Providence Telegram.]

He Forgot One Thing. "You did not get all I asked you to, Charles," she said. "Why, yes; I bought you the perfume soap, the spoon of thread, your dress-maker, and—I declare, I quite forgot your new mousetrap." You forgot something far more important than that. I told you to be sure to remember a bottle of Ingalls' Throat and Lung Specific, and you have come home without it. I have not more than three spoonfuls in the house, and baby is so subject to croup. Do, please, go back and get a bottle."

My Wife Said. To me last night: How much do you suppose we have paid out for doctors and medicine in the last year? I told her I did not know. To doctors I have paid nothing, and five dollars' worth of Sulphur Bitters has kept health in our family. L. Andrews, 12 Bowdoin st., Boston.

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temples. I tried some of the many remedies without any relief. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed. Henry C. Clark, 1st Division New York Appraisers' Office.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. K. Melior, Druggist, Worcester, Mass. 16 2t

Some Foolish People. Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Knapp's Balsam, which we will sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

A Few Pointers. The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the majority die with coughs, colds, and influenza. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Knapp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to relieve and cure all cases. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists. 134t

## KASKINE

## THE NEW QUININE.



Gives Good Appetite, New Strength, Quiet Nerves, Happy Days, Sweet Sleep.

A POWERFUL TONIC. A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, Nervous Prostration, THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mine was about as bad a case of Malaria as could be, and yet Kaskine cured me after I had been dosed with almost every drug in the Pharmacopoeia.—J. D. Hird, B. A., Chemist Maryland Agricultural College.

"For eight years I had dumb ague intolerably. Wished myself dead a score of times. I never found a medicine worth the bottle that held it, until I took Kaskine. That was a happy day for me. It gave me appetite and strength. I can sleep like a top. I stand by every word of this." Thos. Poole, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 168 Duane St., New York.

## NOTHING LIKE IT IN FREE AMERICA!

It Meets, Fights and Beats ALL BLOOD DISEASES WITH AN UNCONQUERABLE PERSISTENCY.

## NERVOUS DEBILITY, DYSPPEPSIA, IMPURE BLOOD.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., April 26, 1888.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LOUGEE MEDICINE CO.:

I have suffered for a long while from a complication of diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and have been under treatment, but with no special benefit. A short time ago, Dr. W. Lougee's Vitalizing Compound was recommended to me, and I purchased some of Mr. W. J. Maddocks. I have taken to this date about two bottles, and find that a bad dyspeptic trouble, which frequently caused me to vomit up my meals, has entirely disappeared, that my appetite has become excellent, and that all kinds of food now agrees with my stomach. I am continuing the medicine with the belief that it will finally result in a thorough purification of my blood, and the consequent cure of all my chronic ailments.

LEVI NICKERSON.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., April 26, 1888.

Essex, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the above named Levi Nickerson and made solemn oath that the above is true.

HOWARD E. CAFFEY,

Justice of the Peace.

LOUGEE'S Vitalizing Compound is the Radical Cure for Scrofula, Cancerous Humors, Diabetic or Mineral Blood Poisoning, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint & Dropsy.

All Druggists Keep it.

## LONG LIFE.

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

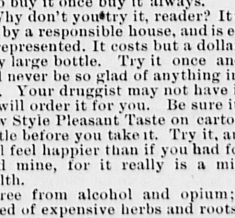
Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that God has ever devised, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, who so many not only worthless, but actively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names and guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them? They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system, gives a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. You that has not had it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine-of-health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine delicate flavoring. Send for a beautiful book free.



WINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDonald Drug Co.,

Cor. Washington and Charlton Sts.,

New York City.

## THE COMPOUND VAPOR BATHS.

If you are in search of physical or financial improvement, you should investigate this humane method of disinfecting the body of the poisonous basis of all disease. For domestic use it is an indispensable protector. In public practice and sale of family outfits it is unrivaled as a source of income. It is the only method ever invented by which any inexperienced person may safely give baths to relieve his patient of rheumatism, Dr. CHAS. T. SLOWBURN, Maine.

## PEERLESS DYES

Are the BEST, Sold by Druggists.

## B. A. ATKINSON &amp; CO.,

## LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

## GRAND

## CLEARING UP SALE

Preparatory to getting ready for our New Spring Goods, we have gone over our stock and marked it at figures that will insure quick sales. The stock we offer you was all new last season, and is to-day, without exception, the largest and best assorted stock of

## Furniture, Carpets, Bedding,

## STOVES, RANGES,

## AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY.

We have selected a In the line of

## SIDEBOARD

## PARLOR SUITES

of Antique Ash for an especial bargain. We show it below. The price is only \$20.00, and you know when you look it over, that no other house can offer so much, for so little money.

ONLY \$40.00.

Also, Parlor Suites from \$35.00 to \$500.00.

## OUR STOCK OF

## STOVES AND RANGES

is the most complete in this city, and comprises most of the popular makes in the market.

SINGLE OVEN RANGES, - - from \$14.00 up.

DOUBLE OVEN RANGES, - - from 20.00 up.

PARLOR STOVES, - - from 3.50 up.

## Our Crockery Department

brings to the eye everything that can be wanted in this line, from a Tumbler to a Dinner Set, and the prices are lower than the lowest.

We carry the largest and best assorted stock of

## CARPETS AND RUGS

TO BE FOUND IN BOSTON.

TAPESTRY CARPETS, - - from 48c. up.

ALL WOOL CARPETS, - - from 45c. up.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, - - from 90c. up.

Also a full line of Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Moquettes, &c., &c., &c.

## WE HAVE EVERYTHING

needed to furnish a house from top to bottom.

## — WE SELL —

## FOR CASH OR INSTALMENTS

AND DELIVER FREE

to any city or town in New England where there is a railroad freight station.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

## B. A. ATKINSON &amp; CO.,

827 WASHINGTON STREET, 827

Corner Common Street, Boston, Mass.

## Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s Botanical Medical Institute

75 Court St. (Scollay Sq.), Boston, Mass.

## INDIAN-BOTANICAL REMEDIES

Roots, Herbs, Gums and Barks chiefly used. Dr. Solomon treats all CHRONIC DISEASES, makes a specialty of LUNG TROUBLES, CANCERS, TUMORS, EPILEPTIC FITS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS DANCE, SPINAL COMPLAINTS, HEMORRAGE OF LUNGS, ECZEMA AND ALL SKIN DISEASES, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. PILLS AND SYRINGES CURED WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE AND CURE GUARANTEED. Consultation free.

## Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning.

Nice Work Guaranteed by the

## NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Only 1 cent per year running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool, Brussels or Tapestry Carpets; 4 cents per square yard for Axminsters; 5 cents per square yard for Turf Carpets or Carpets; 4 cents per running yard for laying; 50 cents and upwards per flight, Carpet Sewing; \$2.50 per day. Renovating and repairing of carpets a specialty. Carpet work in its branches done properly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale. Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send postal.

Sole Manufacturers of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle; 3 bottles for One Dollar.

## SIMON A. WHITE,

P. O. Box 71, Newtonville. Telephone 7.

## The Best Way to Treat

## BRONCHIAL DISEASES

Such as Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Tickling Cough and Croup causing Night Sweats, Hectic Fever, Chronic Catarrh, Asthma, and other Pulmonary affections as shown by discolored expectorations, etc., is to procure a remedy that has proved itself, through years of practice, to be invaluable in such diseases, which is commended by all who have used it. Such a remedy is

## DR. JAMES M. SOLOMON, JR.'S COUGH CURE.

Which is made from carefully selected Herbs and compounded under the immediate supervision of competent pharmacists.

## DR. SOLOMON

Has had exceptional opportunities for studying these forms of diseases, and his success is sufficient evidence of his skill in treating them. It is apparent that his professional reputation is of far greater value than any trifling advantage that may be gained through attaching his name to any worthless remedy, and giving unreliable people the benefit of a prestige that it has taken over a half century to establish. This Remedy may be taken with a greater degree of confidence than any similar preparations in the market. It is comparatively inexpensive, and may be found







# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 22.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## A Long Felt Want Supplied.

I will guarantee to cure the worst case of corns and bunions on any lady's feet who will wear my

## CUSTOM MADE Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine, and look handsome. They will wear longer than anything else known; they will keep their shape and turn water. I do not send the measure to the factory to be made up, but make them myself. I will guarantee a perfect fitting and comfortable boot no matter in what shape the feet may be.

**Best Kangaroo, Flexible Bottom, no squeak, \$6.50. Double, Flexible bottom, no squeak.**  
**A. L. RHYND,**  
Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Rubbers Custom work a specialty.  
Hyde's Bldg., Centre and Washington Sts., NEWTON.

## PLUMBING.

**Timothy J. Hartnett**  
BRACKETT'S NEW BLOCK,  
Centre Street, Opp. Public Library, Newton.

where he is prepared with better facilities to execute all orders with the same care and personal supervision as in the past. Having had seventeen years' experience on Back Bay work in the city of Boston, and over six years on some of the best work in the city of Newton, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. Have water attached to the leading modern water closets at store for inspection and information of house owners and others. The thorough ventilation of the drainage system of buildings a specialty.

First class mechanics employed and first class work solicited. Jobbing and other work receive personal supervision. Contractor for gas piping. Agent for Portland Stone Ware Co's Drain Pipes, Vases, Etc.

## THOMAS SINCLAIR, Practical Upholsterer

Upholstery in all its branches. Hair Mattresses made to order and remade. Window shades made of the best material and the best fixtures used. Every shade warranted to give satisfaction. Prices as low as is consistent with good work and material.

**CLARA D. REED, M. D.**  
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,  
Centre Street, opposite Vernon, Newton.  
Hours—1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

I have been located here over three years and have no other Laundry in Newton. Those who wish to have any laundry work done, please remember the name and place. We will guarantee to give satisfaction and return all work at short notice.

**Shirts, each, 10 cts.; collars, 2 cts.; cuffs, each, 2 cts.**  
Also very lowest prices will be charged for all kinds of work. Please give us a trial.

## FIRST-CLASS CHINESE LAUNDRY,

French's Block, No. 330 Centre St., opp. Savings Bank, Newton.  
**FANK SHINN, Proprietor.**

Established 1848.

**L. HABERSTROH & SON,**  
Painters, Designers, and  
**MURAL DECORATORS,**  
NO. 9 PARK STREET, cor. Beacon, BOSTON.  
Branch office, 20 Bellevue Ave., Newport R. I.

## BUTTER.

We have taken the agency for the celebrated  
**Turner Centre Creamery**  
formerly controlled by W. B. Beal—put up in half pound prints. Delivered to customers day of arrival.

He who tries it, buys it.

## Gamaliel P. Atkins, GROCER.

273 and 275 Washington Street, Newton.  
Telephone, No. 1304.

## HARRIS E. JOHNNOT.

Private residences fitted with  
**Electric Call Bells,**  
Gas Lighting Apparatus, etc.  
Repairing a specialty. Orders sent by mail or left with Barker Bros., Newton, will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 173, Newton, Mass.

C. E. WHITMORE. D. W. COOLIDGE.

## C. E. WHITMORE & CO. BROKERS.

Stocks & Bonds, also Grain & Provisions.  
131 Devonshire Street, Boston.  
Rooms 18 and 19. Private Wires. Telephone.

## Dr. F. L. McIntosh,

Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.,  
(Office of the late Dr. Keith).  
Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home until 9 A. M.  
Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselschoff, and Dr. James B. Bell.

## CHARLIE CHING.

All work done by first-class Laundrymen and I will guarantee satisfaction to all.  
No work to be delivered on Sunday. I would be pleased to have you call and examine my work

## CHARLIE CHING,

315 Centre St., Hyde's Block, Newton.  
**INSURANCE.**  
No. 2 Mason Building,  
Water Street, Boston.  
P. O. Box 304, Newtonville.

The six American and English companies represented by this agency, are among the largest, strongest and oldest doing business in the United States, the sun Fire Office being the oldest purely fire insurance company in the world. The millions of dollars paid by these companies to the sufferers of the three great conflagrations of Portland, Chicago and Boston, fully attest to their strength, integrity and fair dealing. Seventy per cent. dividend paid on five year mutual policies.

## INSOMNIA - SLEEPLESSNESS.

Dr. B. F. Howard's Hypnotic and Mind's Balm is an infallible remedy for Insomnia. It is purely vegetable, and aids much in the cure of other diseases. Dr. Howard has a great number of cures of this terrible malady. He cured himself—he can cure others.  
Address, enclosing stamp for particulars,  
**Dr. B. F. HOWARD,**  
37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.  
OR SEEN AT OFFICE DAILY.

## ARTHUR HUDSON.

Analytical and Pharmaceutical  
**CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.**  
(28 years experience in the business.)  
**WARNER'S BLOCK, NEWTON**  
Cor. Centre and Elmwood streets.

A full line of Chemicals of Standard Purity always in stock. Physicians' prescriptions compounded with accuracy at all hours.

Proprietary Medicines and Druggists' Sundries.

## CHEMISTRY.

With a large and thoroughly appointed Laboratory, Mr. Hudson offers his services in the line of his profession. Investigation as to the composition of matter conducted by analyses or syntheses, according to most approved methods. Analysis of potable waters, milk, etc., a specialty.

**The Senior Druggist of Newton.**  
TELEPHONE 7978.

**Beeching Pianos**  
"THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."  
**HUNT BROS., 31 Essex St., Boston.**

**MEAT WAGON.**—Meats Fresh and salt. Butter, Eggs and Vegetables at your own door in Newton Centre and Newton Highlands at Boston prices, will call anywhere and customers can make their own selection. George Ross, at the Paul House, Centre Street, Newton Centre, 15.

Dr. R. Shinn was one of the committee appointed to welcome Bishop Paddock home from his visit to Europe, and there was a large attendance of clergymen from this diocese at the services in St. Paul's church, Boston, on Tuesday.

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Hotel Hunnewell has been greatly improved during the past year, having had a number of rooms added and the house entirely refitted. The table could not be improved upon, as those who have been at Mr. Harwood's guests know. There are now a few vacant rooms, which can be secured by an early application.

Many Watertown Republicans celebrated the return of their party to power by a supper at the Town hall Monday evening, St. S. Gleason presided. Addresses were made by local speakers as follows: W. H. Ingraham, who voted for the first President Harrison; Rev. L. L. Woodworth, White-more Lowell; H. M. Sweet-Francis Kendall; Rev. W. G. Richardson and Joshua Coolidge. A permanent organization of a Republican club was made by the two hundred present.

The annual meeting of the Parish Guild of Grace church was held on the evening of March 1st. Reports were read from the different chapters, showing that a large amount of work had been done during the past year. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Geo. A. Flint; vice-president, Mr. W. P. Wentworth; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Welles E. Holmes.

The annual service will take place on the night of March 31st, when it is expected the Rev. W. B. Frisby will preach the sermon.

The tenth annual session of the Suffolk Women's board of Missions was held at Immanuel church, Roxbury, Tuesday. The report of the year was read by the recording secretary, Mrs. J. Sturges Potter. At the election of officers, Mrs. F. E. Clark of Auburndale was chosen one of the vice-presidents; Miss Mary P. Jones, home secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Billings, one of the foreign secretaries; Mrs. Theo. J. Holmes of Newton Centre, recording secretary, and Mrs. J. Sturges Potter, one of the board of managers.

Another election for the second lieutenant of Co. C, 5th Regt., M. Y. M., was necessary as Corp. A. D. Williams failed to pass the examination before the military board. It is understood that Sergt. Cordingley will be a candidate and that he will receive unanimous support. Col. Baneroff did not favor Williams for the position on account of his age and for other reasons and that it would have been a difficult matter for him to have passed an examination under the circumstances.

There is more or less friction at present in the company owing to an objectionable element in the membership and as the lamented Daggett said, there is an opportunity for improvement. Changes will be made

and there can be little doubt that the company will receive an impetus of new blood under the regime of its present commander who recognizes the importance of this step in order to attain a higher standard of military excellence and character of membership.

It has been decided by the festival committee to hold the next festival of the Parish Choir in Grace church on the 21st of May. There will be about two hundred vested chorists and probably one hundred clergymen. It is likely to be one of the greatest occasions of the kind ever held in this state. The music is very beautiful and the choir have had it in preparation for some time already. The festival will include a Morning Service at 11 a. m., and an Evening Service at 4 p. m. Admission will be by ticket and the capacity of the building will be tested to the utmost. The choir taking part will be from Boston, Lynn, Worcester, Longwood, Newton Highlands, Nashua, N. H., and other places.

Mrs. Elijah Clark died at his residence on Franklin street, Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness. She leaves three children, Mrs. Walter White, with whom she has made her home for many years, Mr. Henry C. Weston of Boston, and Mr. Edward Clark, the only son by the second marriage. Mrs. Clark was a native of Newton and had many warm friends during her residence here, who will learn of her death with sorrow. The funeral services were held this morning and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hornbrook, the deceased having been a member of Channing church. The interment was in the family lot in Evergreen Cemetery, Brighton.

**Cooperative Bank Meeting, at City Hall, Tuesday Evening, March 12th.**

**Recognition Services.**  
The new pastor of the Newton Baptist church was "recognized" by appropriate services on Tuesday evening. The storm interfered somewhat with the attendance, but a large number were present. The pulpit platform was very handsomely decorated with flowering and foliage plants from Mr. Johnson's conservatory, and the pastor, Rev. J. P. McCullough occupied a seat on the platform, together with Rev. Dr. Calkins of the Eliot church, Rev. Fayette Nichols of the Methodist church, Rev. L. C. Barnes of the Baptist church at Newton Centre and Rev. H. F. Titus, while Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, Prof. J. M. English and Prof. J. B. Thomas occupied seats in front. The invocation was by Rev. H. F. Titus, followed by the hymn, "Ye Servants of God, your Master proclaim." Rev. Fayette Nichols read the Scripture lesson, Rev. L. C. Barnes offered the prayer of recognition, a selected quartet rendered the anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains," and Rev. Volcan Calkins gave the welcome from the ministry of Newton, in which he referred to the fact of Eliot church being such a close neighbor of the Baptist church, that very cordial relations should exist between them. Eliot church, as the first church in this section, felt a motherly interest in all the others and he was very glad to welcome another pastor to Newton, and to the great field of work that was open here. Dr. Calkins' address was a very cordial one, and in it he alluded to the fact that about ten years ago he extended a similar welcome to Rev. Mr. Titus.

Prof. J. B. Thomas, who said that having preached in the church many times and attended many of their meetings, he knew how admirably they fulfilled their duties, and urged them to persevere and to assure their pastor of their interest in him, and help him to carry the news of the gospel tidings he had for them. The exercises closed with the following hymn:

O Lord, our Shepherd and our Guide  
We bless Thee for Thy watchful care;  
That when to Thee thy people cried,  
Thy love was quick to answer prayer.

How often in this hallowed place,  
Thy love has been our refuge and our aid;  
That hitherward might turn the face  
Of him who should Thy people lead.

With care we sought, with prayer we planned,  
To ever stand in Thy presence and Thy aid;  
Of Thee appointing, then Thy hand  
Was hidden by Thy wise design.

How blest are they who wait on Thee;  
How blest are those who in Thy own hour,  
And now, O Lord, who wait on Thee,  
But for Thy Presence and Thy power.

The harvest waits, the fields are white;  
O lead us on by Thy right hand  
To ever work as in Thy sight.  
A humble, consecrated band.

Rev. Mr. McCullough dismissed the audience with the benediction.

## NEWTON.

—Harper's and Demore's new Spring patterns now ready at the Newton Bazar.

—Mr. W. B. Beal lost a valuable grey horse Wednesday morning from pneumonia.

—The Newton Co-operative Bank will have a public meeting at City Hall, March 12.

—Mr. Winthrop M. Barr has joined the brokerage house of Putnam, Messervy & Co., of Boston.

—Mr. Robinson and family who have been at Hotel Hunnewell for the past year have returned to Boston.

—Officer Henthorne recovered this week a blanket valued at \$6 and stolen from Alderman John C. Kenney.

—Dr. E. B. Hitchcock is much better this week, and as soon as he is able to travel, he will go South for a few weeks.

—"The Measure of a Man" will be Rev. F. Nichols' subject at the Methodist church Sunday evening. Service begins at 7:30.

—Mr. Charles F. Rand has made a marked improvement in health, the past week, and is now able to sit up a short time during the day.

—Miss Currier, professor of elocution at Wellesley College, left on Thursday for an extended visit to California and the Pacific coast.

—Mr. Seymour Eaton of Newtonville avenue has purchased Miss Martha Hitchcock's house on Hollis street, for his own residence.

—Rev. Mr. Hornbrook was one of the speakers at the opening of the Unitarian parish building in Watertown, Wednesday evening.

—The Newton Laundry has removed its quarters from Thornton street to Bemis station, but teams will call for and deliver goods as formerly.

It is a great satisfaction to get good butter, and every one who tries the Turner Centre creamery, sold by G. P. Atkins, wants more of it.

—Mrs. W. C. Overman has gone to her home in Florida for the month of March, and Mr. Overman will board with his mother until her return.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Farquhar and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Nye of Auburndale attended the annual ladies' night of the Middlesex club at Young's hotel Tuesday evening.

—The New England Commercial Review, printed at Boston, has an illustrated article in the last number, descriptive of the Silver Lake Cabbage company, and the goods it manufactures.

—Mr. Arthur W. Thayer of Boston has taken charge of the choir of the Eliot church during the coming year, and Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich will fill the position of organist, beginning the first Sunday in April.

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The annual meeting of the Boston Auxiliary of the McCall Association will be held in the chapel of the First Baptist church, corner of the Town hall, Monday evening, March 13, at 8 p. m. Rev. Mr. Moxom will preside and address the meeting. Other addresses may be expected.

At a meeting of the vestry of Grace church, held on the evening of March 2nd, a formal invitation was extended to the Chas. Ward Post, to other veterans of the war, and to the Clafin Guards and other military organizations to attend divine service on the night of the Sunday before Memorial Day.

Hotel Hunnewell has been greatly improved during the past year, having had a number of rooms added and the house entirely refitted. The table could not be improved upon, as those who have been at Mr. Harwood's guests know. There are now a few vacant rooms, which can be secured by an early application.

Many Watertown Republicans celebrated the return of their party to power by a supper at the Town hall Monday evening, St. S. Gleason presided. Addresses were made by local speakers as follows: W. H. Ingraham, who voted for the first President Harrison; Rev. L. L. Woodworth, White-more Lowell; H. M. Sweet-Francis Kendall; Rev. W. G. Richardson and Joshua Coolidge. A permanent organization of a Republican club was made by the two hundred present.

The annual meeting of the Parish Guild of Grace church was held on the evening of March 1st. Reports were read from the different chapters, showing that a large amount of work had been done during the past year. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Geo. A. Flint; vice-president, Mr. W. P. Wentworth; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Welles E. Holmes.

The annual service will take place on the night of March 31st, when it is expected the Rev. W. B. Frisby will preach the sermon.

The tenth annual session of the Suffolk Women's board of Missions was held at Immanuel church, Roxbury, Tuesday. The report of the year was read by the recording secretary, Mrs. J. Sturges Potter. At the election of officers, Mrs. F. E. Clark of Auburndale was chosen one of the vice-presidents; Miss Mary P. Jones, home secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Billings, one of the foreign secretaries; Mrs. Theo. J. Holmes of Newton Centre, recording secretary, and Mrs. J. Sturges Potter, one of the board of managers.

Another election for the second lieutenant of Co. C, 5th Regt., M. Y. M., was necessary as Corp. A. D. Williams failed to pass the examination before the military board. It is understood that Sergt. Cordingley will be a candidate and that he will receive unanimous support. Col. Baneroff did not favor Williams for the position on account of his age and for other reasons and that it would have been a difficult matter for him to have passed an examination under the circumstances.

There is more or less friction at present in the company owing to an objectionable element in the membership and as the lamented Daggett said, there is an opportunity for improvement. Changes will be made

and there can be little doubt that the company will receive an impetus of new blood under the regime of its present commander who recognizes the importance of this step in order to attain a higher standard of military excellence and character of membership.

It has been decided by the festival committee to hold the next festival of the Parish Choir in Grace church on the 21st of May. There will be about two hundred vested chorists and probably one hundred clergymen. It is likely to be one of the greatest occasions of the kind ever held in this state. The music is very beautiful and the choir have had it in preparation for some time already. The festival will include a Morning Service at 11 a. m., and an Evening Service at 4 p. m. Admission will be by ticket and the capacity of the building will be tested to the utmost. The choir taking part will be from Boston, Lynn, Worcester, Longwood, Newton Highlands, Nashua, N. H., and other places.

Mrs. Elijah Clark died at his residence on Franklin street, Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness. She leaves three children, Mrs. Walter White, with whom she has made her home for many years, Mr. Henry C. Weston of Boston, and Mr. Edward Clark, the only son by the second marriage. Mrs. Clark was a native of Newton and had many warm friends during her residence here, who will learn of her death with sorrow. The funeral services were held this morning and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hornbrook, the deceased having been a member of Channing church. The interment was in the family lot in Evergreen Cemetery, Brighton.

**Cooperative Bank Meeting, at City Hall, Tuesday Evening, March 12th.**

**Recognition Services.**  
The new pastor of the Newton Baptist church was "recognized" by appropriate services on Tuesday evening. The storm interfered somewhat with the attendance, but a large number were present. The pulpit platform was very handsomely decorated with flowering and foliage plants from Mr. Johnson's conservatory, and the pastor, Rev. J. P. McCullough occupied a seat on the platform, together with Rev. Dr. Calkins of the Eliot church, Rev. Fayette Nichols of the Methodist church, Rev. L. C. Barnes of the Baptist church at Newton Centre and Rev. H. F. Titus, while Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, Prof. J. M. English and Prof. J. B. Thomas occupied seats in front. The invocation was by Rev. H. F. Titus, followed by the hymn, "Ye Servants of God, your Master proclaim." Rev. Fayette Nichols read the Scripture lesson, Rev. L. C. Barnes offered the prayer of recognition, a selected quartet rendered the anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains," and Rev. Volcan Calkins gave the welcome from the ministry of Newton, in which he referred to the fact of Eliot church being such a close neighbor of the Baptist church, that very cordial relations should exist between them. Eliot church, as the first church in this section, felt a motherly interest in all the others and he was very glad to welcome another pastor to Newton, and to the great field of work that was open here. Dr. Calkins' address was a very cordial one, and in it he alluded to the fact that about ten years ago he extended a similar welcome to Rev. Mr. Titus.

Prof. J. B. Thomas, who said that having preached in the church many times and attended many of their meetings, he knew how admirably they fulfilled their duties, and urged them to persevere and to assure their pastor of their interest in him, and help him to carry the news of the gospel tidings he had for them. The exercises closed with the following hymn:

O Lord, our Shepherd and our Guide  
We bless Thee for Thy watchful care;  
That when to Thee thy people cried,  
Thy love was quick to answer prayer.

How often in this hallowed place,  
Thy love has been our refuge and our aid;  
That hitherward might turn the face  
Of him who should Thy people lead.

With care we sought, with prayer we planned,  
To ever stand in Thy presence and Thy aid;  
Of Thee appointing, then Thy hand  
Was hidden by Thy wise design.

How blest are they who wait on Thee;  
How blest are those who in Thy own hour,  
And now, O Lord, who wait on Thee,  
But for Thy Presence and Thy power.

The harvest waits, the fields are white;  
O lead us on by Thy right hand  
To ever work as in Thy sight.  
A humble, consecrated band.

Rev. Mr. McCullough dismissed the audience with the benediction.

**Annexation Refused.**  
The House refused to set off Morse field to Newton by a vote of 51 to 85 at Thursday's session. When the adverse report was reached, Mr. Greenwood of Ashland moved to substitute a bill. He said that for a time a majority of the committee were in favor of the separation, but eventually a majority reported against it. Mr. Smith of Leicester, of the majority of the committee, said that the portion of Watertown in question contains one-ninth of the valuation of the town; that one-half of the people on the territory objected to the change, and that, if it was made, the taxes in the remainder of Watertown would be raised from 75 cents to \$1 on \$1,000. Mr. Gilman of Newton made the chief speech for the bill, speaking readily at length in behalf of the people of Watertown and Newton who desire the change. He turned a point neatly on Mr. Smith by recalling the latter's speech against dividing Medford, saying that a river would be a good dividing line, but houses should not be in two towns, as that argument would count for division. He said that the interests of the people in the part in question are wholly with Newton, and justice demands a change.

"What a large and handsome Vice-President you have, Mr. Harrison," said a lady, as Mr. Morton passed by. "Yes," replied Mr. H., with a modest smile; "I have no small vices."—Washington Post.

## DEATH OF GEO. E. F. BAKER.

SKETCH OF A FAITHFUL MEMBER OF THE NEWTON POLICE DEPARTMENT.

George E. F. Baker died at his late residence, Waban street, Newton, Monday evening. The deceased was born in Lowell and was aged 45 years, 8 mos., 3 days, and had been a member of the police force since 1878, having been appointed in January of that year. In July following his appointment he was shot while making an arrest, and lost the use of his left eye. His health for the past few years had been failing, and he had been a sufferer from a complication of diseases, resulting in Bright's disease. He was a faithful officer, and a man respected and esteemed. He was a member of Newton lodge, 92, I. O. O. F., and Watertown lodge, Legion of Honor. A widow and two children survive him. Mr. Baker's death recalls the sad accident which he met with 10 years ago.

The deceased was standing on Watertown street with Capt. C. E. Davis, near the Adams schoolhouse, when they heard a heavy team approaching, coming in the direction of Watertown. The occupants of the team were singing and making considerable noise, and Officer Baker started down the street to intercept them. When he reached the team he stepped up to the horse's head and requested the occupants of the wagon to stop. No attention was paid to his demand, and a word was spoken by the men in the wagon, but hardly had the officer got the words out of his mouth when one of the occupants drew a revolver and fired once, the shot taking effect in the corner of Baker's left eye. When the shot struck him he threw up his hand and fell in the middle of the street. The men then started the horse into a run toward West Newton. Officer Davis, who was about ten rods from where the shot was fired, started immediately when he heard the shot and tried to stop the team, which was rapidly approaching when the men in the wagon fired a shot at Davis. The ball passed through the officer's right sleeve, just grazing the arm. The team was going so fast that he could not stop it, and the occupants paid no attention to his requests but drove toward West Newton. Davis then shouted to Baker, and asked if he was shot. He replied that he was, and when Davis reached him he found him staggering and bleeding profusely from the wound.

The assailants were Herbert S. Davis, son of Samuel Davis, and John Cornell of Brighton. After the shooting and when they arrived at West Newton they stopped and seeing Officer Ryan, young Davis told him that they had been stopped below Newtonville by what they supposed to be highwaymen, who tried to grab his horse by the head, and that he had killed one of them and supposed he had killed him as he saw him throw up his hands and fall. The officer asked them to put up their team at a stable and accompanied by young Davis, he went back to the scene of the shooting, where they discovered that the man shot was Baker. Davis said that he had not the least idea that the man he shot was an officer and that he supposed he was a robber, and he therefore fired at him. He could not see the brass buttons or distinguish the uniform. He said that they were singing as they drove along but did not intend to cause a disturbance.

As a result of the shooting, Officer Baker lost his left eye but the physicians failed to find the bullet and it is the general opinion of many people that the leaden missile was the primary cause which undermined his health and carried him off from his family and loved ones in the prime of manhood. For those who survive, the most tender sympathy is felt and some appropriate recognition of Officer Baker's courageous and faithful services should be made for the benefit of his widow and children.

The funeral took place from the North Evangelical church, Nonantum, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance at the services. Rev. W. A. Lamb officiated, and alluded to the long, faithful services of the deceased as a member of the Newton police department, and his excellent character and reputation as a citizen. The floral tributes were very beautiful. Newton lodge 92, I. O. O. F., sent an elegant design, a pillow on which were the words "Newton Lodge 92, I. O. O. F." and the police department sent a large floral policeman's badge. It was composed of white pinks, with a band of yellow roses, and the words "City of Newton" and "Police department" were executed in immortelles. In the centre was the figure "3," the number of the deceased in the department. At the conclusion of the services the remains were conveyed by nearly all of the members of the police department, under the command of City Marshal Richardson, and delegations of Newton lodge 92, I. O. O. F., Waban lodge 156, I. O. O. F., and the Watertown council, Legion of Honor, to the Newton cemetery, where the remains were interred. At the grave the services were conducted by Rev. W. A. Lamb, and the Odd Fellows' commitment service was read.

**The Newton Co-operative Bank.**  
To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:  
Permit me through your columns to call to the attention of the citizens of Newton, particularly the working men and women in Newton, to the Newton Co-operative bank, whose second series of shares is now announced. The opportunity afforded by this bank for the systematic saving of small sums, and the chance offered by it to the poor man of his owning his own home, has not been taken advantage of as it should have been in Newton. Careful investors have taken up all the shares of the bank, and its money has been borrowed by some of our most prosperous citizens, but the people to whom the bank would be of greatest benefit have been slow to avail themselves of its privileges. Loans have been in large sums, and at every meeting some odd hundreds of dollars have been left over which could have been borrowed at a very low rate of interest. This bank is preeminently for the benefit of people of small means, is for the purpose of loaning money in such a way that they can easily repay, and is managed by our best and leading citizens, and every borrower and shareholder has an equal profit and an equal vote. There will be a public meeting of the bank at City Hall, March 12, when the whole thing will be explained and the second series opened.

**Newton Natural History Society.**  
The meeting on last Wednesday evening deserves to go on record as the memorable double meeting of March 6, 1889.

Prof. J. K. Richardson of Wellesley Hills first gave the completion of his admirable paper on Asia, one of a series on man's life as influenced by his physical surroundings. Northern Asia, forming what is now known as Siberia, was



## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

## HEARING ON THE NEWTON STREET RAILWAY PETITION.

The board of aldermen met Monday evening, all the members being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Business from the common council was disposed of in conference.

## PETITIONS.

Alderman Childs presented the petition of adjoining property owners for a fire alarm box and the necessary hydrants on Crafts street, near the Electric Light Station.

John Stearns and others asked for a gravel sidewalk on Clark street, Ward Six, about 400 feet long.

The Newton Street Railway asked to amend their petition, so as to be allowed to use the Thomson-Houston or any other overhead system.

J. W. Condrin asked for license to build addition 12 by 14 on Bowers street; Geo. Roffe gave notice of intention to build house 24 by 30 on Jackson street, Ward Six; Joseph Zellar, to build addition to his building on Washington street, Ward Three; Thomas O'Leary to build house 26 by 28 on Boylston street; W. H. Mague to build wagon shed, 12 by 32 on River street; Frank Lucas, to build barn, 25 by 65 on Lucas street; D. Wentworth to build house on Foster Place, Ward Two; The Newton Coal Co., to build sand shed 20 by 30 on Church street.

Residents on Fairmont avenue asked for a street lamp at the corner of Centre street and Fairmont avenue.

## NEW VOTING PRECINCTS.

Alderman Pettie presented the report of the committee on that portion of the mayor's address in regard to the increase of voting precincts in several of the wards. The committee were satisfied that the adoption of the Australian ballot system would require an increase in the number of voting places, in order to give all a chance to vote, and all of the wards but Ward Seven had over 500 voters and so could be legally divided. They recommended that the legislature be asked to amend the laws, so that wards in cities having less than 500 and over 400 voters might be legally divided. They also reported the lines of division which would be most convenient for the voters and also most equally divide the vote. The votes cast at the last election were as follows:

Ward.	Vote.	Men.	Women.
1	518	507	11
2	72	70	2
3	644	598	66
4	582	562	20
5	506	504	2
6	594	571	23
7	498	464	34

There were convenient halls in all the divided districts but Ward Two, and the committee recommended an early attention should be given to the law, so as to familiarize the voters with its provisions.

In Ward One the division is from line of Ward Two on Washington street to Thornton street, to Watertown line, leaving on north and west of the line 263 voters, on south and east 244 voters.

In Ward Two the division is on the line of Washington street to Lowell street, to Walnut and Watertown street, to Ward Three, leaving north and west of the line 357 voters, and east and south 352.

In Ward Three divide by Watertown street, Washington street to railroad, leaving 288 on the north side and 290 on the south side.

In Ward Four divide by Washington street to the Circuit road, and railroad to Riverside, leaving 419 on the north and east side and 141 on the south and west.

In Ward Five divide by Woodward street, Lincoln street to Eliot street, to Meredith avenue and Circuit avenue to Eliot street, and Circuit avenue extended to Charles River, leaving 225 voters on north side and 279 on south side.

Ward Six is divided by Beacon street so evenly that there are 285 voters on north side and 286 on south side.

Ward Seven is divided by Tremont street, Park and Elmwood, to Centre street, leaving 237 on north side and 227 on south side.

## LAYING OUT STREETS.

Alderman Harbach from the highway committee reported in favor of laying out, grading and acceptance of Prince street, from Berkeley to Chestnut, and of Hancock avenue, to Beacon street, and orders were passed to that effect. Hearings were appointed for property owners interested on Monday evening, April 1st, 8 o'clock, before the board of aldermen, and Monday evening, April 8th, at the same hour, before the common council.

## THE NEW BRIDGES.

Alderman Tolman from the finance committee, reported on that part of the Mayor's address relating to the two new bridges, and recommended that so much of the order adopted June 26, 1888, and of the one adopted August 20, 1888, as related to the manner of payment by notes for the bridges, be rescinded, and that the cost, \$16,000, be paid out of accumulations in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the expenditure be added to the general appropriation for Highways for 1889. The order was passed.

## DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Treasurer and Collector Kenrick recommended that Moses Clark, Jr., be appointed deputy collector of taxes for the coming year, and the appointment was confirmed.

Alderman Johnson from the License committee reported in favor of granting a license for stables to Lyman Ross, H. H. Spear, O. E. Bowen, and also of the Newton Coal company for sand shed.

Wm. P. Soule, who has served the probationary term of six months on the police force was appointed policeman and the appointment was confirmed.

Arthur Muldoon was appointed fence-viewer.

## FIRE ALARM STATIONS.

Alderman Pettie from the fire committee reported in favor of granting the petition for fire alarm signal stations on Homer street, opposite Cedar; corner of Jewett and Boyd streets; at the new rubber shop on Boylston street, near Eliot street; on Woodward avenue, and on Norwood street near Centre. An order was passed appropriating \$600 to pay for the same, and Alderman Pettie said that these were all the new stations that could be added this year. It had been the practice hitherto to wait until the last of the year before granting any of the petitions, but the committee had decided this year to put in the five new boxes allowed by the appropriation at

once, and that would close the matter for the year.

## CHANGE OF TIME.

An order was passed changing the hour of meeting from 6.45 to 7.15, on recommendation of Alderman Tolman, who said that the earlier hour was very inconvenient to him, as it was to most of the members who did business in Boston.

Alderman Chadwick endorsed the change, and said that it was almost impossible for him to get to the City Hall at the earlier hour.

Alderman Pettie, on whose motion the early hour was adopted, said good-naturedly that he did not know as it mattered greatly, as he should have to be somewhere, as long as he wore this mortal coil, which remark caused considerable laughter.

## THE POLICE FORCE.

Alderman Tolman reported an order recommending that the committee on police consider the expediency of increasing the number of patrolmen, of inaugurating a system of three daily reliefs, so that men might be on duty all night, instead of being off at 3 o'clock in the morning; of furnishing the night patrolmen with horses, and also of having one official detective on the force.

Alderman Tolman said that the necessity for increasing the efficiency of the police force was apparent. He had no fault to find with the present force, but the number of police was too small to give the necessary protection; the recent burglaries in the city had all occurred after 3 o'clock, when the patrolmen had retired, although the hour of retiring had recently been changed to 4 o'clock. Something should be done in the way of increasing the force, so that there should be men on duty all the time. There ought to be also some special officer who could be detailed for detective work, in citizen's clothes; there were now several suspicious characters in the city, one he was sorry to say, in his own ward, who needed watching, and it was useless to appoint a man in uniform to look after them, as that would warn them that they were watched. The present beats were so long, that a man could only patrol them once or twice during the night, and if the men were furnished with horses they could go over the ground many times.

Alderman Kennedy said that at a recent meeting of the police committee, this matter had been considered and several changes of the nature recommended by Mr. Tolman had been made. The day officers now go on from 2 o'clock p. m. to 12 o'clock, mid-night, and the night officers at mid-night, which will give additional protection in the early morning, and is equal to the addition of three men to the force. The city was so spread out and the territory so extended so large that double the number of men might be employed to advantage. As for the special detective, the city marshal now had the power to detail any officer for work in citizen's clothes.

The motion of Alderman Tolman was passed, and the suggestion referred to the police committee.

## THE STREET RAILWAY HEARING.

There were a number of Telephone and Storage battery men, citizens and members of the common council present to listen to the hearing of the Newton Street Railway on its petition to be allowed to use the overhead system of propelling its cars by electricity. Ex-Mayor Kimball was present among others, and occupied a seat with Mayor Burr.

President Parker was the first speaker, and said that the aldermen had already examined the system it was proposed to use, as they had seen its workings in Boston and Lynn. It was the only system that had so far proved a success. The company proposed to operate at first an eight mile circuit, from Newton to West Newton, to Waltham, to Watertown and back to Newton. They would equip it in the best manner, and intended to give a first class service. The road would do more to build up between the villages than anything that had yet been introduced in Newton, and the company intended also to run a line up Walnut street, past the cemetery, to Newton Centre.

Alderman Kennedy asked if it was practicable to operate the double trolley system. Mr. Parker said that electricians differed about that, the roads now doing the best work only had one wire. The object of the double trolley was to make a return by the second wire, instead of by the tracks, and some claimed it prevented induction. The single wire was however less of an obstruction. In response to other questions he stated that there was some complaint of a bridge from the telephone men, but he thought the trouble would soon be overcome, as electricians were at work on the problem. In Newton there would probably be little trouble, as the telephone trunk lines were on Watertown street, through which the road would not pass.

In reply to Alderman Childs he stated that the company would use the electric light poles already up whenever possible and would put up turned hard pine poles. Iron poles cost \$30 each and wooden poles \$2. In regard to interference with the police signal system, he did not think there would be any trouble, as few of the signal lines would be on Washington street.

J. M. Kellar of the New England Telephone company appeared in remonstrance and asked Mr. Parker if he would guarantee that the electric railway would not make trouble for the telephone system. Mr. Parker declined to give such a guarantee. Mr. Kellar said he would like to have the board hear Mr. J. H. Farnum who was the electrician of the Telephone company.

Mr. Parker objected to experts being brought in to the hearing without his having an opportunity to introduce expert electricians, and if the telephone company was to introduce experts he should ask to have the hearing postponed. Mr. Farnum denied that he was an expert, and he only wished to show that the double trolley system would be of great advantage to the railway company, and that it was in use in places, in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in Indiana, and in Fort Worth, Tex., and roads were being built in Cincinnati, North Adams, and Allegheny City. He read a number of letters.

Alderman Pettie asked if he appeared for the Telephone company, or merely in the interest of humanity, which caused a laugh as Mr. Farnum claimed to appear for both.

Alderman Childs said that he went to Lynn and examined the system, and he believed that the electric cars were the coming cars. He had since seen some men who had invented a different system and presented Mr. Alley, who represented the Northwestern or some other company, which claims to have made a success of the storage battery system, which was described by Mr. Alley at some length. He said his company had made no efforts as yet to introduce their system, as they were waiting to have their patent confirmed, which were very valuable. One of the most valuable was

their method of running cogs in a bath of oil, while he claimed the overhead system had to run their cogs dry, and so ground them in a ruinous manner.

Alderman Pettie doubted some of his theories and asked some very practical questions. Mr. Alley claimed that the storage battery cars which weighed two tons more than overhead wire cars, could be run with less power, but Mr. Pettie has had considerable experience with machinery and doubted such a theory. Mr. Alley said it was on the same plan that the steam railroads use heavy engines now instead of the old fashioned light engines. Alderman Pettie thought he could explain this theory as the light engines only used to draw half a dozen cars, while the heavy ones were able to draw sixty or seventy. After more sparring between the two experts on machinery Mr. Alley told of the successful experiments with the storage battery cars on the Cambridge road, and explained to Mr. Parker that the West End had not adopted their system, because the West End company imagined that the overhead system was cheaper, although this was not the case. His company were now ready to make a contract and had signed one contract that day.

Mr. E. H. Pierce of Newtonville appeared to object against wooden poles on Walnut street, and said that if Boston required iron poles, they were none too good for Newton. The Newton Street Railway was not now an exclusively Newton corporation so that the board were justified in looking out very carefully for the interests of the city. If wooden poles were allowed, the experience with the Telephone company would be repeated. They promised to keep their poles painted in return for the free grant of a location, but the poles had been given a thin coat of paint when first erected, and had never been touched since.

The hearing was then closed.

## WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

## RESULT OF THE CIVIL WAR. THE TARIFF QUESTION DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the West Newton Lyceum was held in the City Hall last evening. The music was an agreeable feature, selections being rendered by Mr. Fred H. Hobart, xylophone and saxophone soloist. The accompanist was Mr. E. Everett Burdon. The lecture on "Results of the late Civil war as seen in the two sections of the country, north and south," was delivered by ex-Alderman George M. Fiske of Auburndale. In alluding to some of the results of the war, the speaker referred to the condition of the negro in the South, and said that he was in a sense still the slave. The white men had commenced life in earnest, and through the influence of toil had been transformed from a dependent condition. This improvement had been noticeable during the past 6 or 8 years, and the good results of the change only predicts the greater development and resources of the Southern people.

The Southern States are rich in soil and mineral wealth and the land is peculiarly adapted for the pursuits of agriculture. Add to this the advantage secured through the introduction of railroads bringing constant accessions to the population, and continuously developing the interior, and the future is a bright and promising one. The growth in the iron industry in the South has been remarkable. There has been progress also in education, and it can be truly said that the South was more benefited by defeat than she would have gained by victory. It is a matter of rejoicing that the North and South have been reunited and are now equally interested in a march of progress and improvement for the common good of a united country. The North needs the strong arm of the South in the work of advance. There are reforms to be carried out and a great movement requiring the attention of all men who desire to maintain and preserve the government in its destroying the liquor evil. The South has taken a firm position on this question, and together we must labor to secure the desired reform, the complete annihilation of an enemy that seeks to undermine the home and the usefulness of citizenship.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the debate was opened in the affirmative by Mr. Charles F. Fitz of Watertown. The question for discussion was, "Resolved, That sugar, salt, coal, lumber and wool should be admitted into the United States free of duty." He advocated the advantage of freer trade and pointed out many of the defects in the protective tariff system, alluding to the duties on salt, wool, coal and lumber as unnecessary, an injury to the common people, and a tax kept up simply to foster monopolies without regard to the greatest good of the greatest number. It adds to the cost of living, increases the disadvantages experienced in owning homes and makes the poor poorer and the rich richer. We can produce cheaply in this country, and if we cannot place our manufactured goods as cheaply upon the market as our foreign competitors let us have the advantage in purchasing the cheaper goods. Let us get rid of the idea that it is necessary in this country of vast resources to foster and protect every industry.

Mr. James E. Allen presented the negative side of the question. He argued that the true American principle is to admit nothing free of duty that can be profitably and largely produced in this country, save luxuries, or if the production of an article is insignificant, and its increase gradual or somewhat stationary as it is with sugar and rice, to admit free, not however as raw material, and to encourage an increase in production by a liberal bounty. And here is the rational, the impregnable position of the Protectionist, "To protect every industry that comes in competition with the industries of the old world and to the end that we may produce all articles necessary to the comfort of the American citizen primarily, and the purchasers of our products, while we stimulate and build up and make profitable every industry of our broad land.

Taxes must be imposed and collected for the support of government; the true American policy is to so impose these taxes as to stimulate and protect our industries—not merely to secure a revenue. A tax for revenue only was the principle of the Confederate States, of Calhoun and of Jeff Davis. It is the underlying principle of the Mills bill. The argument of the advocates of

free admission of raw materials is the argument of the Free Trader.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. S. W. Davis, Smith of Wellesley, Marcus Morton, S. P. Darling, and Geo. A. Walton.

**The Handsomest Lady in Newton** remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c, and \$1.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Festered Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Arthur Hudson.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## Middlesex, ss.

## PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Alfred Bridges, late of Newton in said County, deceased.

Greeting: Whereas, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased and a codicil thereto have been presented to said Court for Probate, by George E. Bridges, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving surety or securities on his bond pursuant to said will and statutes.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEWTON GRAPHIC, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

213 J. H. TYLER, Register.

## EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Spring Term of this, the oldest and most successful Commercial College in America, begins APRIL 1, 1889. Book Keeping, Business Practice, Short Hand and all other commercial subjects. Employment found for graduates. Send at once for special Spring rates.

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## Newton National Bank, NEWTON, MASS.

BUSINESS HOURS: From 9 A. M., to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. On Saturdays, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M. JOSEPH N. BACON, President B. FRANKLIN BACON, Cashier.

## Meat, Poultry and Game.

"THE CHOICEST" OUR MOTTO.

## The Newton Market

Established in 1851 and located pleasantly at NOS. 7 AND 8 COLE'S BLOCK, has constantly on hand a LARGE and CHOICE SUPPLY of

## Meats, Poultry and Game.

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Family Orders a Specialty.

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Branch Office, Tainter's News Stand, Newtonville.

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**\$4.00 HAND SEWED.**  
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SOLD ONLY TO THE CONSUMER  
MADE IN THE U.S.A.  
NO BETTER SHOE MADE

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No. 45 Green Street, "  
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Also in

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TELEPHONE 7987.

## Practical Upholsterer

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## FURNITURE.

Upholstery work and repairs of all kinds neatly done. Hair Mattresses made over, Picture Frames to order, Carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Landaus and Hackes, with good horses and experienced drivers, for Pleasure Service and Funerals. Safe and reliable horses for ladies to drive.

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HOUSE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

Graining and Paper Hanging a Specialty.

WALNUT STREET,

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That you can save money by buying your GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WOODENWARE, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, at

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I am adding every day to my stock, and making Lower Prices than ever. Come here and pay cash for a month and you will never run a bill again.

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## INSURANCE AGENT,

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## INSURANCE TO ANY AMOUNT

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Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Bathrooms and Fittings for Plumber's Work a Specialty.

Shop, Centre Place, op. Public Library

Residence, Boyd street, near Jewett.

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## HOWARD BROS.,

## ICE DEALERS.

We are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Newton and Watertown with

## PURE POND ICE.

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES

To Families, Hotels, Markets, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton and Hall's Grocery Store, Watertown.

Post Office Address, Watertown, where orders may be left.



## NOTABLE SOCIETY EVENT.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY BROOKS GIVE A RECEPTION TO NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

A brilliant reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brooks at their residence corner of Sargent street and Waverly avenue, last Friday evening. Invitations had been sent out to the number of 450 and over 300 guests were present, the company comprising many prominent society people from this city and adjoining cities and towns. The interior of the mansion was decorated with choice plants and flowers tastefully arranged and beautiful in variety of coloring. The broad verandas extending around the house were enclosed in canvas and carpeted and during the evening were thronged with guests who sought the refreshing air and the pleasures of the promenade. The exterior decorations consisted of festoons of bunting and draping of national colors, the work having been superintended by Mr. R. A. Gale of Boston. The grounds were illuminated with electric lights. The ladies wore full evening dress and many elegant costumes were noted. It was a representative gathering and an occasion of great social interest. Dancing commenced at 11 o'clock and music was rendered by musicians from the Boston Symphony orchestra. A banquet was served. Among guests present were: Mayor Burr and wife, Ex-Mayor J. W. Kimball, Ex-Mayor W. P. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parquhar, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Merrill, Mr. Arthur Davis, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. White, Mr. H. B. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Park, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. March, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Deane, Mr. Duncan Edmonds, Mr. Weston of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kenrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Ripley, Mr. John C. Dewey, Mrs. Carlyle Petersilia, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Siocum, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brackett, Mr. Charles T. Pulsifer, Mr. L. Roberts, Mr. C. H. Breck, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kimball, Mrs. Langdon Coffin, Misses Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Farlow, Mr. Lewis Farlow, Mr. Charles of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hardon, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Converse, Jr., Mr. Clemmens of Rutland, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Potter, Dr. W. A. Brown, Miss May Emerson, Mrs. Francis, Mr. W. D. Leonard, Miss Mabel Kenrick, Mr. and Mrs. John Lowell, Mr. D. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. U. C. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bird, Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Hornbrooke, Mr. George Linder, Mrs. D. G. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Follett, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Luther, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Colburn, Mr. J. W. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Edmonds, Mr. R. C. Bridgman, Mrs. John Kenrick, Miss Annie Kenrick, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. J. E. Bait, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lord, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Easterbrook, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Churchill, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Stevens, Mrs. J. Wesley Kimball, Miss Edith Kimball, Miss Lancaster, Mr. Bowen Smith, Mr. H. S. Potter, Mr. Sydney Harwood, Mr. C. H. Cole, Mr. W. P. Ellison, Mr. Fred Rogers, Dr. W. O. Hunt, Miss Lily Edmonds, Miss Julia Allen, Miss Hannah Allen.

## Announcement.

The second series of shares in the Newton Co-operative bank is issued this month. Subscriptions may be made until the first Tuesday in April. There will be a public meeting on opening the second series at City Hall, West Newton, on Tuesday, March 12th, at 7:30 p.m. Mr. Thomas B. Fitz will preside. Subscriptions should be sent to the secretary, J. Cheever Fuller, at the Bank's office in Newtonville square, where full information in regard to the bank will be cheerfully furnished, or they will be taken at the meeting.

## Oklahoma.

In the paper on Oklahoma last week the compositor made me say: "The present Oklahoma Bill provides for the creation of a regularly organized territory, to be called Oklahoma, out of all the lands marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5." Of course No. 3 should have been omitted. That part is the home of the civilized Indians, and according to this bill they are not to be disturbed. I spoke of a recent agreement whereby the Creeks, one of the civilized tribes, had ceded a large tract of land to the government. During the last few days the Seminoles, another of the five tribes, have also agreed, on payment of a fair sum, to surrender to the United States all claim to a large tract of land. This tract includes many square miles in the extreme west of Indian Territory, and all that part of Oklahoma proper that the government has not already received from the Creeks.

Congress failed to pass the Oklahoma Bill before its close and the matter must now wait until the new Congress acts upon it. This is much to be regretted as the longer the delay the greater will be the rush of settlers, and with that a greater chance of wrong to the Indians.

## Health Statistics.

The report of the board of health for January, issued this week, gives the number of cases of diphtheria during that month as 25, of which 8 were in ward six, 5 each in ward three and four, 3 in ward five, 2 in ward one, and one each in wards two and seven. The report says:

Diphtheria of a malignant type appeared suddenly in our midst, and, circumstantial evidence shows that it was carried to various parts of the city from one fountain-head. It was found necessary to establish police quarantine in one case and strong measures are being taken to stamp it out. We think from evidence obtained that the greater will be the rush of settlers, and with that a greater chance of wrong to the Indians.

Nine of the cases of diphtheria and two of membranous croup proved fatal. The total number of deaths was 25, the oldest being 87 years, 9 months and 16 days. Thirteen of those who died were born in Newton and 7 of the remaining in the State.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

## THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF A CAMPAIGN WORKING COMMITTEE.

A meeting was held in Elliot Hall, Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a campaign committee to work in the interests of the proposed constitutional prohibitory amendment. Rev. Wolcott Calkins, D. D., presided, and Rev. Dr. J. B. Gould was chosen secretary. The best and most efficient means for bringing out the vote upon this question were discussed, and remarks were made by Dr. Gould, Rev. Dr. Clark, Judge Park, Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Messrs. E. F. Kimball, Thomas Weston, W. H. Partridge, W. H. Rand, J. N. Bacon and others.

Rev. Mr. Hunter called the attention of those interested in the cause to the fact that many persons who had voted for "no license" were in danger of voting against the constitutional amendment. They represent a class of people that must be labored with in order to get them on the right side. The speaker said that union temperance meetings would be held in Newtonville on the four or five Sundays preceding the election, by agreement of the several pastors and for the benefit of the cause.

Dr. Clark of Newton Center said that the work must be prosecuted with firmness. Literature of the right character should be distributed to the citizens, public meetings and rallies held and able speakers secured to present the question in a practical way, dissipating the flimsy objections that have been raised against the passage of the amendment. An effort should also be made to reach every individual voter.

Mr. J. N. Bacon said that many temperance men would be inclined to vote against the amendment on account of its cider provision. They must drink their cider to cure dyspepsia and kindred ailments. Such men do not recognize the momentous character of a struggle for purity and restoration of a once fair fame in this old Commonwealth. I had rather give up cider than lose the amendment. All prejudices should be forgotten in a combined effort to bring about the success which is most desirable. The Congregationalist is wrong in its position on this question. Let us organize for election work and occupy every moment of time in bringing the people into line upon this important measure. Let us have a rousing majority for the amendment and show the country that Massachusetts stands where she always did in upholding the greatest good of the greatest number, noble and true in preserving and perpetuating good government.

Rev. Mr. Gould alluded to the export of rum from the United States to a fair and said that 92 percent of the entire quantity was shipped from Boston. It was a bad state of things for Massachusetts.

Mr. Thomas Weston urged immediate organization. Let us, he said, commence the work to-night. A thorough canvass must be made, each individual voter must be approached and the same effective work carried on as in our election and state elections. An efficient campaign committee should be appointed and a thorough canvass made of the city—it must be hand to hand work and the vote must be brought out. Where we had one carriage in use at the polls on election day, I would have a dozen and nothing should be left undone to secure the desired end.

Judge Park said that those interested in the cause should not forget that they were opposed by formidable opponents. The enemy is adroit and will work hard to defeat the passage of the amendment. Many men who voted for "no license" send their orders to Boston and have liquor brought out to their homes. Such a man told me that he voted "no" because he wanted to shut up the dram shops. Now, they will vote against the amendment or not at all and this will decrease the temperance vote.

In order to succeed, temperance men must be made of moderate drinkers, and the advantages of a constitutional prohibitory law must be brought home to individuals. We want a constitutional prohibitory law to remove temptation, for while it is true that liquor is not sold in Newton yet it is very easy to go to Waltham or Boston and get it. In conclusion he said he was dispirited and ashamed, for a United States senator had been removed from the senate chamber in a state of beastly intoxication. Inaugural day was a day of drunkenness in Washington. I hope Massachusetts will redeem that disgrace, and in God's name let us work to accomplish that end.

At the conclusion of the speech making on motion of Mr. E. F. Kimball, a committee was appointed to retire and bring in a list of others for an efficient campaign committee. The following names were reported and unanimously endorsed by the meeting: Chairman, Thomas Weston; Ward 1, W. H. Partridge, George R. Aston; Ward 2, Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Rev. R. A. White; Ward 3, W. G. Bell, Edwin F. Kimball; Ward 4, George M. Pittee, Frank F. Davidson; Ward 5, O. Pettie, Rev. John Peterson; Ward 6, Col. E. H. Haskell, A. C. Walworth; Ward 7, Edward W. Gay, George S. Harwood. A meeting of the committee was held in Elliot Lower Hall, Thursday evening, when plans for a vigorous campaign were formed.

## The Real Cause of Pauperism.

An unusually interesting article by the Earl of Meath appears in the January number of The Nineteenth Century, under the title of "A Thousand more Mouths Every Week." His object is to trace out the origin of the pauperism and crime of England, and to suggest some remedies. Among the causes of poverty he cites:—Over population, Depression of Trade, Want of Skilled Training, and Moral Disability.

Reaching this last topic he uses these significant words, "The one object to be attained is the reduction in the amount of working class money now squandered in drink, which, if saved, would render work-houses unnecessary and drive pauperism out of the land."

If such a thing can be asserted of England, how much more true is it of this country. Talk as we will about secondary causes, there can be no doubt that the primary cause of most of the poverty in this land is the drink habit, which takes money away from the laborers' families, and leads to impoverishment and crime. One of the arguments that will be pressed against the prohibitory amendment to be submitted to the people of this State is that the decline of the revenue now received from license, and the driving away of the business created by the manufacture and sale of liquor will increase taxation; but we must not be deceived by such a fallacy, for if we lose in one direction we gain in another. The expenses to which the community are put, to care for the pauperism and crime created by drink, are vastly in excess of any revenue the State derives directly or indirectly from this tariff. X.

## Police and Fire Department of Ancient Rome.

In Lanciani's new book on Ancient Rome there is a very interesting chapter with this title. It appears that there was a force of over 7000 men employed on police and fire duty, the same force having in charge the keeping of order and the putting out of fires.

Old Rome must have been a dreary place on dark nights, for there were no street lights of any kind. During half of the year when the moon was not shining the people who had to go out after dark used lanterns or torches. Rich people were preceded in their nocturnal strolls by slaves carrying lights.

There was no business done at night, for all the shopmen and merchants locked up their places at twilight; the doors of private houses were fastened securely to guard against thieves, and the windows were protected by iron railings.

Fires were of frequent occurrence, and the police in groups of twenty or thirty were stationed at the city's gates in different quarters, always ready with ladders, pickaxes, saws and ropes. Every time a fire took place there was an official investigation. If the fire was the result of accident there was no penalty, but if it were proven that negligence had been used the culprit was solemnly admonished or publicly beaten. Incendiaries were punished with death. One duty of the chief of each police department was to inspect every building to see that the kitchen and other portions were not liable to take fire easily, and also to make sure that water in sufficient quantity was stored up for use in case of fire.

Many dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, but him down as a fraud.



**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.  
Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$3.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.  
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write to W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

FOR SALE BY  
M. J. O'SHEA, 356 Centre St., Newton.  
GEO. E. BARROWS, Newton Center.

## MILK! PURE MILK!

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few families with milk. I sell milk drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore know it is CLEAN and PURE. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 3, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Box 362.

H. COLDWELL, 24-11

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## Hoosac Tunnel Route.

Through Train and Sleeping Car Service.

Leaving Causway St., Passenger Station

## BOSTON.

For Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Rome, Utica, Syracuse, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Binghamton, Hornellsville, Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West.

6:30 A. M. Daily, Sundays excepted.

For Troy, Albany and Intermediate Stations.

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Palace Parlor Cars through without change, Boston to Troy, Albany and Binghamton.

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For Troy, Albany, Saratoga, and Intermediate Stations.

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Palace sleeping cars through without change, Boston to Chicago, and Boston to St. Louis.

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Palace sleeping cars through without change, Boston to Chicago, and Boston to St. Louis.

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"Ask for them and take no other."

For maps, time tables, tickets, seats and berths in sleeping cars, apply at the Company's office, HOOSAC TUNNEL ROUTE.

250 Washington Street, 250

Passenger Station Ticket Office, Causway St., Boston, or to any authorized Ticket Agent in New England and the Provinces.

January 1, 1889.

U. G. McQUEEN, Carpenter and Builder,

Washington St., near B. & A. R. R. Crossing. Orders received through P. O. Box 116. All orders promptly executed in a first-class style.

Cabinet Work of all kinds, a Specialty.

## CHURCHILL &amp; BEAN

TAILORS & IMPORTERS,

503 Washington St.

BOSTON.

We have obtained the services of MR. J. W. KNOWLES, of Newtonville, a Cutter of high standing.

G. F. CHURCHILL, Newtonville.

J. H. BEAN, Dorchester

## BOOTS AND SHOES

GREAT MARK DOWN.

ESSEX BOOT & SHOE CO.

28 Essex St., Boston.

Ladies' Kid Button \$1.85 former price, \$2.25

Ladies' St. Goat Button, \$1.75 former price, \$2.25

Ladies' Rubbers, 25cts. former price, 35

Gents' Button Hal. & Cong. \$2.50, regular \$3 shoe

Leslie F. Keene, Proprietor.

## Francis Murdock &amp; Co.

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods,

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishings.

OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS,

RUGS, TRUNKS,

TRAVELING BAGS, &c.

Agents for the American Steam Laundry Co.

Bacon's New Block, Newton.

## T. F. CLENNAN.

Carriage Trimming & Harness

MAKING.

BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &c.

Washington Street, Newton.

Newton and Watertown

Gas Light Company.

All orders for Gas and Electric Light left at their office, 421 Centre street, Newton, will receive prompt attention.

TELEPHONE 18-2.

## West Newton Savings Bank

Incorporated 1867.

West Newton, Mass.

AUSTIN R. MITCHELL, President.

JAMES H. NICKERSON, Treasurer.

ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.

Trustees—Austin R. Mitchell, Benj. F. Houghton, Dwight Chester, Edward L. Pickard, Prescott C. Bridgman, Samuel Barnard, Fred E. Crockett, Alfred L. Barbour, Edward W. Cate, Adams B. Tolman, C. F. Edley, Lyman R. Putney.

Committee of Investment—Austin R. Mitchell, Edward L. Pickard, Dwight Chester, Samuel Barnard, Fred E. Crockett.

Open for business daily, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 to 4 p.m.

Deposits will commence drawing interest on the first days of January, April, July and October.

## CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY.

NEWTON OFFICE:

Summer's Block, opposite Newton National Bank. Work done well and promptly. Work taken Monday to 2 p.m., and returned Thursday night. Received after Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Hollands and lace curtains a specialty.

## NEWTON LAUNDRY

J. FRED RICHARDSON.

Thornton (formerly School) St., near Washington St., Newton.

Best and Most Modern Improved Facilities for Laundering by Steam.

Without injury to clothing of any description. Send postal and team will call for and deliver work.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

## ROOFING.

Slate, Copper, Tin and Gravel

ROOFING.

Special attention given to repairing.

John Farquhar's Sons,

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## A. C. TUPPER

Carpenter and Builder.

Estimates cheerfully given on building and all kinds of carpentry. Orders will be taken through the post office, Box 271, Newton, or at shop on Pearl street, opposite Bacon. All orders will receive prompt attention.

Get Your Lunch at

Fred M. Phillips'

DINING ROOMS,

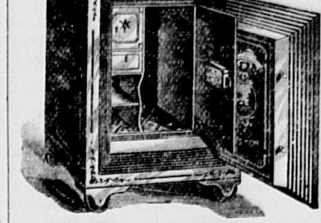
16 North Market St.,

And 16 Clinton Street, Boston.

## E. C. MORRIS &amp; CO'S

SAFES

ALWAYS PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS.



Read from the Great Marblehead, Mass., fire, Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888. Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris & Co's safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 23rd inst. the safe was subjected to very intense heat for 36 hours, and upon its being opened to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition, with the exception of the leather on one book which was against the wall of the safe, while the writing on every leaf was as clear and legible as when it was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good, clear condition. In case I rebuild I shall feel that I can do no better than to use again what has served me well in this fire. In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not as well as this one, although that fire was not as bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the books, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,

(Sgn.) HENRY O. SYMONDS.

P. S. Dec. 28, 1888—I have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.

Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

On Aug. 9th, 1887, we had one of our large make of safes in our Waltham, N. H. factory, which went through a very hot fire and stood the test. Again on Dec. 23, 1888, in the Marblehead conflagration another of your make stood the test and all its contents found in good condition, even a gross of matches. Under the circumstances we can safely recommend your make to all.

Yours truly,

(Sgn.) F. W. & I. M. Monroe.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 28, 1888.

Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

On opening our safe which we purchased from you some two years ago, we found everything in perfect condition. The situation of our safe caused it to be exposed to intense heat for a number of hours.

As soon as we are ready to purchase we will call and select another of your make.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Cropley & Bros.

Over 100,000 in Use.

Send for Catalogue.

## E. C. MORRIS &amp; CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

## JOHN S. SUMNER,

DEALER IN—

FURNACES. RANGES

and STOVES.

The Magee Boston Heater furnace has no equal. The Magee Mosaic Range with its patent grate makes one of the most perfect ranges ever invented. The Mistletoe Parlor Stove is one of the prettiest ever put on the market and its working is superior to all others.

Repair pieces of any pattern furnished at short notice. General jobbing done in a thorough manner.

Centre St., Newton.

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## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

285 WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON, MASS.

Subscription for one year, \$2.00  
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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The hearing on the petition of the Newton Electric Railway company, for permission to use the over-head system for propelling their cars, was notable in one respect, that no remonstrances of importance were made, which shows that the citizens generally are willing to welcome the company to Newton, and expect very favorable results from the new loop line.

The New England Telephone company had several representatives present to place obstacles in the way, but the telephone company does not own the Newton streets, and its present legal status in this city is rather insecure, inasmuch as the present company has never received any grant of rights to place its poles in the streets. The former telephone company had a valuable franchise given it, for which it paid the city nothing, and succeeded in getting a revenue of some \$600 out of the city besides. As far as the legal aspects of the case are concerned the railway company has a right to the use of certain streets, while the telephone company has not, and there is little doubt but that of the two, the railway would be of the greater benefit to Newton.

As for the opposition of the storage battery representatives, that would have more weight, if the storage battery system had been proved to be a success. Many experiments have been made, and while the storage battery street cars represent the ideal system, and in time will be so improved and perfected as to supercede all others, it is hardly worth while to wait. The overhead system is in successful use, and would appear to be well adapted to Newton. That the system has been adopted by the West End Company is a substantial argument in its favor, as that company has plenty of money and has shown a disposition to secure the best attainable. They made many experiments with storage battery cars, and had the scheme been practicable, the West End Company would have been glad to adopt it, as it would have done away with all objections to the use of the streets of Boston. But the West End company seem disposed to await further developments, and the Newton company only follow their example.

As for the telephone and fire-alarm signal wires, the trunk lines of the former are on Watertown street, and so would not be affected by the electric wires of the street railway, and the telephone and fire alarm wires on Washington street could probably be easily protected from interference. The new police signal system, which it is proposed to introduce, could have its wires located on other streets, away from all interference.

The street railway would be such a great benefit to the city, that no factious opposition should be made to its introduction, and this is the light in which the majority of the board of aldermen seem to look upon it. They will, however, take all necessary precautions for public safety, and to protect the interests of the city. The railway company will secure a valuable franchise and can afford to do things properly.

## A FREE TRADE ARGUMENT.

A good deal of old straw was threshed over at the Lyceum meeting, Monday evening, in the debate on the admission of sugar, salt, coal, lumber and wool free of duty, and old campaign arguments were again brought forth by the speakers. We are afraid that the speaker for the protectionists is a little unsound in his views, as he spoke about putting sugar and rice, which are produced in the solid South, on the free list, because we do not produce enough for our wants. Representative Kelley of Pennsylvania, the father of Protection, was very indignant at the move to put sugar on the free list, and stigmatized it as the entering wedge of Free Trade. The Kansas and other Western Senators, in states where beet sugar is a rising industry, also denounced it as a Free Trade measure, and one in the interest of the pauper labor of foreign countries. These gentlemen see very clearly that it is not safe to make any exceptions, and there is certainly no reason why, if the duty was made high enough, we should not produce sufficient sugar for home consumption, and so enable even New England farmers to become prosperous. "The rational and impracticable position of the Protectionist" is represented by Congressman Kelley rather than by the advocates of free

sugar, who have made the fatal step toward Free Trade. The arguments for free sugar will answer equally well for free lumber, or free wool, or other raw materials of which we do not produce an ample supply. It is to be regretted that there was no thorough going Protectionist, untainted by any Free Trade heresies, to uphold the negative side of the question before the Lyceum, as the fatal admission about sugar made all the speakers to argue on the side of a greater or lesser degree of Free Trade.

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The new national administration has started off very successfully, and it now remains to see what it can do to prove itself worthy of the high duties imposed upon it. President Harrison's inaugural was another illustration of his ability to talk without "slopping over," and he avoided dangerous topics with the skill of a veteran. He left the civil service reformers and the spoilsmen both hopeful, and he is too skilled a statesman to make promises which he knows he will not be able to carry out. He was quite emphatic in regard to frauds upon the ballot, whether committed in the north or south, and this sentence deserves to be quoted. "Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this." This taken in connection with another sentence, "No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods, without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body," show that the new President means to do his part towards a much-needed purification in politics. The message has been received with favor by all parties, and evidently the people mean to treat the new President courteously and fairly, and wish him the greatest possible success. As President Harrison says "Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions," and the people generally, tired of the petty squabbles of politicians, are ready to follow this advice.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The Newton Co-operative Bank will hold a public meeting at City Hall, next Tuesday evening, when several speakers will be present to explain the co-operative bank system. The GRAPHIC took occasion six months ago, when this bank was established, to welcome its formation as a new and decided benefit to our city. The method and system of co-operative banking was fully explained at that time in these columns. The bank has announced its second series of shares, which shows that the project has already been a success, and it is reported that 200 shares were subscribed for at the meeting at Upper Falls, this week, and over 500 more have also been taken. The bank is especially for the benefit of citizens in moderate circumstances, and all who are thinking of building at any time in the future, or design to own their own home, should make a special effort to attend this meeting.

We understand that a good dividend is to be declared at the end of the first six months, and it is already doing a good work for Newton. The Waltham bank, to select one instance out of many, is doing more than any other local institution in that city, for the material welfare of the people and the building up of Waltham, and there is just as good a field in Newton. There should be a large attendance at Tuesday evening's meeting.

The Home Market Club had a disagreeable experience at Washington, on Tuesday, the officers at the White House refusing to allow Secretary Radcliffe to take his club right in to President Harrison, before the other clubs that were also on the spot. The Home Market Club men are not used to being told to wait, and according to the Boston Journal's correspondent, all but fifty of them were so disgusted that they left without going into the White House. The club's valuable services in the campaign could not have been known by the officials, or they would not have had to scramble with the crowd for admission to the President.

The able editorials in the Boston Traveller and the Boston Journal in regard to the Prohibition Amendment are attracting comment—from their absence. Neither of these two leading Republican organs have as yet found time to discuss the amendment, although an alleged political murder in Texas or some other far away place would have called forth columns of burning eloquence from each of them. Readers of these papers, who wait for their utterances before making up their minds, are in a painful state of suspense.

—MR. E. P. SEEVER, superintendent of the Boston schools, read a paper on manual training in the public schools, before the National Educational Association in Washington, Thursday. It was published in full in the Boston Herald, and is an important addition to advanced thought on educational matters. Mr. Seever is a firm believer in introducing the teaching of mechanic arts in the public schools, and makes a very strong case in favor of his position.

The scheme for the division of the several wards for voting purposes, is seen to call out a good deal of comment, both favorable and otherwise. Any plan that could be proposed would do this, and the interest in the matter is such that full particulars of the proposed division are given in the city council report.

REPRESENTATIVE SLOCUM is chairman of the house committee to investigate the sensational and ridiculous charges

brought against Mr. Goodell, who has caused the publication of the province laws. This insures an effort for an honest report and a complete vindication of Mr. Goodell.

THE favorable report of the Legislative committee in regard to municipal suffrage for women was quite a surprise, but the committee probably found that they had no good reason to give why women should not have a voice in the spending of their money by municipal officers.

REPRESENTATIVE GILMAN has earned the gratitude of the annexationists by his able speech in their favor in the House on Wednesday, and by his efforts in their behalf. Mr. Slocum was expected to speak also, but the speaker cut off debate before he had a chance to say anything.

DR. BURDEN is in Washington looking after the Boston Collectors, but the announcement that Collector Saltonstall will be allowed to serve out his term must somewhat discourage the persistent doctor.

## OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Judge Park and Other Prominent Survivors of the First Harrison Campaign—Beverly Farms—The Boston & Albany Bill—The Annexationists Encouraged.

From Our Special Correspondent:

THE FEW WHO ARE LEFT. Inauguration day carried me back in memory fifty years and brought to mind vividly the distinguished men of the Whig party, living in Boston, who took such a prominent part in the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison the following (1840) year.

The Whig intellect of Suffolk county was then in its prime. Webster and Choate were then living in Boston. George Morey, the well known President of the Boston & Worcester railroad, Albert Fearing, Abbott Lawrence, Enoch Train, Philo S. Shelton, Philip Greely, afterward Collector, Josiah Quincy, elder and junior, Edward Everett, Robert G. Shaw, Robert C. Winthrop, Peter Harvey Horton of the Atlas, John H. Eastburn, William Hayden, Harrison Gray Otis, John C. Park, Hosea Lilley of Chelsea are a few of the names I recall as then working leaders of the party.

There are a fair representation of the capital and aristocracy of Boston, of its legal talent, of its mercantile and business interests, of its industrial interest and of its journalistic talent, the last but not the least in importance as represented in the person and labors of the brilliant editor of the Atlas.

Of all that brilliant array of wealth, talent and political leadership, hardly a tenth part of which is included in the names I have given, I recall but three who are living.

Robert C. Winthrop was then just entering upon his brilliant career of statesmanship. At that period his age ranked him among the youngest of his party. He was a ripe scholar, well read in his profession, a pleasing speaker, ready debater, an eloquent orator and one of the most graceful and accomplished presiding officers who ever occupied the Speaker's chair either in the National Congress or in the State Legislature. He was finishing his second term as Speaker of the House of Representatives when the Harrison campaign began.

John C. Park was then a rising lawyer in Boston, in the very prime of his early manhood. He had not only distinguished himself at the bar, but he had taken an active part in State and local politics. Like Winthrop he was a fluent and pleasing speaker, a fine debater and an eloquent orator. During his long and useful life he has been called upon frequently to serve the State in both the upper and lower branches of the General Court, and I hardly need add with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents, and I also hardly need add that he is well known to the citizens of Newton among whom he has resided for many years and where he is rounding out his four score years and more in acceptably discharging the duties of Judge of your City Court. In one sense I was one of his pupils and an intimate personal acquaintance of half a century has emphasized my feeling of respect and affection.

Of the third, Philo S. Shelton, I can speak with more emphasis, as in my early mercantile career I was constantly brought in business contact with him. He was my ideal of a thorough and accomplished merchant. He had that affability which with young men of that period was peculiarly pleasing. He was one of the leading West India importing firms, and he ranked high with such of his contemporaries as Robert C. Hooper, Benjamin Burgess & Sons, Greeley & Guild, Edward C. Bates, Homer & Sprague and Joseph Ballister.

I do not recollect of his ever seeking or accepting any public or political office. But as a political leader and party manager I class him as having in his day no superior, nor even excepting Phil Greely and Albert Fearing. He was a great admirer and devoted friend of Abbott Lawrence and followed his fortunes.

Not only his great ability but his high social position gave him great influence not only with his equals but with his inferiors, both with old and young. He was affable in social life as he was in business. There was a magnetism about him which attracted every one. He too has passed his four score years, and yet when I saw him a few months since, there was no sign of breaking up either of his physical or mental powers. His memory of past events is almost phenomenal and he has a peculiar charm of manner in relating reminiscences. Probably no other three men, were they living, could represent the times of which I have been writing.

## BEVERLY FARMS.

In my last letter I stated with a good deal of confidence that the committee on towns would report favorably for division. I had good reasons for believing that the chairman, Senator Whittemore, who represents the Worcester district and who succeeded Geo. P. Ladd of the same district, who was chairman of the committee last year, and who favored division, would follow his lead as it was supposed that the chairmanship was awarded him for the purpose of carrying out the views of his predecessor.

There was another member of the committee who up to the day the vote was

taken in committee freely announced his determination to vote for division, and who went so far as to ask a fellow member on the way to the committee room to back him, and yet when the vote was called for he deliberately voted against. I have no comment to make on the above further than to remark that if there has been corruption, bribery and undue influence this year it has not been on the side of the divisionists.

## ELEVATED RAILROADS.

The first regular hearing this session was held on Tuesday before a large crowd. Practically the opposition was the same as in former years, Charles A. Welch representing "community at large" and "private property in general." This is Welch's hobby, and as what he says does neither harm nor good, it is as well to humor him. The committee and the auditors are always ready to see him and hear his quaint remarks.

The special question before the committee was the Riley System so called. It appears to be well sustained by capital and influence. I don't think the West End seriously opposes the system in itself, excepting so far as it may interfere with its present tracks. The proposed route is unquestionable so far as damage to property and inconvenience to travel is concerned within the limits of Boston proper, and feasible so far as the extensions are concerned. Elevated roads will come in time but the people have got to be elevated up to the idea first.

## THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

The vote on the granting the ten millions additional stock to the B. & A. R. R., in the senate, will probably be taken, and the whole matter settled after my letter is closed. The opposition to it as was the case in the House is raised upon a baseless foundation, and comes mainly from a class of people who have an insane enmity towards all corporations and all monied institutions.

## WATERTOWN AND NEWTON.

The residents of Morse Field, Watertown, ought to feel pleased with the advance step they have made this year in committee. There is no reason to believe they will carry their point this year nor approximate to it by a vote of the legislature. But they have planted a stake that will not easily be removed.

WABAN.

## The Case in a Nut Shell.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

In 1882 the B. & A. R. Co., bought of the State of Massachusetts 24,115 shares of the stock of their road, at \$100 per share, giving in payment for the same the road's 5 per cent, twenty year note for \$3,858,500. In September 1883, 17,588 shares of this stock were distributed as a ten per cent stock dividend. In 1886 the remaining 6227 shares were distributed as a stock dividend. The stock was worth \$200 per share or \$4,823,100 for the two dividends. For this stock not one dollar was paid by the stock holders. The Attorney General of the state declared these issues to be illegal. The road pays the state \$192,920.00 per annum as interest on its note, and pays its stockholders \$192,920.00 on the stock issued in place of the state stock. Who pays this double interest? The patrons of the road, of course. To-day our Legislature is asked to allow the issue of \$1,000,000 of new stock at par, when \$5,000,000 issued and sold at auction would realize the \$10,000,000 necessary for the purposes of the road. Thus \$800,000 in annual dividends would be required instead of \$400,000. What right has the Legislature thus to impose an unnecessary tax of \$400,000,000 on the patrons of the roads? It is not simply unjust, it is iniquitous. JUSTICE.

## Still Shining

the Hollings' Patent Safety Extensio lamp. The handsomest and most satisfactory lamp in the market. See advertisement where Messrs. Hollings & Co. announce many novelties in shades.

## MARRIED.

FOLEY—COUGHLIN—In Newton, Feb. 28, by Rev. Michael Dolan, Timothy Foley of Somerville, and Mary A. Coughlin of Newton.

PRENDERGAST—SODERGREEN—In Boston, Feb. 27, by Rev. P. M. O'Connor, Michael J. Prendergast of Newton and Frederika C. Sodergreen.

DEBOCHER—MAHONEY—In Newton, March 5, by Rev. Michael Dolan, William C. DeBocher, and Mary J. Mahoney, both of Newton.

EVANS—MCDEVITT—In West Newton, March 3, by Rev. L. A. O'Brien, George Evans of Cambridge and Annie McDevitt of Newton.

## DIED.

WITHINGTON—In West Newton, Feb. 28, Harriet Withington, aged 87 yrs, 8 mos, 5 days.

DAVIS—In Nonantum, March 3, Albert E. Davis, aged 2 mos, 19 days.

FOURIES—In Needham, March 2, Catherine, daughter of John G. Forbes, aged 3 yrs, 3 mos.

INMAN—In West Newton, March 3, Annie P., wife of Frederick A. Inman, aged 49 yrs, 6 mos, 24 days.

JACKSON—In Newton, March 3, Lucy Jackson, aged 82 yrs, 4 mos, 3 days.

BAKER—In Newton, March 4, George E. F. Baker, aged 3 yrs, 8 mos, 3 days.

CLARK—In Newton, March 3, Sarah C. widow of Elihu Clark.

COOPER—In Cambridgeport, March 3, at the house of Mr. P. J. Edger, Mrs. Caroline L. F. Cooper, aged 71 yrs, 6 mos.

WATKINS—In Newton, March 3, at the house of Mr. P. J. Edger, Mrs. Caroline L. F. Cooper, aged 71 yrs, 6 mos.

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## Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages. Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES. J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

## Charles F. Rand. REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE. MORTGAGES.

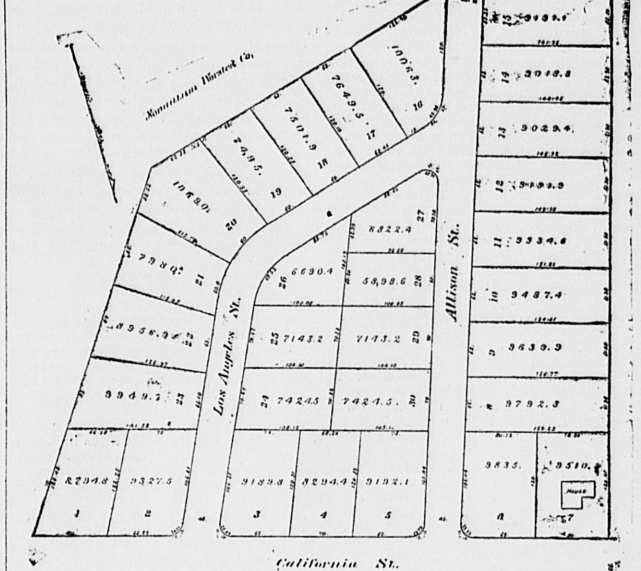
While recently perusing an Ancient Classic, [a copy of which is in the Public Library, opposite my office in Newton], I became interested in a description therein of a piece of Real Estate, and the thought struck me that it might very appropriately have been penned in reference to a plot of land I now offer for sale. The land is situated about equi-distant from the Newton Station on the Boston and Albany Rail Road, and the Watertown Station the Fitchburg Rail Road.

I quote verbatim: "We have seen the land, and behold it is very good; and are ye still? Be not slothful to go and to enter in to possess the land."

"The land which we passed through is an exceedingly good land."

"Ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance to your children forever."

"Behold! I Set the Land before You!!"



That ye may live go in and possess the land."

For further particulars inquire of

CHARLES F. RAND,

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Telephone 28-3, Newton.

P. S.—STORAGE ROOMS TO RENT.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED—Situation by an American lady, taking charge of all kinds of housework in a small family. Address or call at No. 2 Thornton Place.

FOR SALE—Eight shares of Elliott Tricycle stock. Apply to this office.

FOR SALE—A first class family horse. Apply at Nonantum station.

FOR SALE—Eleven Wyandotte pullets and a cock. Price \$11.00. Address D. H. Box 49, West Newton.

TO LET—A flat of four rooms and one of five rooms. Apply to H. McLean, Fayette street.

TO LET—A neat sunny house with five pleasant rooms, city water, gas, and five minutes from any where you wish to go. Enquire of Henry Fuller or Charles F. Rand, 221t

TO LET—Sunny furnished rooms, also connected unfurnished rooms, adapted to family use, with board; all modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. McWain, Pelham street, Newton Centre.

WANTED—Two capable girls, one cook and a second girl. Apply to Mrs. E. H. Haskell, Newton Centre.

WANTED—By an American lady, middle aged and reliable, a situation as seamstress and other light work. Best of references. Call at second house from Central church on Washington street, Newtonville, or address Box 173, Newtonville.

TO LET—Houses in Newtonville. 14 rooms \$28 per month; 8 rooms, \$15; 4 rooms, \$10; 3 rooms, \$8. D. P. O'Sullivan, Cabot St., Newtonville. Telephone 55-3.

FOR SALE—A good horse, for cart or grocer's team. Apply to G. W. Simpson, Auburndale, Mass.

TO LET—The building now occupied by Newton Laundry. Apply to E. B. Blackwell, 21ft

TO LET—House of 8 rooms, Webster Park. Nice, sunny house, cemented cellar and furnace. Apply to Robert Bennett, Station Agent, West Newton.

FOR SALE—Retail Provision route of one hundred and fifty to two hundred customers. Apply to A. D. Hall, Newton Highlands, Mass.

HOUSES and rooms to rent at Newton Centre W. Thorpe, Newton Centre.

SPANISH—A person of experience now residing in this city, but for many years a resident of Spanish speaking countries, would like a few private pupils in that language, evenings. Address "Spanish," Graphic Office, Newton.

TO LET—On Thornton, (formerly School) St., corner of Avon Place, Ward One, half of double French roof dwelling, 10 rooms besides bath room. All the modern conveniences. Early possession. Moderate rent. Apply to G. W. Crosby, 8 Eldridge Street.

TO LET—A tenement of six rooms. Inquire of T. S. Pingree, Avon Place, Newton.

Subscribe for the Graphic

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**WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,** is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance agents in the best English and American companies.

### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. Wells Polley has returned from a two weeks' trip to Maine.  
—We are sorry to hear that Mr. Charles Grant of Parker street is quite ill.  
—Mr. Moses Stevens is in New Hampshire on business, for a few days.  
—Rev. J. J. Peck supplied the Baptist pulpit last Sunday in New London, N. H.  
—Mr. Charles Everett of Parker street is in New York for a few days, on business.  
—The Newton Co-operative Bank will have a public meeting at City hall, March 12.  
—Miss Florence Smith of Cypress street has lately purchased the house occupied by her.  
—Mr. and Mrs. George M. Rice of Summer street had a little daughter born on Saturday last.  
—Mrs. Hiram Blaisdell of Ward street is visiting her brother in Baltimore, for a week or two.  
—Mr. Harry A. Tomlinson is expected home today from Washington, D. C., where he has been for the past week.  
—Mrs. Robert R. Bishop is staying in Andover, Mass., at present, where one of her sons is in Phillips Academy.  
—Miss Stevens will again engage in the millinery business here, and will be with Mr. H. S. Williams, after April 1st.  
—The Stebbins Social Aid Society met on Wednesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. James Gammans, Beacon street.  
—Mr. Charles E. Rand of Pelham street has this week moved into his new house by the junction of Parker and Boylston streets.  
—Rev. Mr. Savage of Watertown, brother of Rev. Minot S. Savage of Boston, exchanged with Rev. H. L. Wheeler on Sunday.  
—Mr. Walter Thorpe has changed his residence to the house owned by him, lately occupied by Miss Huestis, on Pelham street.  
—Mr. Jeremiah C. Kittredge has bought land on Gardner road, Brookline, and intends building a large, handsome house there immediately.  
—Messrs. Pearmain & Brooks, the well known brokers, have removed to their new banking rooms in the Merchants Bank Building, 28 State street, Boston.  
—Prof. J. M. English will deliver an address at the Young People's meeting at the Baptist chapel on Tuesday, March 12th, at 7.45 p. m. All are invited, subject, "Human Depravity."  
—President Alvah Hovey has just returned from Richmond, Va., where he has been visiting his son, Prof. George Hovey. President Hovey stopped in Washington on his way back.  
—Mr. Ellis has taken from Crystal Lake this year about eight thousand tons of ice, making about ten thousand tons, now on hand. This year's supply was from 8 to 10 inches in thickness.  
—The ladies of the Grace church choir attended a dinner party at Mr. George F. Richardson's, a few days since, followed by a pleasant drive to the extension beyond Chestnut Hill Reservoir.  
—Col. E. H. Haskell has been in Washington this week, seeking speakers for the prohibition campaign in this state. A number of prominent senators and congressmen have promised to come.  
—Rev. Mr. Wheeler and Rev. Mr. Hornbroke were guests at the opening of the Unitarian parish building in Watertown, Wednesday night, when most of the prominent Unitarian clergymen in this part of the state were present.  
—After undergoing a thorough renovation the house known as the Polly room is reopened to accommodate those requiring home comforts at reasonable prices. Pleasant unfurnished suites for family use can be had with the best of table board.  
—It would be impossible, we think, to find anywhere more efficient post-office employees than those of this village, Messrs. Martin, Robinson and Richardson. Their unfailing courtesy and promptness receive highest commendation on every hand.

—The Newton Centre branch of the Women's Auxiliary will meet next Wednesday, March 13, at the house of Mrs. Augusta Ferry, Pleasant street. At their last meeting the members were favored with an interesting address by Miss Sparhawk, on the Indian school at Carlisle.  
—We have been told that the object of the amateur theatricals to be given in April is to aid the Women's Relief Corps of this city. This charity is as worthy as the Cottage Hospital and we hope the young people will feel as well rewarded for their labor as they were last month.  
—A delegation of students from Cambridge called this week upon Dr. Mary E. Bates to offer the sympathy of the Harvard students and express their indignation towards the Newton Journal for publishing an article about Harry Bates, which they term, "an outrageous lie from beginning to end."  
—The people have learned with great regret of the resignation of Rev. H. H. Wheeler, pastor of the Unitarian church, who has made many warm friends here, both inside and outside of his parish, where his labors have been very successful. The resignation has not yet been acted upon, we understand, by the church.  
—The Neighbors' Club met on Monday evening at the residence of Neighbor Barton on Beacon street. An able essay was read by Neighbor Hummel on the subject, "Constitutional Treatment of a Public Evil." Among the guests of the evening were Mr. Emerson, superintendent of schools, Mr. George W. Howard of High School, Rev. Theodore Holmes, Mr. Harlow and others.  
—Benjamin Austin, a single man, 30 years old, living on Florence street, Boston, employed as a brakeman on the Boston & Albany railroad, was knocked off a train by a bridge near Chestnut Hill reservoir about 6.30 p. m., Wednesday, and had his skull fractured. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, but died just as he reached there.  
—The Improvement society gave an entertainment on Wednesday evening, in Associates' hall, which was very successful. Three hundred tickets were sold for it, but owing to the weather only about two hundred of the purchasers were present. The entertainment in part consisted of a tete-a-tete sociable or basket picnic which created much fun. All the ladies attending brought baskets in which was a supper for two. These were placed on a three-sided table on the platform. Over the table was a line of large Japanese lanterns and they, with the fancy baskets, formed a very pretty picture. The ladies had taken a good deal of pains to have the baskets tasty, many of them having large bouquets of ribbon and artificial flowers. At 9 o'clock, Mr. Avery L. Rand requested the gentlemen to form a line and march across the platform. Each in turn was given a number which matched a basket, the latter bearing the name of its owner. A great deal of mirth was caused by the mixture of old and young in the tete-a-tetes. During the evening, a part of the Germania Band gave many fine selections. In one corner of the hall was a pagoda, used for the sale of buttonhole bouquets. Miss Mason, Miss Nickerson, Mrs. Flanders and Miss Marcia Sylvester were in charge and did a brisk business. The ladies who formed the com-

mittee and had charge of the baskets were Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. Flanders, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Shannon. At 10 o'clock, Mr. Dwight Chester, as president of the Improvement society, made a little speech, thanking all for their interest in and support of the society. The proceeds of the evening, \$100, will go to swell the play-ground fund. The gentlemen in charge were Messrs. J. W. Parker, W. M. Flanders, Benj. Hammond and Avery L. Rand.

**Cooperative Bank Meeting, at City Hall, Tuesday Evening, March 12th.**

### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. W. V. Brigham has been ill for a few days.  
—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sadler have a daughter.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. King have a daughter.  
—Mrs. Galace of Hartford is visiting friends at the Highlands.  
—Mrs. Shaw has been confined to the house by illness for several days.  
—Mr. S. W. Jones went to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies.  
—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Strong have arrived home from their trip to Florida.  
—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown have been visiting in Washington for the month past.  
—A school in Master Moore's room on Monday forenoon, on account of his illness.  
—The Newton Co-operative Bank will have a public meeting at City hall, March 12.  
—Mr. Blair, the plumber, has moved into the store lately occupied by Mr. Stevens.  
—Charley Brigham is much better, and has resumed his duties in Mr. Moulton's store.  
—Miss Stone has returned from a trip of two or three weeks to Washington and other places.  
—Mrs. H. Waterson of Fairhaven, who has been visiting her son, on Winchester street, has returned home.  
—Mrs. Whittemore received the Chautauqua Club this week. The meeting next week will be with Mrs. E. J. Hyde.  
—Mr. Moulton, the grocer, expects to occupy his new store on Saturday of this week, where he will be pleased to see his patrons.  
—The Monday Club will meet, with Miss Webster next Monday. Rev. W. S. Smith of Auburndale read a very valuable paper on "Tolstol before the club at their last meeting."  
—We hear that Mr. C. A. Peck of Newton Centre has been appointed assistant superintendent of streets for Wards 5 and 6, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his late father.

—A larger number of persons attended the morning services at the Congregational church last Sabbath than ever before. At the communion service in the afternoon, four persons were admitted to membership.  
—The interest developed by the special meetings at the Congregational church under the preaching of Rev. N. H. Harrison is deepening and increasing. The object of his work seems to be to help men and women to an unconditional surrender of themselves to Christ. His ministry is calm, earnest and straightforward. He is aided in his work by a choir and by the service of Mr. R. F. True, gospel singer. In spite of the rain, the audiences have been large. The services are at 3.45 except on Saturday and Monday afternoon and at 7.30. All are invited.  
—The Newton Highlands Base Ball Club held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, March 4. During the winter, the club has kept its organization intact, meeting monthly for business and social purposes. Last season the club played fifteen games, winning thirteen and losing two, which they think entitles them to the support of the citizens for the coming season. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Hyde for the use of the grounds, and as many games as possible will be played at home. The club has about twenty-five dollars in its treasury, but needs as much more, at least, for expenses this summer, and contributions from friends who support their support, and from any others interested in the club, will be thankfully received by the treasurer.

### NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—The Newton Co-operative Bank will have a public meeting at City hall, March 12.  
—The Petee Machine Works are so full of orders that it necessitates their running nights.  
—Rev. Mr. Titus of Newton occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday last.  
—There is to be a social party in Prospect hall on Friday evening, March 15, under the management of Mr. J. B. Newell.  
—Mr. Bernard Billings was one of the many thousands who witnessed the inauguration ceremony at Washington the first of the week.  
—The Christian Endeavor society will resume its Young People's prayer meeting, next Wednesday evening at 7.30, in the Baptist vestry.  
—Miss Hattie Easterbrook, for so long a time clerk for Mr. W. O. Colburn, is very dangerously sick at the house of her sister, Mrs. H. A. Smith.  
—The ninth week of the union revival services was commenced on Monday evening at the Baptist church, conducted by the Davidson brothers of Auburndale.  
—Rev. George W. Holman of Montville, Conn., will preach at the Baptist church, next Sunday. Morning worship at 10.45. Sunday school at close of morning service.  
—The union revival services, which have now continued for seven weeks, will close Sunday night, at a preaching service at the Methodist church at 6.30 p. m., preceded by a prayer meeting at 6 p. m.  
—The officers of the Newton Co-operative bank explained the system to a large gathering in Prospect hall on Monday evening, and at the close of the meeting the secretary sold nearly 200 shares of the second series, which is about to begin.  
—The latest acquisition of the Worcester Base Ball club is Larry Daniels of Newton Upper Falls. He is about 25 years of age and has plenty of experience. In 1887 he caught for the Baltimore club, and last season for Kansas City. He is highly recommended by such men as Manager Seely and McCarthy of the St. Louis Browns.

—A prize fight in Needham, just over the Newton line, Sunday afternoon, drew a crowd of about 40 persons, representing the hoodlum element of Newton Upper Falls and Needham. The principals, James Carney and Daniel Shea, both of this city, were stripped and both fought bravely and savagely for two or three rounds, urged on by the drunken spectators, when suddenly a squad of officers put in an appearance, and the entire crowd left and went to a secluded place in Wellesley Hills, where the battle was fought to a finish. At the conclusion of the seventh round Carney failed to come to time, being completely knocked out, and Shea was declared the winner. Carney was badly punished about the head, and received numerous cuts and bruises. He was left by his friends, and was soon after captured by the Needham officers and locked up. Shea went across the line into Newton Upper Falls, and was arrested by Officer Purcell for drunkenness. He was locked up in the central police station at West Newton. The Needham officers have

procured a warrant for Shea, and he will be arraigned, together with Carney, in the Needham police court for participating in a prize fight. Several of the spectators of the mill have also been arrested.

### NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—W. P. Holden has sold out his grocery store to John H. Hoyt of Auburndale.  
—The Newton Co-operative Bank will have a public meeting at City hall, March 12.  
—George Smith has received the contract for building a house for Mr. Howard on Cedar street.  
—Miss Minerva Leland, assistant teacher at the High school, is suffering from an attack of tonsillitis.  
—A buggy, belonging to Mrs. McIntosh, which was passing on Walnut street, was upset and badly demolished on Tuesday evening.  
—Rumor hath it that the post-office will soon change hands. The name of E. E. Moody is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the office of P. M.  
—Mr. Rogers, a driver for Bullard's express, missed his footing while jumping on his wagon and fell under the wheels, which passed over him, injuring him severely.  
—Special Officer Seaver of the B. & A. did another good piece of detective work last week. A young girl came to the depot and tried to beg a ride to Boston, stating that her parents lived there, but she could not give their address and on being closely examined by Mr. Seaver, said she lived in Natick and gave an address, and by the use of the telephone he found out that she did live there and was a girl who ran away from home and a Natick officer was immediately sent to bring her back.

### NONANTUM.

—Joseph Jasmine is the happiest man in the village just now.  
—A little child of Mr. Ellis Davis died quite suddenly last Saturday night.  
—The death of Officer Geo. E. F. Baker causes a good deal of regret in this village.  
—Mr. Frank Gatchell, who recently opened a barber shop here, has removed to Plymouth, Mass.  
—The young ladies hold their entertainment this evening, and expect to have a crowded house.  
—The young ladies of the North church give a musical entertainment at the church this evening, followed by refreshments in the church hall.  
—One hundred and thirteen persons from this village attended the banquet given by the Sons of St. George at Waltham last Friday night. It was a grand success.  
—Wednesday morning the large mill of the Nonantum Worsted company was obliged to suspend work for a couple of hours on account of the lack of steam pressure.  
—California street from Chapel to Bridge streets has been utterly impassable for a loaded team during the whole of this week, and even early teams have been obliged to take the sidewalks, to the discomfort of pedestrians.  
—The Sunday school of the North church appropriated the sum of fourteen dollars last Sunday towards the repairs on the church, making this year four dollars the school has given to the parish within six months past.

—Mr. Hudson has one hundred yards of broad cloth in half-yard pieces, which he is offering this week at 45 cents a yard, and contributions from friends who support their support, and from any others interested in the club, will be thankfully received by the treasurer.

### The Newton Real Estate Association.

There was a lively debate in the House, Wednesday, over the bill to incorporate the Newton Real Estate Association with \$150,000 capital, and a charter to run for 30 years. Mr. Mellen of Worcester, who has always opposed such bills, and was a dissenter from the report of the committee, took the floor against this also, urging his well-known objection to the acquiring of real estate by corporations. He moved to limit the association to Middlesex county alone. Messrs. Bottom of Northampton and Slocum of Newton defended the policy of encouraging the enterprise of this sort, and of giving young men a chance to combine capital as an offset to the millionaires. Mr. Atwood of Boston opposed the bill. Mr. Blume of Boston believed it was bad policy to establish land companies of this sort. Mr. Brooks of Springfield opposed the bill, saying that such a company should be chartered only if there was a great exigency, and such exigency had not been shown. Mr. Wyman of Hyde Park urged the House to pass the bill for the benefit of speculators and for the benefit of the public, for it is the speculators who have helped greatly the development of the country. Mr. Sprout of Worcester provoked applause by a warm defence of the state's policy of prohibiting the holding of real estate by speculative corporations. Mr. Baker of Malden insisted that it was good policy to pass the bill. Mr. Slocum of Newton held that English precedents had no force in this country. Mr. Cook of Weymouth opposed the bill. By 62 yeas to 30, the House rejected Mr. Mellen's amendment, and ordered the bill to a third reading.

### Article of Amendment.

The following is the proposed amendment to the constitution of this state, to be voted upon April 22d:  
The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, are prohibited. The central court shall enact suitable legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

In consulting a physician you must first have perfect confidence in his ability; that is half the battle, and nothing inspires confidence like success. This is the cause of the large patronage that Dr. Berkeley F. Howard of 37 Tremont street enjoys. One good feature of this eminent doctor's work—for it shows that he works for the good of mankind rather than money—is the free consultation he gives daily to the poor. Such a man ought to succeed.—(Boston Commonwealth.)

### A PROPOSED ANNEXATION.

SHALL MORSE'S FIELD BE ADDED TO NEWTON OR RETAINED BY WATERTOWN.

To the Editor of the Boston Herald:

The district known as Morse's Field is a part of the town of Watertown, physically disconnected from the rest of the town by the Charles River, and commercially and socially a part of Newton. Owners of property in this district perceive that this district, desirable for residence, with abundant natural advantages does not have its fair proportion of the growth and prosperity by which it is flanked on both sides. It gains little or nothing by being a part of Watertown, and loses a great deal by not being a part of Newton. It is not only owners of property that see the district hampered by an unnatural attachment, but tenants are unable to avail themselves of the public benefits of the centre to which they naturally belong, and with which they desire to be formally united. The United States does not recognize the absurdity of Watertown being the centre for this detached district, but sends all the mail for it to Newton.

Residents in the district while using the railroad station at Newton in preference to the station at Watertown, and using also the Newton postoffice are not able to avail themselves of the nearest public schools, etc.  
The only original cause for the attaching of this district to Watertown was to protect the ancient fish weirs. Such a reason is now obsolete, and the only possible ground for objecting to annexation is a dog-in-the-manger policy on the part of Watertown. I am credibly informed that Watertown has spent large sums of money contrary to law to prevent the annexation. Not only would the residents of the district be benefited, but the people of Newton would be benefited by the annexation of a territory which would increase the cost of carrying out Newton. This annexation should be authorized, not merely as an act of tardy justice to this district, but as a sound, necessary measure of public policy.

ROBT. S. MINOR.

Boston, March 5, 1889.

### Resolutions.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestry of St. Mary's church held on Sexagesima Sunday February 24, 1889, it was resolved, That a suitable expression of respect and affection for the late Isaac Hagar, whose funeral took place on the afternoon of that day, be prepared and placed on the records.

The rector being absent in North Carolina, forwarded the following resolutions which were adopted on Quinquagesima Sunday, March 3, 1889. The rector, wardens and vestry of St. Mary's church, desirous of placing on their records some suitable expression of their respect and affection for the late Isaac Hagar, and their esteem and respect for his memory, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the departure of our friend and parishioner, so long associated with St. Mary's church, we deeply regret the loss of a man whose life was a noble example to all, and whose death is a great loss to the church and to the community. We recognize a bereavement and loss which touches us deeply and removes from us one whose counsel and aid will be greatly missed.

Resolved, That we gladly recognize the unusual tribute paid to his memory by those with whom for so many years he was associated in business life. It is not too much to say, that as a citizen he was everywhere respected, honored and beloved by old and young alike. His name will ever stand as an example of strict integrity and unblemished daily life. As a public servant, to whom was committed most weighty responsibilities, he was singularly true to every trust, and his long and untiring service, showed how complete was the confidence placed in him.

Resolving, that we do not interfere with the scrupulous performance of his daily duties. We recognize, also, his constant interest in the education of our children, in his willingness to serve and to labor for their best interests by holding till within a brief period a position on our School Committee. Seldom does a man of universal expression of public esteem fall to the lot of any man.

The records of our Parish tell the story of his life as a Christian and a Churchman. He was modest and humble, and very careful in his walk among his fellow men. He was ever true and loyal to the church of his fathers, the church he loved, and whose worship he never failed to join in, till his final entrance into his eternal home. His attachment to this church where his father was one of its first founders, was very warm. We loved our old St. Mary's with greater affection.

The last months have shown us the beautiful, peaceful close of a well ordered life. His work finished, his Master hastened to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

A true copy. Attest, WILLIAM P. MORSE, Parish Clerk, St. Mary's Episcopal Society, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Cooperative Bank Meeting, at City Hall, Tuesday Evening, March 12th.

### Miscellaneous.

Precautionary measures: Minister (from the pulpit) "As the air of the church seems chilly, I would ask the sexton if he would kindly close the front doors and windows of the building. The collection will now be taken up."—[Harpers' Bazar.]

Fond mother—"Doctor, what seems to be the cause of Willie's trouble?" Doctor—"Some foreign substance in the stomach. I should say." Fond mother—"Oh, yes—those dreadful Irish potatoes! I will tell our grocer to-morrow that he positively must bring us some American potatoes."—[Burlington Free Press.]

A Kentucky gentleman, who recently came to Washington to consult with the member of Congress about an office under the administration, was asked yesterday by a gentleman from Boston whether it is really true that the people of Kentucky are so very bibulous. "Bibulous!" said the Kentuckian. "Bibulous! I don't reckon you could find a dozen Bibles in the whole state."—[Washington Post.]

### SPECIAL.

**Revival - Services,**

Until March 16th, at the

**Congregational Church,**

Newton Highlands, conducted by

Rev. N. H. HARRIMAN, Evangelist,

Assisted by

Mr. R. F. TRUE, Gospel Singer.

ALL ARE INVITED.  
Hours of Meeting: Sunday, 10.30, 3.30 and 7.00; other evenings, 7.30, afterwards, 3.45. Afternoon meeting, one hour.

### Mr. Plummer Replies to Mr. Allen.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:—

On Monday evening last the question for debate before the West Newton Lyceum was upon "Free admission of raw materials." The negative was taken by Mr. James T. Allen, who instead of speaking about the matter (other than an incidental remark about wool and more about salt) took occasion to denounce every voter, who in the last election preferred President Cleveland to General Harrison. He became so enthusiastic as to indulge in language of great impropriety and gained the point he evidently had in view (when accepting the invitation to speak upon the subject) and that point was, "Denunciation of the Committee of One Hundred Independent Republicans." This body represent the thinking intelligent element of our city and is entirely free from control of machine politicians or the "party whip."

When Mr. Allen says, "These men have been whipped into subjection," it only shows how little he knows; for since the recent election, the cause of tariff reform has grown wonderfully, and for a body of whipped men, they continue to present a very imposing appearance. I intended to say this, but was prevented by my friend Walton, who caught the eye of the chairman and consumed the few remaining moments allotted to speakers. Alas, for Messrs. Allen and Walton, especially the latter, whose speech was so far removed from the question under discussion, that even his life-long friend, Nath'l T. Allen, arose in his seat and asked him, "What point he was trying to make." The speech was unworthy of so intelligent a gentleman as Mr. Walton. If Mr. Allen would interview manufacturers of woolen goods he would find that foreign wool is necessary to use in connection with domestic production, and as for coarse wools used in making carpets, Daniel Webster said nearly 50 years ago, "That there was not a sheep in the United States but would be ashamed to have such stuff upon its back." Consequently we raise no wool that comes in competition, and the present duty imposed is entirely unnecessary and simply increases the cost of carpets to our own people and prevents the exportation of a single yard. WM. E. PLUMMER.

**Dr. Lougee's Vintizing Compound** is absolutely the greatest known remedy for the Radical Cure of Scrofula, Cancerous Humors, Diphtheria or Mineral Blood Poisoning, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Dropsy and Liver Complaint. \$1 per bottle (6 for 5). At druggists.

"It is not pleasant," said a Massachusetts Congressman yesterday, "to see the contents of a cordial that exists here, Colonel Lamont and Halford." "Y-y-y," replied the Arkansas member, dubiously, "but I don't see how private secretaries can afford such luxuries when we Congressmen can't go anything higher than plain red liquor."—[Washington Post.]

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# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 23.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889.

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Shirts, each, 10 cts.; collars, 2 cts.; cuffs, each, 2 cts.

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A full line of Chemicals of Standard Purity always in stock.

Physicians' prescriptions compounded with accuracy at all hours.

Proprietary Medicines and Druggists' Sundries.

## CHEMISTRY.

With a large and thoroughly appointed Laboratory, Mr. Hudson offers his services in the line of his profession. Investigation as to the composition of matter conducted by analyses or syntheses, according to most approved methods.

Analysis of potable waters, milk, etc., a specialty.

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16 Essex Street,

First Store from Washington Street,

BOSTON.

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Low expenses enable us to sell strictly first-class Goods at very low prices.

23 1/2

CALL AND SEE US.

## Newton City Market.

All kinds of Fresh and Salt

MEATS,

POULTRY AND GAME.

FISH & OYSTERS,

Butter, Cheese and Eggs, Canned Goods, Fruit and Vegetables.

No. 413 Centre Street, Opposite Public Library.

Wellington Howes, Proprietor.

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A New House and Several Nice Building

Lots in Newton Centre.

It is not too early to look

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lots, from 6,000 to 20,000 feet each,

High, Healthy & Handy

to cars and stores. Also a new house, thoroughly built from cellar to roof. Sunny location; 200 feet from Centre Street, the finest avenue in the Newtons.

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Everything usually repaired in a place of this kind will receive prompt attention at low prices.

## Men and Children

made to look handsome by visiting

JOHN T. BURNS'

Hair Dressing Rooms,

Cole's Block.

A sure cure to prevent the falling out of hair by having it cut out at J. T. BURNS', Cole's Block. Three artists. Shop open for business from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. Ladies' Misses' and Children's hair cutting a specialty. Over H. B. Coffin's, Cole's Block.

FISH OYSTERS,

Vegetables & Fruit of all Kinds

—AT—

Bunting's Fish Market.

COLE'S BLOCK.

Established 1877. Connected by Telephone.

## NEWTON.

—The M. P. M. will have a sociable at Cole's Hall, Saturday evening.

—Eliot Church is now thrown open to visitors one hour every Sunday.

—Mrs. Josiah Baker of Sargent street gave a very pleasant dinner party last evening.

—It is rumored that Letter-Carrier James Dunn has drawn a prize in the Louisiana lottery.

—Nonantum Colony will give a basket party in Cole's hall, Monday evening, March 25.

—Mr. Walter H. Barker of Newton has been elected an active member of the T. L. S. society.

—Miss Carrie A. Wellington is visiting Miss Birdie Stoddard in Washington, D. C. She will be gone several weeks.

—Dr. Field delivered a lecture upon California in a course before the pupils of Monson Academy, Tuesday evening.

—The watering cart would have been a great blessing this week, for all who had occasion to encounter the clouds of dust.

—Rev. Fayette Nichols married Miss Angeline Carter and Dr. Sherman at Milford, yesterday. The young couple will reside in Quincy.

—The McCall Mission Club of the Baptist church will give a concert Thursday evening, April 4th, in the auditorium of the church.

—A sheriff's sale of jewelry was held in Whitman's stable last Saturday with but few bidders, although the goods brought fair prices.

—Mr. Thomas B. Fitts and daughter from New York have been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fitts and friends this last week.

—Rev. Dr. Calkins left on Tuesday for a three weeks' vacation, which he will spend on a sailing vessel, making a voyage to the West Indies and return.

—The Monday club met on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. H. C. Harden. Mr. A. S. Weed gave an interesting paper on "An Old Philosopher."

—Mr. H. J. Woods is building an addition to the Latta house, corner of Church and Richardson streets, and making other improvements on the property.

—Rev. T. P. Sawin, brother of Mr. H. C. Sawin of the Bigelow school, will preach at Eliot Hall Sunday morning and evening, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Calkins.

—Judge Pitman gave the address, "Retrospect and Prospect," at the 100th corporate meeting of the Appalachian Mountain Club, in Boston, Monday evening.

—A special election of Company C was held at its armory on Monday evening, and 1st Sergt. Cording was unanimously chosen second lieutenant, to fill a vacancy.

—Arthur A. Glines, the photographer, has sold out his Newton studio, which he has occupied for the last nine years, to Mr. W. H. Partridge of Boston Highlands, who took possession Thursday.

—Dr. Madison Bunker has been elected representative to the Supreme Council Pilgrimage Fathers, and Dr. Arthur Hudson has been elected a permanent representative member of the supreme council.

—An alarm was rung in from box 52, at 8:45 o'clock Wednesday morning, for a fire in Waban, which burned over five acres of meadow land and destroyed an outbuilding on the estate of Mrs. E. J. Collins.

—The monthly address before the Christian Endeavor Society of the Methodist church will be delivered next Sunday evening at 7:30. The subject will be "The Value of Decision of Character." The pastor, Rev. F. Nichols, will be the speaker.

—Mr. McGuinness has given up the contract for delivering library books, which he has performed for seven years, and Alderman Kennedy has made arrangements to have the work done temporarily by Mr. Laffie.

—The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. next Sunday will be in charge of the young people's society of Christman Endeavor of the Eliot church. The notice of last Sunday's meeting was not received in time for publication.

—Conductor Wise saved a woman's life who jumped from the train at Huntington avenue, while intoxicated, a few days ago. He succeeded in dragging her from under the wheels and was compelled to walk from Huntington avenue to the terminus in Boston, the train having passed by.

—Mayor Burr and Superintendent Emerson spent two days at the Bigelow school this week, investigating the methods of teaching and the progress made by the pupils. Mayor Burr is making a thorough visitation of all the grammar schools in the city.

—The Claffin Guards went to Quincy, Wednesday night, to participate in the drill of four companies of the 4th regiment by companies. Major Benyon had charge and put the men through with a "snap" that pleased many veterans. Company C had 24 men under Capt. Applein.

—Miss Emma, formerly of the Channing church choir, made her debut in opera in Paris last night, appearing as Juliet. It is reported that she scored a remarkable triumph. The role of Romeo was taken by M. Dereske. Minister McLane and many other members of the American colony were present.

—Alderman Tyler and wife are at Los Angeles, where they will remain until the middle of April. They will then visit San Francisco and Northern California, returning home by way of Canada. A recent letter from him speaks of the very pleasant weather and the greatly improved health of Mrs. Tyler.

—The decoration of the interior of the Eliot Church building is nearly completed, and the staging is being removed. One of the large chandeliers has been put in place, and one of the large memorial windows will be put in during the coming week. The decorating is being done by L. Haberstroh & Son of 9 Park street, Boston.

—The Newton Bicycle Club, at the office of W. S. Hall, No. 309 Tremont street, Tuesday evening, elected the following: President, Freeman Morris; vice-president, Herbert A. Fuller; secretary, William W. Stall; treasurer, Edwin T. Martin; captain, F. Steadman Wilson; 1st lieutenant, H. A. Henderson; second lieutenant, E. P. Marsh; club committee, Walter H. Barker, Eben H. Elson, Louis A. Han and George H. Hastings. A supper and speaking followed.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have delayed for a week the publication of the work on "Profit Sharing," by Christman N. P. Gilman of West Newton, announced for March 16. This is done that the book may be brought out first in London. Priority of issue secures a copyright in Great Britain. Macmillan & Co., are the English publishers. They have engaged several hundred copies. The subject is one attracting general interest in England. We shall present a full review of the work in our next issue.

—The Channing Literary Union gave their last entertainment for the season, Thursday evening. Two scenes from "The Hunchback" were charmingly given by Mrs. Stearns and Mr. Conkey. The amusing farce of "Incompatibility of Temper" was acted in a spirited manner by Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Soule.

## "Lend me Five Shillings" concluded the

entertainment, in which Mr. Conkey, Mr. Russell, Mr. Brackett, Mr. Soule, Mr. Hall, Miss Peterson and Miss Anger gave a capital rendering of their parts. There was a large audience present. The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held Saturday evening.

—Mr. Chas. F. Rand has begun to sit up thro the day and receive his friends, when last Sunday night he suffered a slight but unmistakable attack of inflammatory rheumatism, as sudden and unexpected as it was unconnected with anything pertaining to his previous illness, which gave a set back to his convalescence. His strong constitution, however, has already started him afresh on the road to health, and it is believed that the good weather of our early spring will soon permit his friends to welcome him in his former haunts and restore him to the management of the active business he has so long conducted in our midst.

—The sociable at the Baptist church Thursday evening was especially for the children and young people. A supper was served at six, at which over one hundred children were at the table at one time, and after supper a prestidigitator furnished an entertainment. After the little ones had gone home a concert followed with songs by Miss Hamlin and Mr. Buffum, and piano solos by Mr. Johnson. A company of young ladies then gave a representation of 1789 and 1889, those representing the former year being costumed like Miss Sheppard as leader, which concluded with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Miss Dowers, dressed in the stars and stripes. There was very large attendance and the entertainment was very successful.

## The New Directory.

The Newton Directory for 1889 has been issued this week by the publishers, Drew, Allis & Co., of Worcester, and is the eleventh in their series of Newton directories. They first began in 1868, and the volume for that year contained only 3,287 names, against 9,812 in the book for this year. The directory shows a net gain of only 350 names since 1887, which does not argue very rapid growth. In spite of the great number of new houses built during these two years. However, with the Newton Co-operative bank and the projected street railway, which are promised this season, Newton ought to show a very large increase by the time the next volume appears. The movable character of a large portion of our population is shown by the fact that over one-fourth of the names in the last volume were erased in making up the present one, and that 3,062 new names were added this year. Many people come here and rent a house for a year or two and then move away again to some other suburb or to Boston. The special feature of the book this year is the street directory, which has been prepared with great care, and gives the list of all the residents on a street, as nearly correct as it was possible to make them, and which we add much to the convenience of the directory.

The street numbers are also given as far as the streets and houses have been furnished with them. The book contains in addition a great deal of information about the city, the list of city officials, schools and teachers, societies, churches, and other information, which makes it almost indispensable to every resident. The price of the directory is \$2.

## Fine Job Printing.

Mr. W. W. Wood, who started the GRAPHIC as the Newton Republican a little over seventeen years ago, and who was connected with it for two years when it was owned by Mr. Charles F. Rand, will return to Newton next Monday and take charge of the Job Printing department of the GRAPHIC. Mr. Wood has been a successful printer for many years, and for several years he has published the Middleboro News, which he has recently sold. He made many friends in Newton while in business here previously, and they will be glad to welcome him back again. The Job Printing part of the GRAPHIC's business has shown a remarkable growth during the past two years, and with the latest improved presses and new type, we are now prepared to do any kind of work from book or pamphlet printing to business cards. The city reports for this year are said by competent judges to compare favorably with the work of the Rand Avery Company last year, and samples of work and estimates will be furnished on application. The GRAPHIC office is on the first floor, which has proved a great convenience to customers, as most printing offices are up two or three flights of stairs, and its location opposite the Newton National Bank is one of the most central business sections of Newton.

## The License Vote.

The following items from the records of the City Clerk on the question of the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, will be of interest in view of the canvass on the proposed Amendment to be voted on April 22:

Year. Votes Mayor. License Question. Yes. No. Majority against.

1882 904 103 807 704

1883 277 103 174 174

1884 1594 152 940 757 471

1885 2321 165 1156 1011 380

1886 2249 129 1181 941 820

1887 2455 258 1540 1282 657

1888 2825 353 1563 1210 909

In 1882 six more votes were cast on the License question than for Mayor, but in subsequent years, a very large number who voted for municipal officers failed to vote on the question of License.

## Ornamental Trees.

The Newton Cemetery nurseries have a fine stock of ornamental trees and shrubs, also greenhouse and bedding plants. Mr. Ross always has on excellent stock of healthy plants, and invites all in want of such trees, shrubs or plants to call upon him.

See advertisement.

If you are out of employment, or if you are working for small pay, we would advise you to write at once to J. Austin Shaw, Nurseryman, Brooklyn, N. Y., as he desires a good man to represent his house in this locality, and will offer you a permanent position and at good pay. No experience is needed. If you are honest and are willing to work as is required. Write to-day and commence at once.

## FLOURISHING NEWTON INDUSTRY.

SOME THINGS SEEN IN A VISIT TO THE GAMEWELL FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH FACTORY.

Newton, although a residential city, possesses many industries that provide employment for skilled mechanics in various manufacturing enterprises. Perhaps, the most interesting industry in this city is the manufacture of the delicate implements and machinery which are utilized in electrical apparatus. A representative of the GRAPHIC recently visited the establishment of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, located at Newton Highlands, and was shown through the various departments where the workmen were busily employed in formulating the fire alarm telegraphic machinery which so quickly communicates the news of danger from fire and brings to the scene of the conflagration the courageous firemen who brave great personal dangers in the saving of life and property. Here, also, the machinery which is used in the police signal system is manufactured and one is amazed at the numberless, yet simple appliances that combined through inventive skill produce such wonderful results.

But this is the age of progress; one becomes accustomed to accept the inventor's skill as a matter of course and little thought is paid to the development of the crude idea to the perfect and useful machine. To wander over the factory where such machinery is perfected is to gain a broader knowledge and clearer insight into the progressive field of mechanic arts where brains and skill are the requisite and essential qualities that shall fit the workman for his daily task. The delicate character of the machinery manufactured requires the utmost nicety in execution and finish, for perfection in detail must be attained in order to complete the perfect machine.

One cannot help feeling a natural pride that such an institution should be successfully carried on in his own city, especially as the employees are Newton men, many of whom were born here and educated in our public schools. The Gamewell factory, therefore, although it supplies the electrical alarm machinery to the leading cities and towns of the United States and foreign lands, is purely to us a local institution, fostered and developed through the genius and skill of Newton's inventors and mechanics.

Dr. William F. Channing of Boston and Mr. Moses G. Farmer of Salem were the first gentlemen to successfully employ electricity for giving instantaneous, universal and definite alarms in case of fire. In June, 1851, their plan was accepted by the City of Boston and an appropriation made to test the experiment. Progress was necessarily slow and it was a year before the first official fire-alarm was sounded by electricity. About the year 1855, Messrs. Gamewell & Co. became proprietors



## THE COMMON COUNCIL.

## A VERY FAVORABLE CONTRACT WITH THE GAS COMPANY.

The Common Council met Monday evening, President Bond in the chair, and all the members present except Councilman Hambleton. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Business from the board of aldermen was disposed of in concurrence.

## PETITIONS.

were received from residents on Grove Hill Avenue to have the sidewalks graded, constructed and concreted; from F. W. Turner, and E. F. Melchor, to have Norwood avenue graded so that surface water would run off and not stand on the street; from J. H. Sanborn and others, stating that Chase street had had no money spent upon it for many years and was in very bad condition, having been built of yellow loam, which in a wet season made a very bad road, and they asked that the street be put in good condition. Residents of Walnut street, Ward 5, asked for a fire alarm signal box.

## CHARLES WARD POST RECEPTION.

An invitation was received from Chas. Ward Post 62, G.A.R., inviting the mayor and city council to a reception to be held March 21, at 7.30, at their hall in Newtonville. The invitation was accepted on motion of Councilman Moody.

## WATER MAINS.

Councilman Wiswall presented an order from the water board, for 400 feet of 12 inch main on Chestnut street, Ward Five, at a cost of \$1,024, to be laid under a guarantee of what an 8-inch main would cost, and an order was passed to that effect by a unanimous yeas vote. The cost was charged to the water construction account.

Another order was passed appropriating \$5,000 for labor in laying of water mains, to be charged to same account.

## STREET LIGHTING FOR 1889.

Councilman Fermo from the street light committee, presented the terms of a contract with the Newton and Watertown Gas Company, for three years, and an order was passed authorizing the mayor to sign a contract as follows:

For 72 or more arc lights, of 1200 candle power, to burn all night, at \$100 each per year.

Four hundred and fifty or more incandescent lights of 25 candle-power, to burn until 12 o'clock, at \$13.50 per year. Seven hundred and fifteen or more gas lamps, to burn until midnight, at \$12 for 4-foot burners, or \$14 for 6-foot burners. Fifty kerosene lamps to burn all night, at \$10.50 per year.

All the lights to be lighted 20 nights per month, on a schedule, and on dark and cloudy nights, the lights to be lit on the order of the fire committee or the city marshal without extra charge, and the gas company to make all repairs, changes of posts, etc., and erection of new ones at their own expense.

Councilman Fermo said that at present we had 72 arc lights, 715 gas and 500 oil lamps, and they had cost the city \$27,000 the past year. The cost of the lights under the new contract would be \$22,475, a saving of \$4,525. This would allow for an increase in the number of lights, much better service, and at the same time a good balance would remain of the appropriation at the end of the year. At present all renewals and repairs are at the expense of the city but under the proposed contract there would be no expense to the city. It was thought best to allow the gas lamps to remain as at present, substituting 6 foot for the 4 foot burner if thought necessary, and have incandescent lamps take the place of the oil lamps. The street committee had given much time to the matter, had held many meetings and interviews with the gas company, and had urged upon the representatives of the company the necessity of low rates. They had also listened to gentlemen who favored having the city put in its own plant, but the committee were unanimously in favor of the contract reported, and thought it was one of the best if not the best contract that the city had ever made.

In reply to Councilman Hyde, Mr. Fermo stated that 6 foot gas burners were considered equal to 25 candle power incandescent lights. The order for the acceptance of the contract passed unanimously and the council adjourned.

## A Ten Per Cent Investment.

Prominent among the good New England investments the past year has been the stock of the Atkinson House-Furnishing Company of Maine. Although not listed nor advertised, yet it has gradually come to the front from the solid fact of its own goodness, as demonstrated by the dividends paid. This corporation was organized under the laws of Maine in 1887, and has never failed to pay 5 per cent every January and July to its stockholders, besides carrying a large amount to a surplus fund. From enquiry we learn that it is the only corporation of its kind in New England, and there seems to be no reason for doubting the ability of the company to continue to pay 5 per cent every six months. In addition to the dividends paid their surplus now amounts to more than the next dividend, and by unanimous vote of the stockholders at the annual meeting held Feb. 9th, '89, the price of the shares will be marked up \$2.00 each on and after April 1st. The company has an office at No. 17 Milk street, Boston, Room 5, where any information can be had.

Invalid Readers will find that one dollar expended for Dr. Parker's great medical work, the "Science of Life," will be of more value to them than ten thousand dollars expended for proprietary medicines, electric appliances, &c. The book contains over one hundred and twenty-five valuable prescriptions for all diseases that human flesh is heir to. See advertisement.

What a queer thing it is that a man can never catch so much cold that he can't catch some more.—[Oil City Blizzard.]

Deacon Drybones (at a meeting to protest against inauguration balls)—Dancing, my brethren and sisters, is simply hugging to music. Unsophisticated sister—is that all it is? I got an idea some-how that dancing was something wicked.—[Time.]

Husband (laying aside the newspaper) Well, I see they have got four years apiece, and I'm mighty glad of it. They deserve it! Wife (with quick sympathy)—Mercy! Who have got four years? Poor things! Husband (dreamily)—Harrison and Morton.—[Lowell Citizen.]

Gilholly.—It seems to me that there are fewer marriages than ever before. I wonder what is the cause of it? Gus De Smith.—If young women would learn to stick a pin in their apron-strings so that it wouldn't scratch a fellow's wrist, there would be more marriages.—[Texas Sittings.]

## WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

## EVICTION IN IRELAND.—SHOULD THE PRESIDENT BE ELECTED BY POPULAR VOTE.

A meeting of the West Newton Lyceum was held in the City Hall, Monday evening. There was a large attendance and the exercises were of an interesting character. The music was an enjoyable feature, selections being rendered by Miss White, a pupil of Miss Munger, who has been taught the art of effective execution. Her voice is a light soprano of good range. The lecture on "Evictions in Ireland" was delivered by Mr. Thomas B. Fitz, who pointed out the sad condition of the tenantry in the old country. After alluding to the absence of industries calculated to develop the country and add to the prosperity of the people he called the attention of the audience to the proscription of the peasant classes who are not even allowed to catch fish within the waters of their native country. Freedom of speech is denied to them and is regarded as a crime, and the men who dare to speak in behalf of an abused race are placed in prison and punished as criminals. The motives of Parnell have been grossly misrepresented, and an effort is being made to destroy his usefulness.

A traveller who visits Ireland is at first struck with the sparse population. Vast tracts of land are to be seen as devoid of population as some of our western prairies. When the stranger inquires relative to this peculiarity, he is told that landlords own almost entire townships. Of these vast estates which they control, one-fifth or one-tenth of the land is saved for rental, and a most exorbitant rent is demanded. The farmer who takes his produce to the market has only one end in view—to obtain enough money for his goods to pay his rent and thus secure shelter for his family. There are no luxuries, only the most meagre diet for the poor man and his loved ones. As the traveller journeys to one end of the vast estate, he approaches the village where every building is owned by the landlord and pays an enormous rental. The people who occupy the stores and buildings are tenants at will, and this renders it very discouraging to those who are engaged in business. The case of a dry goods dealer, who conducted a successful business, came under my notice. At the last election he supported the national party, and as a result he was subsequently ejected from his store without indemnity for his losses. So strong has the sentiment become, however, that no patriotic man in Ireland would consent to occupy a store from which a tenant had been so summarily and unjustly ejected.

The speaker then alluded to the evictions of farmers from their dwellings in Kilrush, which he witnessed in company with two Englishmen. Previous to the evictions, we visited, said Mr. Fitz, the baron's dwellings, and upon our approach the sentinel at the door of the house gave the alarm to warn the inmates of our presence. The poor people were on the alert to learn our business, and I had no difficulty in obtaining a cordial welcome when they learned that I was an American. My English companions were also welcomed when they stated that they were believers in Gladstone's policy of home rule. The owner of the first house we visited was a man named Wilkie, and I was impressed with his intelligence and understanding of the political situation of his country. He told us that his father, who was then 80 years of age, was born upon the same spot where the little home had been erected. When times were better in Ireland, the little cabin his father had built many years before had been taken down and a new and larger building put up. The rent for 30 acres had formerly been \$40 per annum, but when the tenant voted for the home rule candidates, it was raised to \$50 per annum, and a reduction of ten per cent, only secured after a long legal process which cost the tenant a considerable amount. This house, like the others in the village, was barricaded, and when we asked its occupant if he supposed that it would resist the emergency men and the police, he replied, "No, but if we did not barricade our houses, the world would know nothing of our sufferings. It is done as a protest against a system as wrong and cruel as slavery in America. It is done that the world may learn of man's inhumanity to man, of the injustice of the cruel law which drives men from their homes, rendered sacred through tender memories."

When the day for the onslaught upon the poor tenants arrived we watched the proceeding with mingled feelings of interest and contempt. The first house that was attacked by the emergency men, augmented by the militia and police was soon entered, but the second, a stone building, withstood repeated assaults. The battering ram, a huge pole suspended in a tripod, was then put to work, and at last a vulnerable spot was reached and a wall fell with a heavy crash. The emergency men entered, the inmates were taken prisoners and the furniture thrown out in hapless confusion. When the inmates were arrested a preliminary trial at once took place. Suffice it to say, it was a mockery of justice. My English companions were grieved and shocked at the terrible scenes they had witnessed, and the time is not far distant when the better sentiment of the English, Scotch and Welsh people will come to the surface and demand will be made for government reforms. Thus the condition of Ireland will eventually be so improved that the battering ram will no longer menace the sanctity and sacredness of the home.

The debate was upon the question, Resolved, "That the president and vice president of the United States should be elected by a popular vote." Mr. W. E. Plummer opened the argument in the affirmative. In 1789, when the constitution was adopted it was provided that each state should have two electoral votes, one for each senator, and one for a certain number of inhabitants. When George Washington was elected president he had 69 electoral votes. The electoral vote has since increased from 69 to 401, and the states from 13 to 38. In 1824, no record of the popular vote was taken. With four candidates in the field no one of whom received a majority of the electoral vote, John Q. Adams with 65 votes was declared elected by the House of Representatives although Jackson received 99 votes. Lincoln under this system was counted in by a minority vote of between eight and nine thousand. R. B. Hayes, (returning board Hayes), was counted in and then was elected out, although the latter received over 200,000 more votes than his Republican opponent, Benjamin Harrison, if he had been voted for directly by the people, would not have been elected president of the United States. Under the present system, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, with a population of fifteen million people, have 111 representatives, and eight senators while four small states with only 500,000 population and 4 representatives in the house send 8 senators. New York state has only 2 senators, yet the New England states with a population of 10,000,000 send 10 senators. The system is wrong, unequal, unjust and contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions. The citizens should go to the polls and vote for the president directly, the same as they do for governor of the state, and would advocate an amendment to the constitution that would provide for this change, casting our votes directly for our choice, securing a free ballot, a clear count and cheerfully acquiescing in the result.

Mr. J. W. Davis opened the debate in the negative. The previous speaker, said Mr. Davis, has attacked the present system of electing a president and vice president, but has given no very good reasons in support of the plan which he proposes to obviate the difficulties. I do not claim that the present system is perfect; it is far from that, but in order for the general public to understand the merits of the plan, he must prove not only that the present system is a bad one but that the system which he proposes is a better one. Are there serious objections to his plan? We must bear in mind that it is important to recognize the sovereignty of state rights. Under the present system the electors have the power to appoint electors of equal number to their representatives and senators. This is a recognition of the state as a unit and to do away with that provision would be to do away with state sovereignty. Under Mr. Plummer's plan, the smaller states would be less influential and the larger states more influential. The state of New York measured by its population is greater than 13 of the smaller states of the union. If we elected, therefore, a president by popular vote, New York would possess an undue and greater influence than 13 other States. There is no danger, however, that the proposed amendment will be adopted, because it requires a three-fourths vote of all the States to bring about such a change and the smaller States would not be likely to vote for a measure that would so greatly lessen the influence of such States as New York and Pennsylvania. Under the change proposed by Mr. Plummer, there is another serious danger to be considered, an opportunity for even more fraud and corruption than under the present system.

## The Census.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

Every school boy and school girl has been taught and taught how fast and how much the United States has grown since 1790. The year 1790 was the year of the first census, and perhaps the growth of the census itself is as good an example as can be found of the wonderful expansion of the nation. The first census was simply an enumeration of the people; it cost less than \$50,000 and was all contained in a modest volume of 52 pages; it showed that there were nearly four millions of people in the country. Since then the census has grown with the country, and the tables of the census, like the industries of the country, have become diversified. Statistics of manufactures appeared in 1810, in the third census. The fifth census seems to have been an exception to the rule as it was much smaller than either the third or the fourth. But the printing was so wretchedly done that Congress required a republication, and this made the cost exceed the cost of any preceding census in spite of its smaller size. In 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, statistics were collected in regard to agriculture, mining, manufacturing, mortality, wealth, etc., the size, variety, and cost of the work, constantly increasing. The one volume of 1790 with 52 pages, in 1870 had grown to four volumes with an aggregate of over 3200 pages; and instead of paying \$50,000 or a little over a cent apiece, the people paid over \$3,000,000, or nearly nine cents for every man, woman and child, in the country. The unparalleled increase in the wealth of the country in the decade, 1870-1880, it well exemplified in the contents and proportions of the tenth census. Volume one is given to population; manufactures have two volumes; agriculture has four including one especially about trees; mortality and social statistics fill five volumes; newspapers, Alaska, and shipbuilding are somewhat queerly shut up between the many covers; mining and minerals occupies four volumes; and transportation (1), wealth (1), water-power (2), wages (1), and a compendium (2), swell the whole number of volumes to twenty-four with the aggregate of 20,000 pages. A tax of eleven cents upon every person within our borders would not have sufficed to make the \$5,800,000 needed for this stupendous work.

The first purpose of the census, as every one knows, is simply to ascertain the number of people in each state, because upon that depends the right of the state to send to congress a larger or smaller number of representatives, and its right also for a greater or less representation in the Electoral College.

But the educational use of these works is immense; and even more important than this is the warning that comes from the pages of such volumes as these. "Dependent, defective, and delinquent classes," or on "Wages, Strikes and Lockouts." One might suggest the addition of a twenty-fifth volume to explain how all these facts are collected, and the thousand uses to which they can be put by teacher, farmer, miner, manufacturer and reformer.

The constitution requires an enumeration of the people every tenth year, and Congress in February passed a "Bill for Taking the Eleventh Census." It is hoped that the new census, though not so large as the last, may be even more useful—many tables that were partial and incorrect will, it is hoped, be more fully and accurately presented. A great deal of course depends upon the people, if every one will fill out all blanks fully and honestly, and answer all inquiries in the same way the result will be much more valuable. Everyone who re-

fuses to answer or who answers carelessly or incorrectly is helping to injure the value of a great work. HOWARD.

## A Great Surprise.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balm for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balm. Price 50 cents and \$1.

For 30 years I have been troubled with a cough—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist here recommended Ely's Cream Balm. I have used one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. My cough is chronic and very bad. I make this voluntary statement that other may know of the Balm.—J. W. Mathewson, (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R. I.

Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm cured the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General, and two army officers in Arizona of catarrh. Price fifty cents. Pleasant to use.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Alfred Bridges, late of Newton in said County, deceased,

Greeting:

Whereas, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased and a codicil thereto have been presented to said Court for Probate, by George E. Bridges, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving surety or securities on his bond pursuant to said will and statute; and You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And whereas, said George E. Bridges, has directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEWTON GRAPHIC, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

## EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

Spring Term, of this, the oldest and most successful Commercial College in America, begins April 1, 1889. **Book Keeping, Book Binding, Practice, Short Hand** and all other commercial studies. Employment found for graduates. Send at once for special Spring rates.

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NEWTON, MASS.

BUSINESS HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. On Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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Established in 1851 and located pleasantly at NOS. 7 AND 8 COLE'S BLOCK,

has constantly on hand a LARGE and CHOICE SUPPLY of

Meats, Poultry and Game.

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E. BRADSHAW, Agent for Newtonville.

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Can be obtained only at our following

Crawford Shoe Stores:

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ELGIN, WALTHAM, and other American Watches always in stock.

Repairing of Fine Watches, French, Grandfather and American Clocks a specialty.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Eliot Block, Centre Street, Newton, Mass.

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Improved Carpet Cleaning Machine

They remove all Dust, Brighten Colors and Destroy Moths.

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I am adding every day to my stock, and making Lower Prices than ever. Come and see and pay cash for a month and you will never run a bill again.

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ICE DEALERS.

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PURE POND ICE.

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To Families, Hotels, Markets, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton and Hall's Grocery Store, Watertown.

Post Office Address, Watertown, where orders may be left.

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## J. J. JOHNSON,

FLORIST.



## TRIBUTES TO BRAVERY.

SOME OF THE LETTERS RECEIVED BY  
EDWARD G. BLAISDELL.

The letters which have been sent to young Edward G. Blaisdell, son of John G. Blaisdell, of this city, complimenting him for heroic conduct in saving the life of a comrade, J. Howard Lee, early in January, have been collected. Among them are those from President Harrison, Ex-President Cleveland, Vice-President Morton, Ex-Secretary Whitney, Governor Jackson, Mayor Latrobe, Governor Lee of Virginia, Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, Governor Biggs of Delaware, Governor Stevenson of Nevada, Governor Lowry of Mississippi, the Governors of Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Michigan, Tennessee and New Hampshire; Senators Dawes, Chandler, Ingalls and Manderson, and Congressmen Lodge, Long, McComas and Cogswell, Col. D. S. Lamont, the mayor of Chicago and the mayor of Philadelphia. The circumstances of the heroic act are as follows: Early in January, J. Howard Lee was playing "hockey" on Haskell's pond and fell into the water which was about twelve feet deep, and would have been drowned had not young Blaisdell, who, without hesitation or stopping to remove any part of his clothing, jumped into the water, grabbed Lee just as he was going down for the third time, and kept him afloat until the spectators could throw planks to them, by which means the solid ice was reached. The Massachusetts Humane Society presented him with a gold medal, and young Lee's father gave him a handsome pair of gold cuff-buttons, suitably engraved. Ex-President Cleveland's letter is as follows: "I have received newspaper clippings giving an account of your brave act in rescuing a schoolmate from drowning, and it gives me great pleasure to send you a line in recognition of the courage and intrepidity which actuated you in placing your life in danger to save that of another. Such emergencies develop character and test one's strength of will, and you have shown that you possess one of the most important attributes of true manhood." President Harrison wrote: "I have read with great interest the statements in the newspapers of the rescuing of J. Howard Lee from a watery grave, and beg to inclose my autograph." The letter of Vice-President Morton was as follows: "I have read with interest the accounts of your brave act in rescuing a schoolmate from drowning. Such an act of courage shows you to be a boy of whom any father might well feel proud." Governor Jackson wrote: "My attention has just been called to your able and heroic act in saving the life of your schoolmate. Young men of such courage are indeed scarce. I trust you will make as good a man as you have proved yourself courageous and brave." Mayor Latrobe wrote: "I am much gratified at seeing an account of your gallant rescue of J. Howard Lee from drowning at the risk of your own life. Such actions call for commendation from all who admire bravery and willingness to make self-sacrifice." Governor Lee, of Virginia, wrote: "A boy who will save a drowning comrade under such circumstances will, if opportunity is offered, save his country." Governor Beaver's letter said: "Your brave and manly act is worthy of the highest commendation." Robert Lowry, Governor of Mississippi, wrote: "A boy of such courage will fill the place of a true man. God bless you."

"The demonstration of those qualities that go to make a good and great man is an assurance that your manhood will fulfill the prophesy of your youth."

HON. WILLIAM WARNER,  
Commander-in-chief, G. A. R.

"Such bravery as yours indeed deserves the highest praise and commendation."

MAYOR OF TORONTO, CANADA.

LETTERS FROM NEWTON PEOPLE.

WEST NEWTON, Jan. 29, 1889.

MY DEAR BLAISDELL,

I have read with pride and pleasure in a newspaper an account of your brave and heroic act in saving young Lee's life. The ability to perform this act, the spirit that prompted and the action you achieved, all are honorable to you as a manly boy. The fact that young Lee represents a race that is looked down upon in this country in such an unchristian way, that he is a noble specimen of that race, and a noble fellow anyway, adds to the character of the act. I only hope you did not risk your own life rashly. Bravery and pluck are commendable! Rashness and blind sightedness to be avoided. It is a grateful thought to me to recall the fact that you learned to swim in your little pond. So do the influences of that little stream, even as its waters run out into the wide expanse of the world, to bless and to save. It will be a grateful thought to you all through your life that you saved a boy's life, while his gratitude must be unending. May you always be thus obedient to the voice of duty, and successful in your every undertaking.

Sincerely,  
JAMES T. ALLEN,  
English and Classical School.

NEWTONVILLE, Jan. 22nd, 1889.

MY DEAR BLAISDELL,

It has given me great pleasure to learn to-day that you are the one who bravely and at the risk of your own life, recently saved Master Lee from drowning. Will you please accept the thanks of your teachers for your act of heroism. In honoring yourself and your parents you have reflected credit on the Newton High School.

Sincerely Yours,  
Principal N. H. School, E. J. GOODWIN.

MASTER E. G. BLAISDELL,

My Dear Sir:—I have learned through the newspaper of your generous self-sacrifice in saving a comrade's life at the risk of your own. It gives me great pleasure to say that in my opinion your fellow townsmen take a just and proper pride in honoring generous courage, and that you have furnished a shining example of it.

Very sincerely yours,  
HEMAN M. BURR,  
Mayor of Newton.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.

MASTER EDWARD G. BLAISDELL,

Dear Sir:—Having read in the newspapers an account of the manner in which you saved the life of J. Howard Lee, I feel it my duty to inform you that such an act of bravery and self-denial

your part should receive official notice, and being at the head of a department where courage is one of the truest elements, I therefore take great pleasure in saying that the act performed by you I know well how to appreciate and congratulate you upon.

Very respectfully yours,  
CHAS. F. RICHARDSON,  
City Marshal.

AUBURNDALE, Jan. 28, '89.

DEAR MASTER BLAISDELL,

I hear you helped get young Lee out of the pond. It was a good thing to do. Don't get too proud over it so as to let it spoil you, but be thankful for the Providence that let you be near and gave you ability to do it, and do it again.

Yours truly,  
C. C. BRADGON,  
Lassell Seminary.

WEST NEWTON, Jan. 28th, '89.

MASTER E. G. BLAISDELL,

My Dear Sir:—Permit me to contribute my personal appreciation of your very brave act in the rescue of young Lee, with the assurance that none recognize true bravery more promptly than firemen. I have the honor to remain,

Yours with great respect,  
HENRY L. BERRY,  
Chief of Fire Dept.

Prohibition in Rhode Island.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

The foes of Constitutional Amendments are surely "reckoning without their host" in trying to make the experience of Rhode Island support them in their thoughtless warfare on this great principle of correct government. Their love of boasted personal liberty makes many very apathetic, little realizing that personal liberty now-a-days is made to cover a multitude of errors, like anarchy, free love, mutinous strikes, etc., etc. But it is well to remember "That personal liberty always ceases where injury to your neighbor begins." "Now let us reason together."

About these times the Providence Journal which is and always has been an open enemy to Prohibition is making itself lively and our Boston Dailies for lack of other material are giving its bitterly prejudiced testimony prominent space under big head lines in their columns to help the Rum Interests fight the proposed amendment. "Little Rhodey" looms up to-day a big spectre to these metropolitan dailies when hitherto they have passed her by unnoticed. Even our nominally temperance papers are moving cautiously, and the Boston Journal inserts an article by Rev. Dr. Worcester, but is very careful to state that it is not responsible for the sentiment expressed. The silence of these family temperance papers is simply thunderous. Even the Congressionalists has spoken with such a conservative cautious utterance that all the Rum papers are giving its sentiments free publication, and the whiskey and beer magazines are paying for its insertion in all the local papers that will take it. The talk of the Providence Journal "that more intoxicating liquor is manufactured and sold in Rhode Island under so-called prohibitory law than at any time under the license system is mere assertion unsupported by facts and figures. If this cheap assertion be true, why in the name of Heaven is every distiller, brewer, and saloonist in this great country so interested to rebut the amendment in cunning little Rhode Island and to defeat the amendment proposed in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, while every man, woman and child who day by day labors and prays for the overthrow of this liquor traffic, supports the amendment without a quibble. Although Prohibition has been championed in Rhode Island through the apathy of officials who do not believe in it as a principle, and whose selfish interests deter them from conflict with the beer and whiskey interests whose creatures they feel themselves to be, yet very encouraging statistics have been gathered showing the superiority of the people of Rhode Island under prohibition. While the boasted petition of the resubmissionists contained 2457 names most of whom voted against the amendment when first submitted, the petition that re-submitted against resubmission contained nearly 14,000 names of the best of her people,—a significant fact of itself.

Mr. Walter B. Frost, a prominent Providence journalist and the Rhode Island correspondent of the New York Tribune and also of the Chicago Tribune have gathered statistics which he presented at a recent legislative hearing. These bear very interestingly to thoughtful people upon this question, but strange to say, these New York, Chicago and Boston papers do not care to use them just about these times. The Providence Journal asserts that "business in Providence is dull or disarranged and that the amendment has depreciated the price of real estate in that city. Now let him have the floor.

He says that "to every fair-minded business man the volume of bank clearings taken year in and year out give a fair indication of the condition of business. Let us take the figures for the last three years under high license and compare them with the three years of prohibition.

In 1887, the clearings amounted to \$237,148,800. In 1884, they were \$217,448,300, and in 1885, \$216,465,200; making a net decrease or loss of \$21,000,000 in three years of license law.

In 1886, prohibition was voted. In that year business bank clearings jumped up to \$232,088,200, an increase of \$10,000,000, instead of the regular decrease of the three previous years. In 1887, when the law was fairly well enforced the clearings rose to \$244,977,100, another increase of \$12,000,000. In 1888, when the law was not enforced as well, it amounted to \$242,088,200, or a total of \$322,044,400 over the last year of license. What's more strange still these figures were taken from the Providence Journal. Savings Bank's deposits, in 1882, amounted to \$48,320,661.80; three years later, they had increased only \$3,000,000 the three last years of license. Nov. 21, 1888, the amount due depositors had increased \$6,000,000; under prohibition, 100 per cent increase over license years. The number of depositors in one savings bank alone increased under prohibition over 300 per cent. The fact that real estate has depreciated under amendment times is unknown to the tax assessors. Since 1885, real estate values have increased \$8,000,000, in Providence alone, while personal property increased in assessors' valuations over \$3,500,000. Rents are increasing and it is next to impossible to rent a store in the business part of poor amendment ridden Providence and vacant houses are the exception and not the rule. In the matter of arrests in Providence he asserts that "in the last two-and-a-half years pro-

hibition has ruled that the number has decreased 2000 under the number made in the same period of license." In 1887, the New York Tribune, in commenting editorially on the fact that arrests for drunkenness had fallen off more than 40 percent in the first six months of prohibition says: "A law that accomplished that much good is a good law. We would be glad to have in this city, New York, a measure that would reduce the amount of crime—pocket-picking, burglary, arson, hoodlums, or what not, as largely as the Prohibition Act has decreased drunkenness and its attendant evils in Providence, and no one would deny the value of such a law. A law which has accomplished so much cannot truthfully be said to be injurious to the best interests of the State." So much for the now silent Tribune.

I will close this defence of Prohibition Amendments by summoning this now over-zealous Providence Journal itself to testify as to the fallacy of some of its own later-day statements at the end of the first year of Prohibition experience in Rhode Island. It says:

"The most obvious result of the law is the abolition of open selling to any and all comers. Throughout the State the public saloons is reported unknown. This of course is a very decided gain. The temptations placed in the way of the young and careless by open bar rooms at every corner have been removed, and in consequence, taking the State as a whole there was a remarkable falling off in drunkenness and cognate offences during the last six months of 1886, as compared with the corresponding period of 1885. In a word, the present state of affairs is this: The law has reduced the amount of drunkenness that was seen under the license system, and has so far conducted to the general improvement of many hitherto disorderly localities. It has secured a semblance of its purpose in closing public saloons."

It thus quotes from police records to verify these sincere words that it once published.

Total arrests for all causes, 33 per cent reduction.

Assaults, 21 per cent reduction.

Minor, 36 per cent reduction.

Brawlers, revellers, disorderly, 38 per cent reduction.

Drunkenness, 37 per cent reduction.

Common drunkards, 54 per cent reduction.

Let the Providence Journal's righteous, honest testimony now convince the incredulous, notwithstanding its present advice, administered for political effect throughout the country. W. H. P.

All persons having a Cough or any Pulmonary disease may be relieved by Dr. James M. S. Lo mon, Jr.'s Cough Cure. 50 cents per bottle at all Druggists.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

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\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Extra quality.

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\$3.25 KID AND FOXING SHOE.

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All made in Congress, Boston and Lace.

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Best Material, Best Style, Best Fitting.

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35 PER CENT SAVED

ALL MEATS

As I slaughter my own stock I am enabled to guarantee all meats fresh and of the best quality and to retail them at wholesale prices. East beef 8 to 10 cents. Sirloin Steak 20 cents. Forequarters Lamb 7 to 8 cts. Hindquarters Lamb 10 to 12 cts. Fresh Pork 10 cts. Corned Beef 8 to 10 cts. and other meats in proportion. Wholesale prices, Ramps, Lotus or Short ribs, 10 to 12 cts. Chunks, 5 to 6 cts.

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Bicycles and Tricycles of all descriptions sold for cash, or on instalments. Specials in letting. Second-hand Machines taken in exchange. Repairing done.

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MILK! PURE MILK!

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore know it to be KEAN and PURE. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 5, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Box 562

H. COLDWELL.

24-1

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Incorporated 1887.

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JAMES H. NICKERSON, Treasurer.

ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.

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Carpenter and Builder.

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Leave Newton 9.30 a. m.; Boston at 3 p. m.

Furniture and Piano Moving.

PEERLESS DYES

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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Read from the Great Marblehead, Mass. file.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888

Messrs. E. C. Morris &amp; Co.,

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris &amp; Co.'s safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 25th inst. the safe was subjected to a very intense heat for 36 hours, and upon its being opened, to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition with the exception of the leather on one book which was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good, clear condition. In case I rebuild I shall feel that I can do no better than to use again what has served me well in this fire. In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not as well as this one, although that fire was not as bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the book, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,

[Sgn.] HENRY G. SYMONDS.

P. S. Dec. 28, 1888—I have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.

Messrs. E. C. Morris &amp; Co.,

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

On Aug. 9th, 1887, we had one of our large metal safes in our Watertown, N. H. factory, which went through a very hot fire and stood the test. On Dec. 25, 1888, in the same factory, a conflagration another of your Marblehead safe and all its contents found in good condition, even a gross of matches.

Under the circumstances we can safely recommend your make to all.

Yours truly,

[Sgn.] F. W. &amp; I. M. Monroe.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 28, 1888.

Messrs. E. C. Morris &amp; Co.,

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

On opening our safe which we purchased from you some two years ago, we found everything in perfect condition. The situation of our safe caused it to be exposed to intense heat for a number of hours.

As soon as we are ready to purchase we will call and select another of your make.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Cropley &amp; Bros.

Over 100,000 in Use.

Send for Catalogue.

E. C. MORRIS &amp; CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN S. SUMNER,

FURNACES, RANGES

and STOVES.

The Magee Boston Range furnace has no equal. The Magee Range with its patent grate makes one of the most perfect ranges ever invented. The Mistletoe Parlor Stove is one of the prettiest ever put on the market and its working is superior to all others.

Repair pieces of any pattern furnished at short notice. General jobbing done in a thorough manner.

Centre St., Newton.

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Have your shirts made to order. It is the best and the cheapest way. Shirts made by subscription or

Comfortable, Service-

able and Stylish.

Never made so good shirts as at this time. Recent improvements add greatly to their value without any increase of price. Am doing finer work than ever before and filling orders with greater promptness.

Excellent shirts, \$1.50.&lt;/



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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## THE STREET LIGHT CONTRACT.

The contract with the Newton and Watertown Gas company, for the lighting of streets the coming three years, was such a favorable one that it went through the common council without a dissenting vote, and there is no doubt of its being passed by the board of aldermen. Such a contract is a substantial victory for the street light committee, and also shows that the representatives of the Gas company were reasonably disposed, and were willing to treat the city fairly. It was their duty, of course, as representing a business corporation, to get the most favorable terms they could for their company, while on the other hand the committee, under the able leadership of its chairman, Alderman Johnson, had to look solely to the interests of the city, which demanded that the lights should be provided for inside of the appropriation.

It is the best contract the city ever made, and only shows how quietly and effectively the new city government is doing its work. It has been often remarked of late that there is no longer any excitement about the city government matters, but this is because all the members agree on the policy to be pursued, and are going about their work in a business-like manner. There is not much of a flourish, perhaps, but when the results are revealed, as in the case of this street light contract, it is seen that some hard work has been done, with a shrewd foresight for the saving of the city money.

For the next three years the city will be better lighted than ever before in its history, the insufficient oil lamps will be replaced by incandescent lamps, the gas lights will be increased in brilliancy, and there will be money left to pay for what new lamps are needed, with a probable balance at the end of the year. The consolidation of the two street lighting companies has evidently proved an excellent thing for the city.

## THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

It is very discouraging to read in the Washington despatches of the Boston Journal, which are noted for their stalwart Republicanism, that "the rush for office here in these early days after the ushering in of the new administration is something almost unprecedented." A careful reading of the Journal for the past four years has shown conclusively that the "rush for spoils" was confined entirely to Democrats, of whom, of course, no better things could be expected. But to find that there is the same greed for office on the part of Republicans is discouraging to those who hoped that we were to have an era of better things for the next four years. President Cleveland, every one is now willing to admit, honestly tried to live up to his civil service reform professions, but the pressure of his party was too much for him. Will President Harrison be any better able to resist the demands made upon him, which, according to reliable authority, are unprecedented? This is a question which all those who believe in divorcing the civil service from politics, are asking themselves with a good deal of anxiety. It is not at all to the credit of this country that with every change in administration the pressure for spoils becomes at once the most urgent question for the new President to consider, and forces all other issues into the background. According to the views of these office-seekers, all that a victory for their party means is that former office-holders are to be turned out and the salaries turned over to them as a reward for their services. It is little wonder that so many precautions are needed to protect the purity of the ballot, when so many men in both parties hold such views. All national issues are now crowded out of sight, and the columns of the daily papers are taxed to give the list of the men who are seeking a reward for voting for the men, and the principles which they professed to believe were the only right ones. The spectacle ought to convert every disinterested citizen into an enthusiastic advocate of an immediate extension of the civil service reform rules to every office under the government.

The special committee on the question of the almshouse location has agreed that it is expedient to remove the almshouse as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, and has appointed a sub-committee, consisting of the Mayor, Alderman-Potter and Councilman Wis-

wall, to look about for a new site for the almshouse. The committee mean business, and the property owners of Waban can rest satisfied that the almshouse will be removed at some date in the near future. This is all that they asked for in their recent petition to the city council, and they can now go ahead with their contemplated improvements in that locality, and make it one of the most attractive villages in Newton. Their first care ought to be to widen the main thoroughfares, which can easily be done at present. The main streets all through Newton are too narrow, but the cost of widening in the older sections would be so great that the work will not be undertaken, but in Waban the streets, which are now none too wide for country roads, can be widened at a very small expense, and the section be made much more attractive. It is probable that there will be a great deal of building in that section the coming year, and the surveys made prove that the owners of property intend to begin in the right way.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the West End company was in town this week, interviewing the property owners on Waverly Avenue, Tremont, Brighton, Ward and Hammond streets, to get their sentiments in regard to an extension of the West End road through those streets, with a line running from the Newton station. It is said that he was rather surprised to find the largest property owners so favorably disposed, most of them not only having no objections to having the road pass their residences, but being decidedly in favor of the scheme. They recognize that a street railway is one of those modern conveniences which add immensely to the comfort of living. Besides, a street railway is needed to build up the section of the city which the distance from the stations makes inconvenient even for those who keep horses. If the West End company should build such a road, land on Ward street and vicinity would be at once in demand for building purposes, and a real estate boom would follow that would have an important effect in the building up of Newton.

The question of what shall be done with boys who are expelled from school is troubling the police and truant officer. They can not be arrested as truants, and to leave them to roam at will about the streets is neither advantageous for them nor for the public. There is need of some amendment to the truant laws, so that boys who are so disobedient that their presence cannot be tolerated in school, could be taken care of and placed where they will be made to obey. Boys with whom moral suasion is a failure need a liberal dose of corporal punishment either from their parents or their teachers, and in this respect the old fashioned methods were better than the present ones. Perhaps the county truant schools will furnish a solution of this problem, by amending the laws so that boys expelled from school, and whose parents have no control over them, can be sent there and given a chance to grow up useful and law-abiding citizens.

MAYOR BURN'S recommendation about playgrounds, in his inaugural address, will be recalled with the approach of spring, and there certainly should be provided some place on each side of the city, for organized out-of-door sports. There is now no land available for the purpose in Wards One and Seven, any land that is vacant being held at such a high figure as to preclude any thought of buying it for such a purpose, but there is said to be vacant land in Ward Two, admirably adapted for the purpose, and with the establishment of the street railway, it would be within reach of the boys in four of the wards. The committee on Parks has the matter in hand and will probably make a report at no distant day.

IN ANOTHER column will be found copies of numerous letters from prominent men, addressed to Edward G. Blaisdell of Auburndale, complimenting him for his brave act in rescuing Howard Lee from drowning. There are letters from President Harrison, ex-President Cleveland and many other men of national prominence, besides others from Mayor Burr and various city officials of Newton. The parents and friends of young Blaisdell may well feel proud at these testimonials.

The passage of the Boston & Albany bill raises the question whether the legislature exists for the benefit of the corporations or the corporations for the benefit of the legislature. Anything that the corporations desire, from the Speakership down, they seem to have no difficulty in obtaining.

The promptness with which Secretary Blaine removed Perry Belmont from the Spanish mission, shows that the "premier" has not forgotten the latter's proposal to investigate his conduct. Revenge is sweet.

It must be the reverse of amusing to Boston people to read that the new athletic club have put a filter in their club house, so that the water may be clean enough to bathe in. Water drinkers in that city are having a hard time of it.

## Fine Shoes.

Those who buy their shoes in Boston will do well to call on Mr. Thomas White of Newton Highlands, whose store is at 16 Essex street, first store from Washington. He has a very fine assortment and sells at low prices. See advertisement.

People wishing to buy good fitting serviceable goods at reasonable prices, will do well to call at the store of the Essex Boot & Shoe Co., 28 Essex street, Boston. Every article sold warranted as represented or the money refunded.

## OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Prohibitory Amendment—The Cider Clause—The Beverly Case—Col. Washburn's Appointment—Davies and Long—The Late Sidney Bartlett—Legislative Notes.

From Our special Correspondent:

### THE AMENDMENT.

I noticed in the GRAPHIC last week an editorial referring to the conspicuous absence of any opinions on the part of the Boston Traveller and Boston Journal upon the proposed Constitutional Amendment. So far as the Traveller is concerned, the GRAPHIC is slightly in error. There have been several exhaustive editorials in the Traveller upon the beauties and benefits of a Constitutional Prohibitory amendment, that is, as applicable to the State of New Hampshire and other States in the Union.

Editor Wheeler of the Traveller is a native of New Hampshire, and for several years was a resident of Rhode Island and he is not only competent to speak for the welfare of those States, but he takes a deep interest in their moral growth and prosperity.

But he is not certain as to the moral or political effect such an amendment would produce affixed to the constitution of the State of Massachusetts, and neither he, nor the Traveller, nor the Journal, will care to risk any opinions when the interests of party weigh more in the scale than any sentimental ideas of morality and religion. They don't desire to do it and the party don't desire it for them. The fact that these two only straight-out Republican papers in the metropolis are silent upon the subject, speaks volumes.

I neither know nor have the means of judging what the views of the GRAPHIC are, but as your correspondent I have no hesitation or delicacy in expressing my own, for which of course the GRAPHIC is not responsible.

I have no hesitation in saying that the whole thing from its conception on has been a hypocritical fraud. It is a matter which was forced upon the party by a set of cranks who have no faith in themselves in its practicability, and the leaders of the party had to adopt it in the platform of the party for the sake of the party.

Whether the amendment is accepted or rejected by the people does not advance the question of temperance at all and the leaders know it. If it is accepted then there will be no end of legislation to define what the amendment means in detail and practice. If it is rejected then there will be an attempt to pass a prohibitory law which we have had once, and found it totally inoperative and repealed it.

The local option law as it now stands is the best law we can have, and by pursuing the high license policy, liquor selling and drunkenness can be brought into close quarters and virtually controlled by the laws.

I have little faith in its acceptance by the people. The Republican party has yielded to the prohibition whip in doing what it has, and at heart it desires to go no farther. The cider clause was a disturbing element till some party either fool or knave has been promulgating through the state that the amendment as it stands will not prevent the farmers from making cider. I have no faith in the honesty of the amendment and I do have great faith in the honesty and good sense of the people.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Last Friday was probably the biggest day all around at the capitol, both in the committee rooms, in both the Senate and House and in the corridors where the lobby doth mostly congregate.

The closing arguments in the overhead electric motor system were made before the street railway committee and a large and intelligent audience. The closing argument of ex-Mayor Russell in favor of the overhead system was a masterly effort and unanswerable, as also was the presentation of the West End position from a practical standpoint made by President Whitney.

The importance to the State of the legislative result in this case cannot be overestimated. It has a deep interest for the people and prosperity of every city and town in the Commonwealth, and it is to be hoped the West End Company will summarize all the valuable testimony and together with the arguments, put them in proper form for circulation throughout the State.

The Senate occupied the entire session in debating the Boston & Albany bill, commenced on Thursday, of which the papers have given a full and detailed report. The debate on Friday was narrowed down to a duel between the learned Senator from Suffolk, Mr. Sprague, and the astute and cunning Senator from Berkshire, Mr. Crosby. In fact the whole interest of the debate centered in this legislative sparring match. Senator Sprague is one of the ablest senators at the Board, but the Berkshire senator was too much for him. There was scarcely any necessity for debate, as the passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion, and it was supposed the large and overwhelming vote on Friday would end the matter, but when it came up for engrossment on Saturday, both sides had to stop over again and an effort was made to ride the bill with amendments which would have been useless had they been carried, as the temper of the House on this question is such that they would have been immediately rejected. However, there was one amendment made by Senator Crosby which I think should have been adopted, and that was, applying to the Supreme Court for an injunction whenever the placing of the stock was diverted from the application provided in the bill.

The now famous Beverly Farms case was commenced in the Senate, Tuesday, the debate being on the motion of Senator Fisk of the committee to substitute a bill for the report of the committee leave to withdraw. As the matter will not probably be settled for several days after the date of this writing, I will say nothing further than this, that Senator Fisk did himself great credit in the plain simple manner in which he gave reasons for preferring the bill to the report. It was worth more, and had more weight, than a thousand such rhetorical displays as that of Symonds of Essex, who did not gain much by his base imitations of Senator Hathorne in trying to confound and trip Senator Fisk by asking useless and frivolous questions. Senator Fisk evidently gained the ear of the Senate, and at the present writing it looks as though the bill would pass the Senate by a respectable majority. [The prediction proved correct, as the bill passed the Senate.]

MASSACHUSETTS AMONG THE FIRST.

The nomination of Col. John L. Washburn of Worcester to be Minister resident and Consul General at Switzerland was not only a deserved compliment to the old Bay State, but a first-class appointment in every way. If all of President Harrison's foreign appointments shall be of the same class, the United States will be well represented abroad.

The only drawback to this appointment so far as the party is concerned, is the fact that it seems to have been made at the dictation of Uncle George Hoar, without apparent consultation with the rest of the delegation. This looks as though our two senators were to make the appointments from this state leaving the delegation in the House a cipher.

This action of Senator Hoar also looks favorable for Beard for the collectorship. I am informed, however, by the best authority that the President has declared that it will be his policy not to restore old officials but appoint altogether new men, and his reasons for this are that the party lost its election in 1884 largely on account of the dissatisfaction of the people with the majority of office-holders. The graybeards must go to the rear and young America step to the front.

### THE LATE SIDNEY BARTLETT.

I can hardly endure the extravagant eulogies pronounced by the bar upon the late Sidney Bartlett. He was undoubtedly an eminently successful man, but I deny that he was an eminently legal man in the strict application of that term. He was successful because he was a patient, hard working, self confident man in his profession. The circumstances of the times in which he lived made him. He followed a lead with blind pertinacity. He amassed a fortune in his legal practice, and by shrewd investment because he would have had to step out of his way to avoid it. It was going altogether too far to say that his death left no first class lawyer at the Suffolk bar. His talents as a lawyer were rather presumptuous than possessive. I know many of his contemporaries who were prominent at the bar fifty years ago, and I think I could name a score who were head and shoulders above him in all that constituted a first class lawyer. He deserves great respect but such full eulogies as have been passed upon him are unjust to the living and the dead.

### DAWES AND LONG.

The papers have announced the fact that Senator Dawes interposed in the matter of the special Cherokee mission and stayed the nomination of Governor Long for one of the Commissioners.

The reasons assigned by the President for selecting a member from this state were good and sufficient, and why Senator Dawes should interfere to prevent it may not appear clear on the face, but to my mind, it is significant of the fact that Dawes has never forgiven Long for endeavoring to unseat him two years ago.

Dawes can afford to defy his party for the termination of his senatorial career; in the termination of his public life he is not very brilliant one. But he cannot afford to smirch his record by any such petty personal malevolence. I think the party and the people will judge him pretty correctly for this act.

However, it is not sure that he will succeed in this. I had an interview Tuesday with a party holding a prominent position in Washington, who thinks the President will adhere to his first choice and appoint Long. Furthermore, the same party, though a Massachusetts man, and an original Dawes man, says that Dawes' influence with the administration is weakening.

### NOTES.

There is great rejoicing in certain quarters over the defeat of the Prohibitory Amendment in New Hampshire. But the vote in New Hampshire is no criterion on which to base an opinion upon the probable vote in this state. First it required a two-third vote in New Hampshire and only a majority in this state. Secondly the class of people with which the question has to deal in New Hampshire is radically different from the element in this state. However, it will have an encouraging effect upon the anti amendment.

Among other matters of gossip in the west wing of the State House is, that if the prohibitory amendment prevails the prohibition party will put Geo. B. Loring in nomination for Governor. Of all the political changes made by this distinguished and handsome statesman within the past thirty years this is the most radical, though no change on his part could be unexpected. From a violent seceder Democrat in 1860, to a radical prohibitionist in 1880 is a big leap. However, the Hon. George cannot live without breathing the air of public life. If he can't get office for himself, he can't get it over to another. If he cannot be a cabinet officer he is willing to serve the dear people as governor. I am afraid, however, he has written fits to his volume of official life. But he can devote his declining years with profit in enlightening the people on agricultural affairs.

### WABAN.

## MARRIED.

SHERMAN-CARTER-In Milford, Me. 14, by Rev. Fayette Nichols of Newton, Dr. C. J. Sherman of Quincy and Miss Angelina M. Carter of Milford.

## DIED.

LOCKE-At West Newton, Me. 6, John Locke, aged 13 yrs.

WHITE-At Newton Centre, Me. 10, Joseph, son of Charles White, aged 1 mo. 15 days.

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THE PUREST AND BEST  
Is made only of strictly pure grape cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and is warranted entirely free from alum, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country. Sold only in cans, full weight.

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# Charles F. Rand. REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE. MORTGAGES.

While recently perusing an Ancient Classic, [a copy of which is in the Public Library, opposite my office in Newton], I became interested in a description therein of a piece of Real Estate, and the thought struck me that it might very appropriately have been penned in reference to a plot of land I now offer for sale. The land is situated about equi-distant from the Newton Station on the Boston and Albany Rail Road, and the Watertown Station the Fitchburg Rail Road.

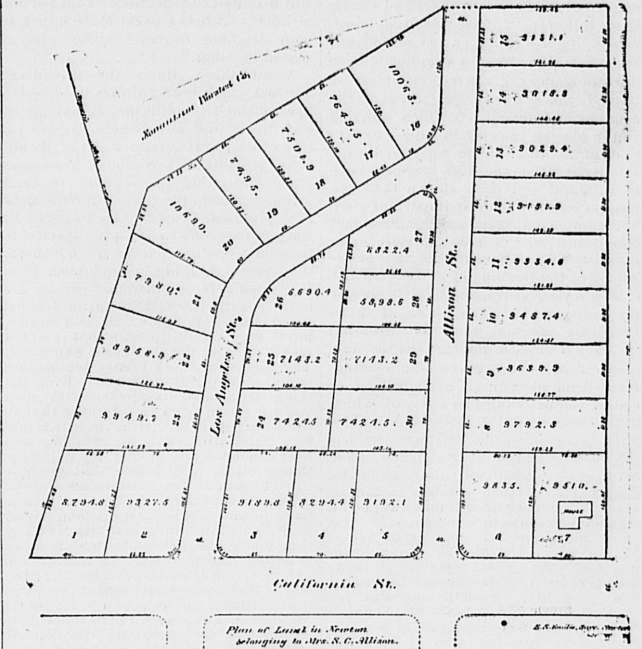
I quote verbatim:

"We have seen the land, and, behold it is very good; and are ye still? Be not slothful to go and to enter in to possess the land."

"The land which we passed through is an exceedingly good land,"

"Ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance to your children forever."

"Behold, I Set the Land before You!!"



"That ye may live: go in and possess the land."

For further particulars inquire of  
**CHARLES F. RAND,**  
417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton.  
Telephone 28-3, Newton.  
P. S.—STORAGE ROOMS TO RENT.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—Four nice rooms for a small American family. Apply to George Lane, 208 Washington Street, Col's Block. 23-24

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms, No. 11 Washington street. Also stable room if wanted. Apply to C. H. Hurd. 23

WANTED—Furnished house.—A family of three would like to take a small furnished house, convenient to the depot, in the Newtons, Auburndale preferred, for the summer or for a year at a fair rent. Address Walters, Box 60, Auburndale, Mass. 2311

WANTED—Situation by an American lady, taking charge of all kinds of housework in a small family. Address or call at No. 2 Thornton Place. 22

FOR SALE—Eight shares of Elliott Tricycle stock. Apply to this office. 22-24

FOR SALE—A first class family horse. Apply at Nonantum stables. 22

TO LET—A neat sunny house with five pleasant rooms, city water, gas, and five minutes from any where you wish to go. Enquire of Henry Fuller or Charles F. Rand. 22-24

TO LET—Sunny furnished rooms, also connected unfurnished rooms, adapted to family, with board; all modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. McWain, Pelham street, Newton Centre. 22

WANTED—Two capable girls, one cook and a second girl. Apply to Mrs. E. H. Haskell, Newton Centre. 22

TO LET—Houses in Newtonville. 14 rooms \$28 per month; 8 rooms, \$10; 4 rooms, \$10; 2 rooms, \$5. D. P. O'Sullivan, Cabot St., Newtonville. Telephone 55-3. 2211

TO LET—House of 8 rooms, Webster Park. Nice, sunny house, cemented cellar and furnace. Apply to Robert Bennett, Station Agent, West Newton. 21-24

FOR SALE—Retail Provision route of one hundred and fifty to two hundred customers. Apply to A. D. Hall, Newton Highlands, Mass. 12

HOUSES and rooms to rent at Newton Centre W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 18

SPANISH—A person of experience now residing in this city, but for many years resident of Spanish speaking countries, would like a few private pupils in that language, evenings. Address "Spanish," Graphic Office, Newton. 2011

TO LET—On Thornton, (formerly School) St., corner of Avon Place, Ward One, half of double French roof dwelling, 10 rooms besides bath room. All the modern conveniences. Early possession. Moderate rent. Apply to G. W. Crosby, 8 Eldredge Street. 2011

TO LET—A tenement of six rooms. Inquire of T. S. Pingree, Avon Place, Newton. 2011

**MRS. ROBERT LEWIS,**  
12 Waban Street.  
Teacher of the Pianoforte.  
Lessons given at homes of pupils if desired. 2311

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**Bronze Metal Nickled Plated**  
2 inch numbers at  
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## NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. Alfred Q. Cole and Mrs. Cole have returned from Washington.

—Mr. George M. Cranitch has returned from his trip to Washington.

—Mrs. Mary Wandless has recovered from the effects of her recent accident.

—Arthur A. Gilman has sold his Newton studio to W. H. Partridge of Boston Highlands.

—Mr. George L. Whitney is regaining his accustomed vigor after an illness of rather serious character.

—Mr. U. H. Dyer will remove his stock to the store formerly occupied by John Viles in Central Block.

—Herbert Hunting, who has been so seriously ill, was able to get out this week and is much improved in health.

—The young people of the Congregational church had a largely attended and very enjoyable social Thursday evening.

—There will be a regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union at the Universalist Vestry, Tuesday evening, Mar. 19, at 7.45.

—Mr. D. C. Heath and son have returned from their visit to Washington, where they remained during the inaugural ceremonies.

—Luke Ashley will probably wear a Newton policeman's uniform for it is said that he is reasonably sure of an appointment.

—Rev. R. A. White delivered the address at the meeting under the auspices of Charity lodge, I. O. G. T., in the City Hall, Sunday afternoon.

—The aged mother of ex-Mayor Kimball has been seriously ill at her residence in Westboro, and fears are entertained that she may not recover.

—Rev. Mr. Hunter will next Sunday evening preach the closing sermon of the series which he has been preaching. Subject, "The life I would live."

—Lenten services were held at the residence of Mrs. Tewksbury, Walnut street, Monday evening, and similar religious meetings will be held weekly.

—The Newtonville Girls' Guild will hold a fair for the benefit of the Newton Cottage hospital at the residence of Mrs. McDonald, Highland avenue, April 5th.

—Mr. Holmes of the Chelsea Cordage company has leased of Mr. Mitchell for 5 years the Valentin house, which has been very handsomely refitted.

—There will be a concert at the Newton Club house, next Tuesday evening, by the Boston Ideal Band, Mandolin and Guitar club, beginning at 8 o'clock. It is for members and ladies only.

—It is understood that the committee of the Central Congregational society to whom was referred the purchase of land for a new building site, will present a definite plan in the near future.

—Norumbega tribe, Red Men, has shifted its happy hunting grounds to Cole's Hall, Newton, where they will hold the council fire hereafter on the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

—Seven young ladies from Newtonville took the civil service examination for positions in the clerical service at City Hall, Wednesday afternoon. A Newtonville man also took the examination.

—The improvements on Clyde street are progressing rapidly, and it now offers some of the prettiest building sites in that part of the ward. Two new houses built by Mr. C. H. Pulsifer are nearly finished, and more will be erected.

—There will be a concert at the Universalist church, Wednesday evening, March 27th, for the benefit of the society, tickets to which will be fifty cents. The program will include both vocal and instrumental music by prominent singers and musicians.

—Mr. H. F. Ross has commenced work on a two-story brick building to be utilized for shops in the rear of the Pulsifer property between the building occupied by Mrs. Williams and J. C. Fuller and the store of D. C. Fitch. The old buildings are being torn down.

—Frank Pennel put out a fire in an ash barrel in the rear of the building occupied by Mr. Bradshaw, Wednesday afternoon. The barrel stood up against the building and scorched the wood, and would have resulted in a blaze if it had not been discovered.

—The union meeting of Elliot lodge, 638, and Garden City lodge, 1901, K. of H., in Masonic hall, Tuesday evening, March 26, promises to be highly interesting. There will be delegations present from Natick, Needham, Waltham and Watertown.

—Mr. Everett L. Smith has sold the road mare Isabelle, 2:36 3/4 by Harbinger, first dam Clara by Happy Medium, second dam Clara by Union Allen, to parties in Paris, for \$1250. She had been twice owned record of 2:45 1/2, and has been driven by Mr. Smith to trotting wagon in 2:31 3/4.

—The second in the course of dances under the auspices of the Newtonville Literary and Social club was given in Tremont hall, Wednesday evening. It was a very pretty party and some dainty and handsome dresses were worn by the fair sex. Music was rendered by Cole's orchestra.

—Rev. R. A. White will soon occupy a handsome new residence on Park Place, off Washington Park, and a few rods distant from the Universalist church. Building in Ward 2 may be said to be booming, for there are many houses being erected, and the cellars have already been laid for numerous fine dwellings. Mr. Soden will build upon an elegant residence on Washington Park.

—The first in the series of games in the pool tournament of the Newtonville Newton Outing club was played in the rooms of the club last Saturday evening and proved a close and interesting struggle for honors. The whist tournament started Tuesday evening and there is still opportunity for members to enter either tournament if more desire to compete for the prizes.

—Newton Council, Legion of Honor, enjoyed a basket party, at their hall, Tuesday evening, about 30 couples being present. The committee of arrangements were Mrs. E. W. Bailey, Mrs. Langley, J. T. Bailey, 2nd, and Chandler Sever. Rowe's orchestra of Waltham furnished music for dancing, and the basket supper furnished much amusement.

—Miss Lucy Shaw gave a very enjoyable whist party at her home on Otis street last Saturday evening, composed of young people from Newton and Boston. The first lady's prize was won by Miss Belle Walker, the gentleman's was a tie between Mr. Deatur and Mr. Brackett, but was awarded to Mr. Brackett by cutting. The boobies went to Miss Woodman and Mr. Tuckerman.

—The second annual dramatic entertainment of the Newtonville Literary and Social club will be held in the Universalist church parlors, Thursday, March 21, at 8 p. m. A drama entitled "Above the Clouds," also a farce entitled "None so deaf as those that won't hear," is to be given. Mr. A. B. Allison will furnish music. Tickets can be obtained of members or at Tainter's.

—A joint stock company is being formed to build a \$75,000 hotel on Grove Hill park, and it is said there is no doubt of raising the money. The hotel is to be built on the higher portion of the park and will command a magnificent view in every direction. Boating privileges on Bulough's pond will be attached to the hotel, and extensive grounds will be provided. Such a hotel would be a credit to the city and add much to the prosperity of Newtonville. The Walnut street branch of the electric street railway will pass so near to the hotel that access from the railroad station

will be easy and convenient. A number of prominent capitalists are back of the movement.

—The reception and camp fire given by Chas. Ward Post, next Thursday evening, will be a notable event. Gen. Corse, postmaster of Boston, Dept. Com. Geo. L. Goodale, Gen. Hincks of Cambridge, Asst. Adj. Gen. A. C. Monroe, Sen. Geo. S. Evans, Col. Alfred Cromiein of Newton, Capt. Geo. A. Reed of Saxonville, Major D. H. L. Gleason of Natick, the officers of the Claffin Guard, all the clergymen of Newton, Mayor Burr and members of the city council, are expected to be present. Four hundred invitations have been issued and a large number have accepted. Commander Whitney will make an address and there will be readings, music and a banquet, with addresses by prominent speakers.

—Mrs. Jones, housekeeper for Mr. F. E. Hamblin, and Miss Fisher were driving over the Walnut street crossing last Friday afternoon, and Clarke's confectionery wagon passed near by. Mrs. Jones drove between the confectionery wagon and the sidewalk and struck the horse. The animal jumped and turned partly around, colliding with the carriage driven by Mrs. Jones and overturning it. The horse cleared himself and thus saved the occupants from being dragged under the wheels of the overturned vehicle. It was found that both ladies were injured, although Miss Fisher escaped with slight bruises. Mrs. Jones was quite badly hurt, and was taken into the store of John Payne, who dressed her wounds. She was subsequently removed to her home by Officer Bosworth.

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Resolved, That we know that words of consolation are vain in this bereavement, but we trust that He, who has promised to be a father to the fatherless and widows, will soften this sad blow to the afflicted ones and enable them looking upward to say, He doeth all things well.

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the attempt of 125 ladies and gentlemen present to pin upon the right spot the lost needle. The elegant prizes were given by Mrs. King and the fortunate possessors were Mr. A. T. Sylvester, Mrs. M. D. Hills, Mr. Hawkes, Mrs. Bolt, Dr. Levi Parker and Mrs. J. L. Sears.

—A concert will be given in the City hall on Wednesday evening, by leading musicians of the Boston Symphony orchestra, under the management of Albert F. Wright. The program includes: Overture, "William Tell," Messrs. DeSeve, Heindl, Goldstein, Landeane and Miss Winmar; Cornet solo, Mons. Lafraicaine; Reading, "The Forest Fire," Miss Murray; Duo for violin and contrabasso, Messrs. DeSeve and Goldstein; vocal solo, Miss Murray; Flute solo, Herr Heindl; Soprano solo, "Shadow Song," Miss Hitch; Violin solo, Mons. DeSeve; Cornet solo, "Facilita," Mons. Lafraicaine; Baritone solo, "Di Crovenza," Mr. Goldstein; Cornet solo, "Crovenza," Herr Heindl; Contrabasso solo, "Sombulule," Mons. Goldstein; Reading, "Aux Italiens," cornet obligato and piano accompaniment, Miss Murray; Soprano solo, "O Happy Day," Miss Hitch.

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## HIS ENEMY.

The train had come and gone, and only brought one passenger. Marian turned her face quickly away as she caught sight of the little, manly figure, and began to busy herself with the carriage robes.

Eugene Landt, for Eugene Landt it was, happened to be the one human being toward whom Miss Hanford felt a strong aversion. The taint was in her blood, no doubt, for her father and his had been sworn enemies and contestants at law, and to the final triumph of John was due the change from wealth to poverty that had fallen on Hugh Hanford, and left his only and motherless child to a hard fight with fortune. Marian always believed that sorrows and disappointments had caused her father's sudden death. She could not look at the Landt mansion, nor at anything that bore the hated name, without exceeding bitterness of spirit. She had a home in her uncle's house, and taught the district school. Every one was sorry for Hanford's pretty daughter. Mr. Hanford's pretty daughter did not seem to be sorry for herself. She kept her head up and faced the world bravely. When Eugene Landt returned from his five years' sojourn abroad he came to her apologetically one day on some trifling business connected with the school and held out to her the hand of fellowship. She comforted herself with such pride and cold dignity that his first visit was his last. Nor did he venture to bow to her on the street again. He had known her since childhood, and been her playmate and classmate, but he taught himself now to pass her by like a stranger.

At the first glimpse of her enemy, as we have said, Marian became deeply occupied in the readjustment of her carriage robe, keeping her face carefully averted from the tall figure that was striding up and down the platform. She was waiting for Jake, the station hand, to pack the wagon floor behind her with some bags that had come from uncle Reub by the noon express. It was snowing fast and furiously; the flakes were whirling quicker and quicker in wild gusts of wind from the northeast. An hour ago even no one could have foreseen such a storm, but here it was in all its splendid strength and fury, blotting out the fair landscape, and making even the near distance wavering and indistinct. There was no other vehicle at the station besides Marian's little open carriage, and no other human being to be seen but the deliberate Jake and the other individual whom Marian declined to see.

"Thank you, Mr. Stover, very, very, much." The soft, little voice was sweet as a silver bell.

"Is it all right now? Everything in?" Do you think, "doubtingly," that it would be of any use to raise my umbrella?" She can scarcely see Jake's face through the hurrying snow flakes.

"No, ma'am, not a bit," was the prompt reply. "You best just git along quick—that's all. This storm ain't goin' to be no lighter 'fore mornin'." It'll be heavier a blamed sight nor you think for. "Gene Landt," leaning forward confidentially, "he's in a fix. His folks don't know he were comin'. He dunno what to do."

"Oh," said Marian coldly. She gave her robe an extra tuck and shook her veil out once more before tying it across her face; and then it appeared that Mr. Stover had been misled on the information he had just vouchsafed. Mr. Landt knew exactly what to do. He came across the platform with his quick, light step, touched his fur cap and said gaily:—

"Friend, neighbor, Christian, may I beg you to give me a lift as far as you are going—that is, if it be anywhere in the direction of New Church? I am unfortunate. Ah, he said, in genuine surprise, "It is Miss Hanford," and then he paused.

"Um, why she go all the way to New Church," said Jake, obligingly. "She go past your door, Mist Gene. You are in luck."

"Yes," said Marian, in a clear voice that had more chill in it than the biting wind itself. "Certainly I pass your door, Mr. Landt."

And then, poor girl, she was constrained to make room for him and to feel in the midst of her anger and despair that she was sheltered by his strong figure from the worst violence of the storm, and must be more or less comforted despite her attitude and the tension of her grasp that she held the horse, which was fresh and swift and excited by the storm as well. He pitied her presently and pleaded again.

"Mr. Landt," she said severely, "I must drive. The horse is a new one. He does not know the way, and I should not feel safe unless my own hand was on the reins."

"He doesn't know the way," repeated Eugene, in an odd tone. "That's bad, Miss Hanford. I am very much afraid none of us will know it, if the snow continues at this rate." For, indeed, they scarcely could see the horse's back; the space before them seemed full of black particles, and they are breathing snow flakes instead of air.

When they had gone perhaps a mile in silence, Marian drew in one stiff hand under the robe, an instant; then, still smiling covertly, Mr. Landt quietly

grasped the reins away from her, and she covered both hands, gladly enough. No word accompanied this proceeding. Marian's eyes were full of angry tears, and Eugene's were blinking off the crystals that stung and hurt them. It was growing so dark now that not even the nearest trees on the roadside were visible. "I really don't know where I am," Eugene murmured, peering right and left with anxious glances. "Do you, Miss Hanford?"

"So far I do. The school-house is just a little beyond. I could walk there blindfold. We'll pass it in about half a minute. The road isn't very good just here. If you could drive more slowly—" But scarcely had the words struck the air when the wagon turned over. Miss Hanford tumbled into a snow-drift that had already heaped itself on the roadside, and lay there, a muffled, indistinguishable heap, and Mr. Landt half fell, half sprang beyond her, but was on his feet again. The horse was also on its feet and going into the distance at a fine gallop, the sound of which was soon lost on the sweep of the angry wind.

"Are you hurt? Are you hurt?" He had gathered Miss Hanford up in his arms, and was holding her as easily as if she had been a child.

"I don't know," said Marian, struggling promptly to regain her footing on the earth; but the instant she accomplished this sharp cry of pain escaped her.

"My foot," she said faintly. "Something is the matter with my foot."

"A sprain, perhaps," Eugene said, compassionately. "Just try to walk a step or two."

She did try, then caught at Eugene's arm with both her hands. "I can't," she said, quietly. "The pain is terrible."

"Then good heavens, what are we to do? I could carry you easily—but to keep my feet in this wind."

"You can carry me to the school-house, if you will. I have the key here. I am sorry, Mr. Landt, to give you this trouble."

"The very thing," he said, promptly. "Lucky it's so near. Just put your arm around my neck please. That's right."

He took her up lightly, and began to plod his way, with bent head, against the storm.

"You will have to guide me, Miss Hanford, if you can."

"Go on straight a little way—a few steps further. Now, turn off the road—the footpath is here. Now you are all right. You'll feel the fence in a minute. If I feel it now," said Eugene, bumping himself against it, "and here's the gate. Actually we are in luck," as Mr. Stover says.

Another minute's careful plodding brought them to the door, which Eugene unlocked. Within all was cimmerian darkness, but the change to a new atmosphere was a delightful sensation. Mr. Landt groped his way to a seat, deposited Miss Hanford thereon, and under her direction lit the little lamp above the desk and kindled a cheerful fire in the big drum stove. Then he removed her snow-powdered wings and his own, and shook them vigorously and hung them in friendly companionship near the warmth to dry.

"Now, we must see a little to the poor foot, Miss Hanford," he said, going down on his knees before her. Let me remove your boot. Don't be afraid. I won't hurt you."

But despite his light, careful touches, Marian winced with pain. The removal of the stocking was accomplished with an air of almost professional gravity, and then Eugene, having satisfied himself that no bones were broken, began to bind up the sprain. For this purpose he tore strips from his own linen handkerchief, wetted it with snow and swathed the slender ankle and instep tightly. Then he said, cheerfully:—

"Now we are ahead of the swelling, any way, and I'll make you as comfortable as I can. Let me lift you into this arm chair. Then you can lean back—so." He caught a stool and placed it under her feet, and stood looking down kindly on her pale, unsmiling face.

"It's too bad, of course," he said, gently, "but accidents will happen. We must make the best of it."

"Of course," said Marian. "Thank you." She looked anywhere but at the bright and reassuring face above her. "I am very, very sorry this has occurred. If only I had kept the reins!" I might have known, I did know, in fact, but—no matter. It can't be helped now."

At this overflow of base and truly feminine ingratitude Mr. Landt merely raised his eyebrows and walked over to a distant bench, whereon he settled himself in a very comfortable position. The fire of the storm quets, the rattling of the doors and windows, in cold and formal silence. Now and then a word was uttered and answered relative to the flight of time or the condition of the fire, and again silence brooded.

Mr. Landt grew restless presently. He stirred about the room, picked up a school-book here and there, yawning undisguisedly over an old almanac he discovered, and altogether betrayed the utmost weariness of soul. As for Miss Hanford, she still sat quite motionless and very pale, with an expression of pride and subdued resentment on her clear-cut features that Eugene could not fail to see and understand.

"Your people will be alarmed about you, won't they, Miss Hanford?" he inquired at length, standing with his back to the fire and looking very bored and very handsome. "Especially if the wagon goes home empty."

"I think the horse will take the road to his old home in Meadowsville," she said, composedly. "He would hardly know the way to Uncle Reub's. My people will simply conclude that I was afraid to drive in this storm, and that I have staid over in the village."

"Well, really, I don't see that there is any hope of better weather. I thought I ought to start along and try to get to New Church and send some one to bring you home."

"Walk to New Church!" she asked in astonishment. "You never could in such a tempest."

"I could try."

"But there's no need. We are comfortable enough for the present. The wind must abate before long; and at any rate," she went on with firmness, "I couldn't stay here alone, Mr. Landt. I could not allow you to leave me helpless in this destitute place."

"But, my dear Miss Hanford, the storm may last till morning, and certainly we couldn't—I couldn't—"

He stopped embarrassed. She was looking at him with such grave unconscious eyes that he could not bring himself to hint at the impropriety of their remaining together, as viewed by the outside world, even for the length of time that had already passed.

"If you will not let me leave you," he said, catching at a thought, "how can I possibly procure assistance? You can't

walk, and you don't want to stay here all night."

"But the weather may change." "That's the merest chance, Miss Hanford. We can't depend on that. I think I had better make a start. If I am blown into the canal," he added lightly, "or perish otherwise—"

"Why, then, I will not be left here alone," she interrupted, quickly and indignantly. "It is your fault, sir, in the first place, that this accident has happened. If you had allowed me to keep the reins we would probably be safe at home by this time, instead of which—"

She threw out her hands with a gesture that finished the sentence eloquently enough.

"May I ask your reasons for not wishing to stay alone?" he asked ironically. "That is, if there can be anything like reason connected with such a whim."

"I have told you. I am utterly powerless and I am afraid."

"Of ghosts, perhaps, or mice, which is it?"

Miss Hanford did not answer. She too, bit her lip, but it was to check back her quickly rising tears.

"I am sorry you are so unreasonable," he said quickly, "so childishly absurd. It places us both in a very ridiculous position."

She ended in a passion of tears. Mr. Landt continued to look down at her with a sort of startled, shocked expression. It was as if her delicate hand had struck him in the face and he was powerless to return the blow. He drew a deep breath and walked away, after a moment, and sat down as far from her as possible, his face averted, and his head leaning on his hand.

Marian continued to sob convulsively. All the wrongs and sorrows of her father's life came surging back to her, an overwhelming tide; the flood-gates of her heart seemed bursting asunder, before the pent-up bitterness of years. She was struggling with all her might to regain calmness, but the very effort seemed to increase the violence of her emotion. As for Eugene—strong, hurt, wretched as he was—he only longed with a stronger man's compassion, to soothe and comfort his frank little enemy who had so bitterly spoken her mind.

Eugene awoke with a shiver; the lamp had burned out, the fire was almost dead, and what was that? Beyond the window panes clear moonlight and a cloudless sky! Miss Hanford was still asleep in her chair as she had been for some time before Eugene himself succumbed. The wind had gone down, and now there was nothing to prevent him taking the road to New Church except—

He lit a match and looked at his watch. It was 2 o'clock, a. m. He walked to the window and stared out helplessly. Of what avail was the calm brightness of earth and sky? It had come too late. What now could turn aside this disaster that had fallen on an innocent young life, and for which he, perhaps, had been to blame? There was only one thing that could be done. As he opened the door a little way and looked into the night, a piercing wind swept by him, and the sleeper on the chair stirred and awakened.

"Who is that?" she demanded quickly. "Oh, oh! Mr. Landt, is it you? Where is the light?"

"It has burned out, Miss Hanford. We were both asleep."

"Oh," she repeated, but now in a tone of relief. And there isn't any more oil." She seemed to have slept away her anger and resentment. Her voice sounded sweet and friendly. "But the storm is over. I am so glad!"

"Glad," Eugene said nothing. He closed the door and came and knelt by the fire, blowing the half-dead embers into a flame, and laying more wood until the room was partly lighted by the pleasant glow.

"I think it would be a good idea to wait till the window," she suggested cheerfully, after a while. "Tears are sure to pass now. How late is it—10 o'clock, 11 o'clock?"

But when Eugene informed her, in a constrained voice, she merely said, lightly, "Well, it won't be long till morning, especially if we wait till dawn."

It is perhaps needless to mention there was no more sleep that night for Mr. Landt. When morning dawned he was sitting looking thoughtfully at Miss Hanford's pretty, dark head, which rested rather uncomfortably on the desk beside her. As the day grew really bright he roused her gently.

"I am going now to bring a wagon. You will not mind being left alone?"

She lifted her bewildered face; then as full consciousness came back, she smiled and nodded.

"Yes, you can go now. Oh, how strange we have been here—all night!" Eugene turned away quickly and began to put on his coat. Then he came back and stood beside her, strangely agitated.

"I am going to Dixon for a carriage," he said hurriedly. "And, Miss Hanford, I will bring a minister with me and a witness. It is impossible for us to return to New Church until we are married."

"What?" said Marian, almost starting from her chair. "Married? You and I? It must be so," she answered decisively. "I will never force my companionship on you; you will be perfectly free. Listen to me!" he spoke quite sternly. "The only way by which you can save your reputation or regain your place before the world is to let me make you my wife."

"I won't do any such thing, she answered instantly. "I am surprised you should think for a moment that I could." "But I ask it for your sake," he said pointedly. "An adventure of this sort may be overlooked in a man, but in a woman—"

"An adventure," repeated Marian, her frank, brown eyes full of astonishment. "But could we possibly help it? Did we want to stay here? Who in the world could blame us for a matter entirely beyond our power to control?"

Eugene looked at her fixedly for a long moment. "It was in your power, Miss Hanford," he rejoined quietly. "You would not allow me to leave you. \* \* \* I am going to Dixon," he repeated with added firmness, "to find a minister. In the meantime, try to use your reason—if that be possible,"—he could not refrain from this slight thrust. "And be assured of one thing, that it will not be my fault if your good name is sacrificed through an accident for which you tell me I was to blame in the first place."

He turned on his heels and left her helplessly watching his retreating figure.

"Good morning, Uncle Reuben; can I see Mrs. Landt?"

"Mrs. Landt?" shouted Uncle Reub, putting his head in the doorway; "come down, will you? Mr. Landt—your husband's here."

He bestowed a wink on Eugene as he substituted the word. "Her foot's all right again. She's goin' up to school to-morrow, I believe."

He nodded and passed along the veranda to the farmyard gate. She was in a moment Marian came. She was blushing and breathing fast, and her brown eyes were lowered. They barely

touched each other's hands.

"I heard you were about to take up school again," he said gravely. "Is it true?"

"But I must," she answered in a subdued voice, still not daring to look at him. "My term will not end—"

"Marian!" He caught her gently, turned her in his strong arms, and walked her into the little dark parlor where the horsehair sofa and mildew were. "Let us talk together a moment as friends, at least. You are my wife." She winced at the word, and Eugene withdrew his arm proudly. "But you are a free woman, too. Only I beg you not to pain me by persisting in this. I have settled on you an ample income—money that would have been yours by right, dear, only for the legal injustice that made it mine. I have arranged to go away. But I will go away only if you will let me go. I can think of you cared for and happy. Promise me that you will not teach any more; that you will accept your rights as my wife, as the woman I love."

"Don't dare to say you love me." She stepped back from him, looking very pale, but not piteous, too. "You are sorry for me; and you think!"

"I am not sorry for you," he interrupted, firmly. "Indeed, no. Who could be sorry for one so proud and cold? But I am sorry for myself," he added, slowly, because, in spite of all your faults, I do love you dearly."

And then Marian came slowly near, and very shyly took hold of Eugene's coat button and examined it closely as she spoke.

"If you love me," she said, softly, "you took a long time to tell me so."

"You did. This is the first time you ever hinted such a thing was possible." "Dearest—but you must have known!" "Only tell me by what means. I might as well say that—you—must have known."

"Oh, Marian."

"Well," she said, but she laid her cheek against his arm to say it. "I didn't love you the least bit—not at all, until very, very lately. It seems I am only just beginning to know you now. And then—well, I—oh, Eugene, you are good!"

To this little outburst of coherent eloquence Mr. Landt merely said:—

"My precious girl!"

Presently she held up her obstinate little head again.

"But I would never have married you that morning—never—never—only the minister—only dear old Mr. Earl—persuaded me. You never could have managed it for yourself."

"I'd have managed it later, though," Eugene answered, laughing.

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Frankie has the Croup. "Get up quick, John! I hear Frankie coughing. Oh, the croup! Light the candle quick, and go down stairs for Ingalls' Throat and Lung Specific. You will find it on the second shelf, right hand side. I always keep it where I can put my hand on it at once. Bring a teaspoon, too. Nothing ever relieved him so quickly as this does, and he is so subject to croup. I would not be without it for anything."

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Mrs. Younghusband—You must be sure and come home promptly to dinner this evening, love. I am going to treat you to my first batch of bread. Mr. Younghusband (anxiously)—Can't you wait until Thursday, sweetest? I have a very important engagement to-morrow.—[Burlington Free Press.]

Those fire-extinguishers: Mr. Hayseed (in Chicago hotel)—"What's them fat-looking glass bottles, Marier?" Mrs. Hayseed—"I heard 'em call 'em grenades." "Well, well! I knew the anarchists was pretty bad here, but I didn't know the hotels had to arm their guests agin 'em."—[New York Weekly.]

Mrs. Penniman—Now, since I've given you something to eat, you can take this shovel and clean the snow off my sidewalk. Childie Vettes (a trip)—"Beg pardon, ma'am; but I see that shovel was made by a non-union firm, and my sentiments regarding the dignity of labor won't permit me to handle it."—[Puck.]

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#### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. Edward May leaves to-day, we understand, for Florida.  
—The Baptists enjoyed a social on Wednesday evening in their parlors.  
—The Baptist society at the chapel was largely attended on Wednesday evening.

—Mr. Robert S. Gardner of Lake avenue returned from a trip to Canada on Tuesday.  
—Mr. Charles S. Davis of Pleasant street returned on Saturday from a trip to New York.  
—Miss Mary Nason of Maine is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Loring of Crescent avenue.

—Mr. Charles Everett of Parker street intends building a new house on Kimball street immediately.

—Mrs. William N. Bartholomew returned on Wednesday from Attleboro Falls where she has been visiting.

—Mr. Edward B. Bowen of Summer street left yesterday for Montana, on a three months' business trip.

—Mr. Dwight Chester is having the interior of his house extensively decorated and other improvements made.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stanton D. Loring returned on Saturday from Chicago, where they have been during the past week.

—Mr. Henry Warren of Station street left on Saturday for Chicago, expecting to be gone on business for some time.

—Messrs. A. A. Sherman & Co.'s enlarged store is well filled with the best in the way of fruits, vegetables, fish and meats.

—Mrs. Stevens occupied Miss Hood's place at the Baptist organ on Sunday last. Miss Hood not feeling able to be present.

—W. F. Woodman has made quite an addition to his stock of goods, and the GRAPHIC can always be found at his store.

—The Newton Centre branch of the Women's Auxiliary met on Wednesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Augustus C. Ferry of Pleasant street.

—Miss Lizzie Thatcher of Beacon street has left this week for South Carolina with her aunt, Mrs. Train, and Mr. Harry Dewey, both of Concord, N. H.

—Complaint is made that old papers dumped on the waste heap are blown about frightening horses, and are not improving the appearance of the village.

—A prominent business man of the Centre went to Boston this week for the first time since January, which shows what a great business centre we have become.

—Rev. Mr. Constantin of Turkey made an address in the Congregational church on Sunday evening. He spoke particularly of Constantinople and was very interesting.

—Miss Agnes Thrasher, formerly of Newton Highlands, has been visiting Miss Dora Stuart for the past ten days. Miss Thrasher is living in Portland, Maine, now.

—Rev. W. A. Farren recently of North Billerica and a graduate of Newton Theological Institution has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in New London, N. H.

—On Tuesday evening Prof. English addressed the young people of the Centre on the subject of "Depravity of Man." He treated the subject in an able manner, his views being rather milder than those held by many.

—The Unitarian Club met on Monday evening in the vestry of the Unitarian church. About fifteen members were present to listen to an address of Dr. Hale's, read by Rev. H. L. Wheeler. A discussion followed the paper.

—Miss Bush, one of the teachers in the Grammar school, leaves this week to be married. Miss Bush has taught the fifth grade for several years to take the seventh class in Miss Bush's place, and a sister of Miss Tenny will take the fifth class.

—It has been decided to continue the course of lectures, delivered at the young people's meetings at the Baptist church during another term. They have been well attended in the past and the young people will certainly be glad to hear that there are to be more.

—Some of the singers of the village had the pleasure of singing in the Albani concert on Wednesday evening in Music Hall. Miss Albani is certainly one of the finest singers in the world, and it was quite a compliment to the Boyston Club to participate in the "Gallia."

—Messrs. Pearmain & Brooks, of the Boston Stock Exchange, have issued a very handy pamphlet, giving statistics and fluctuations of railroad bonds and stocks. The books are of great benefit to investors. Full statistics are given of the leading railroads, giving the length of the roads, the amount of stock, the indebtedness and the dividends for the past two years.

—Col. Edwin H. Haskell, president of the "Constitutional amendment campaign committee," writes the Boston Globe that the attorney general of the Commonwealth has given the following construction of the prohibitory amendment: "That the proposed amendment does not interfere with the making of cider by farmers or any one else, for their own use, or the sale of it when first made as sweet cider."

—On Wednesday evening the Methodist society enjoyed a social in their vestry. The entertainment took the form of a question party. Numbered envelopes had been sent some days previous to all members of the congregation, including in each, besides a printed quotation from some author, an invitation to contribute something in aid of the parsonage fund. The envelopes were handed in on the evening of the gathering, and their numbers written consecutively on a blackboard in full view of the audience. They were then opened, the contributions noted on the board opposite their respective numbers, and the enclosed quotation in each read, and an opportunity given for guessing the author of the same, prizes being offered to the gentleman and lady who should guess the greatest number. The contributions footed up the handsome sum of \$165, and the successful guessers were Miss Annie Clarke and Mr. Arthur Fowle. The orchestra which came together for the theatricals in February, kindly furnished music during the evening, which was much enjoyed by all.

#### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Dr. E. Thompson has removed his office from Forest street to Walnut street.

—Mr. A. J. Gibson has terminated his engagement with Mr. A. D. Hall in the market.

—Mrs. C. P. Clark of New Haven made a short visit this week to her son, Mr. C. P. Clark, Jr.

—Mr. Ogden, who is at Westboro for treatment, is reported to be in an improved condition.

—The baseballists have commenced to solicit subscriptions to enable them to purchase uniforms.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ayer have returned home after an absence of two or three weeks visiting friends.

—The decorators are at work frescoing the hall in the new block. We may suggest that a mass meeting be held in the new

hall when ready for occupancy, and the name for the hall be voted upon.

—The family of Dr. S. L. Eaton have arrived, and they now occupy the house leased by him, of Dr. Burr.

—The Chautauquas met this week with Mrs. J. J. Hyde. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Richards.

—Another school house will probably be built in the near future, either upon the present school house lot, or up towards Waban.

—Mr. O. C. Pullen, a resident of the Highlands, will open a market in the new Stevens block, and has commenced the work of fitting it up.

—Work has recommenced on the cellar for the block to be built for Mr. O. E. Bowen. Mr. Cahill of Needham has the cellar contract.

—Mr. C. H. Young, who has been confined to the house several weeks by illness, is out again, and left for a trip to Chicago, on Wednesday.

—The meeting of the Monday club this week was at Mrs. Webster's. Mrs. Hodson will receive the club next week. The lecture by Mrs. Hersey was deferred until the 25th.

—Mr. E. Moulton, the grocer, after waiting for his new store to be completed, opened the same on Saturday morning last. It has been tastefully fitted up with bins, counters and shelving in ash, one of Potter's patent ice chests for butter, etc., and large plate-glass show-windows, makes this one of the handsomest stores in the city.

—Mr. Moulton has a large and select stock of first class groceries, etc., and with an obliging corps of assistants, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

—This community has been saddened by the news of the death of Mrs. Harry B. Clark, who died at Winter Park, Fla., on Saturday morning, March 2. Mrs. Clark had gone to Florida for her health, and although it was understood that she had not realized the benefit which her many friends hoped for the change of climate, yet, she was prepared to hear of her death. She was beloved by all who knew her, and the sympathies of all are with her husband and motherless child.

—Attendance upon the religious meetings at the Congregational church has been large on both evening and evening of the week. Rev. Mr. Harriman preaches an earnest and efficient evangelist, depending on the truth of the scriptures to act on men's minds and hearts. This truth he has earnestly, solemnly and forcibly presented.

The radical difference between a Christian and a merely moral person has been faithfully pointed out. There has been no sentimentalism—nor resort to exciting methods in the work—but a calm, fearless and forcible presentation of truth. Ideals of nobler Christian living have been urged, presented also. His sermons on "Christian Separateness" and "Growth in Grace" are earnestly to be commended as particularly helpful to the Christian. His appeals to those not Christians to decide for Christ are the earnest putting of Christ's own needs. The meeting will continue a few days longer.

#### NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mr. John Thomason, who has been confined to the house for a number of days is about again.

—Mr. C. E. Hussey entertained a number of friends at his home on High street on Thursday evening.

—The revival services, after a series of meetings lasting seven weeks, closed on Sunday evening at the Methodist church.

—The prayer meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society will be held on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., at the Methodist vestry.

—Rev. S. L. Holman of Boston will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 noon.

—A committee of the Quinobeguin Association have in charge the subject of the celebration of the 121st anniversary of the society.

—Mrs. Frank Tucker of Haverhill, and formerly of this village, is visiting friends in the village. Mr. Tucker, a few years ago, was an efficient member of the Newton police force.

—On Saturday of last week as Henry Palmer was driving the grocery team of Mr. H. A. Sherman, the horse became unmanageable, and ran through Chestnut street, throwing the driver to the ground and injuring himself as well as smashing the wagon. The boy taken to his home, where he has since been confined. His injuries though serious and painful are not of an alarming nature, as fortunately no bones were broken.

#### NONANTUM.

—Mrs. Clara Stanton has returned from Washington, D. C.

—Mr. Thos. Longbottom and family left town Monday morning without waiting to bid their many acquaintances good bye.

—The sidewalk on California street is very much out up with teams passing over it in consequence of the street being in such a bad condition.

—There is a good deal of unfavorable comment upon the change of the hours of the nonantum, leaving us part of the day without an officer.

—Much credit is due to Mr. Joseph Hanson for his readiness to assist those in distress. Recently he found a family in deep distress in this village and went to work and raised about thirty dollars for their assistance.

—The net proceeds of the young ladies' entertainment at the North church last Friday evening was one hundred and eighty dollars, which has been handed over to the standing committee for disbursement. Too much credit cannot be given the young ladies for their efforts in behalf of their society. Much of the success of this entertainment is due to the untiring efforts of Miss Carrie Green and Miss Susan Armstrong.

—Mr. Israel Oldroyd, formerly of this village, but who has been residing for the past three years in Patterson, N. J., died quite suddenly at that place last Tuesday morning. Mr. Oldroyd was well to all appearances until five days before his death, when he was taken with inflammation of the stomach, and died after only four days illness. He was about fifty years of age, a man of sterling character and strict integrity. The remains were interred at Thompsonville, Ct., on Friday. Mrs. J. L. Ballentyne and Mr. W. H. Ballentyne attended the funeral. Mr. Oldroyd leaves a widow and four children.

—The great demand for the stock of the Atkinson House-Furnishing Company of Maine still continues, and the number of shares for sale grows daily less. On April 1st the price per share will be \$12.00, or \$2.00 above par. The ability of the company to continue to pay 10 per cent cannot be questioned. Stock subscribed for now will draw a full 5 per cent dividend in July. Call on or address for particulars, David W. Sears, 27 Milk street, Room 5, Boston.

The very best way to go West is to join one of the Bock Island Route Excursions. Travellers are assured of every convenience and convenience; through cars from Boston, sleeping accommodations without extra charge, all on the lowest priced ticket that can be sold. Circulars of W. E. Chatterton, 290 Washington street, Boston.

#### "Why I Am a Prohibitionist."

The following is an abstract of an essay read in Boston before an association of Episcopal clergymen by the Rev. Dr. Shinn of Newton. He referred, in beginning, to an effort which had been made to represent the Episcopal Church as opposed to prohibition, and showed how absurd it was for any one set of men to pretend to be representatives of a great, broad organization that tolerated many differing views.

No one had any authority given him to say that the Episcopal Church as a body favored high license and opposed prohibition. Its members were at liberty to decide for themselves which moral seemed best for the cause of good morals and religion.

There was, however, a growing sentiment among many members of this body, that they ought to be in the front rank of all moral reforms, and that they best represented their Church who broke away from a conservatism which is often only another name for inertia. From this point he proceeded to examine some of the different experiments which had been made in the past, to remedy intemperance, and then gave his reasons for favoring prohibition.

There were five reasons:

1. That the evils resulting from the drink habit, infinitely overbalance any gratification it brings.
2. That the drink habit is one of the most serious hindrances to the spread of Christianity.
3. That the drinking saloon has become a dangerous power in politics, in social life, and in the control of some industrial associations.
4. That all other methods for checking intemperance have failed.
5. That the time has come when the sober people of this State can adopt prohibition and enforce it, if they will give up their divisions and unite upon this one simple issue.

After meeting the objection that prohibition does not prohibit, he discussed the question of whether or not the State had the right to abridge personal liberty in this way, and showed that the State could enact such measures as would secure the best results for the majority, and especially that it could check that which threatened to undermine the foundations upon which the State itself was founded.

He made an especial appeal, in closing, to the people who had hitherto stood aloof from the temperance movement, and to others who had been repelled by injudicious speeches made by prohibitionists. He urged a union of all friends of temperance upon the one square issue of—"Shall the drink traffic rule the State of Massachusetts?"

Every vote against the proposed amendment, to be presented to the people on the 22nd of April, is a vote in favor of the saloons, and hence a vote in favor of the degradation and ruin of men.

#### Preserving the Forests.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Newton Horticultural Society, held Feb. 20, 1889, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Newton Horticultural Society desire to express, through the medium of the public press, their entire satisfaction in the efforts that are now being made to awaken the people to the great importance of preserving the forests throughout our country. In New England, and especially in Northern New Hampshire as well as in other regions, the forests are fast disappearing before the axe of the logger. Not only are certain districts thus robbed of their chief attraction to lovers of natural scenery, but the value of the streams which take their rise among them, for manufacturing purposes, is seriously impaired, not only by the droughts but by the inundations thereby produced. Our countrymen generally must be educated up to a knowledge of the important truths which so vitally concern them, and we therefore earnestly urge every citizen, however humble, to bring about so desirable an end.

Especially do we recognize the value of the weekly diffusion of knowledge on forestry in all its relations to the interest of the people, made by "Garden and Forest," and especially in Northern New Hampshire, where the subject is so vitally and so widely diffused and brought to the notice of the capitalist, the farmer, the contractor, the builder, in fact every one, the result would be most satisfactory.

It would be unwise to sit down and close our eyes against matters which so vitally concern ourselves as well as coming generations. We therefore, as members of a society designed to foster and promote a love for the beautiful and useful in nature would entreat our fellow citizens and countrymen to give new and persistent attention to all that concerns the preservation of the forests.

D. D. SLADE, President.  
E. W. Wood, C. N. Brackett, C. W. Ross, J. R. Leeson, ex-committee.  
L. H. FARLOW, Sec'y.

#### The Case of Lieut. Williams.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

I have seen your reference to Lieut. Williams, Company C, 5th Regt., M. V. M. who are so unceremoniously rejected by the Military Board at its last session.

It would be an interesting matter for the public to know just what the "other reasons" were. The excuse of age is an absurdity, when we consider that the average age of all our soldiers in the late war was nearly 22 years.

Williams was nearly 22 years of age. He has been in the employ of Baeder, Adamson & Co., for the past seven years, with conduct commending himself to every one with whom he has come in contact. He has not purposely neglected a single duty in this long period, and is a young man of very much more than average ability. Having served as a soldier myself for three years during the rebellion, and being of a disposition to advance rather than to retard worthy young men, I took more than ordinary interest in his promotion, especially when I learned an impression had gone out that he would be rejected by a Military Board, the members of which I understand it are sworn to do their duty honestly and without discrimination.

I knew his character in connection with Baeder, Adamson & Co., was worthy and was astonished when it was intimated to me that he was elected by the unworthy portion of his company, which I should judge by the flattering vote he received, must have included the most of its members.

I looked into the matter and found not an officer in the company could raise an objection worthy of a soldier's consideration.

I saw his former Captain, Kennedy,

and found he considered him an excellent soldier. A former Captain who has been referred to as a fine officer writes me, "I have considered him an intelligent and willing soldier."

He carried the medal as the best drilled men in his company. His bearing as a soldier caused General Peach to stop at Brigade Headquarters to question and compliment him.

Why all this position? One man in the 6th Regiment can probably answer that question. He has carried his point. The young man has been driven from his company, the State has lost a first rate citizen soldier and the 5th Regiment one who would have made an officer worthy of the State.

This whole matter indicates to me the force of an election by the men of a company unless the candidate has first received permission from any officer whose good will he may not have.

My experience in this matter has not given me a very high ideal of the militia.

Respectfully Yours

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL.

#### Newton Christian Endeavor Union.

The annual meeting of the Newton Christian Endeavor Union was opened with a short praise service followed by the reading of Scripture and prayer.

Preceding the election, a secretary pro tem. was chosen who read the report of the previous meeting. The nominating committee then made their report, and the list of officers, as brought by them, was accepted, the secretary casting one ballot. The officers for the coming year are Mr. George H. Coffin, of the Upper Falls Society, president; A. T. Hill of the Auburndale Congregational Society, vice president; and Miss E. M. Fletcher, of the Lowly Society, Nonantum, secretary.

The president, on taking the chair, suggested that although much had been done in the past, more could be done in the future; he wished the hearty co-operation of all, that the best work possible should be done. At this point reference was made to the sickness of the retiring president, and a motion was made that informal expression of the Union be sent him expressing the thanks of the Union for his service and devotion during the past year, remembering at the same time his wife, who has been so confined to his bedside. A rising vote of the Union attested its approval, and the mover of the motion, Mr. Charles Davidson, was selected to carry the expression. The topic of the evening was the motto of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, "For Christ and the Church." In beginning new work we must get inspiration for it. Although our motto may seem a double one, in reality it is single; one organization—Christ and His Church. The Sunday School and the Endeavor Society are as two hands to the church. The Sunday School is the elder of the two, but the growth of the latter has been marvellously rapid and many have been won through it to Christ and His church. Our young people must interest themselves in the regular church work. We must also make them feel that we want their help and guidance; that we do not feel as if we were a separate organization or wished to run the church or occupy a position that should be held only by those of age and experience.

In many meetings we hear prayers offered for the church and the young people, but no petition is offered for the society and its spiritual growth. In one of his battles, Napoleon called the attention of one of his generals to a fort and wished him to take it. The general suggested the difficulties in the way. Napoleon replied that he did not ask him to suggest difficulties, but to take the fort. After a moment's hesitation he replied, "General, give me a good grip of your hand," and went forth to victory. We must heed our Master's wishes and commands, and getting a good grip of His hand go forth to a sure and certain victory. Every Society of Christian Endeavor must get out of the region of experiment before it can command the attention and confidence of the church to which it belongs. It must make the church feel that it has come to stay. Its members must have down to earth consistency; they must pledge themselves to do certain things, they must do them. As active members they should regularly attend the meetings and do their share. A perfect understanding between the society and the pastor is essential. There can be but one head, one plan, one policy. His chief work should rally under him and he should feel that he can depend on us. The older men and the ladies are busy and are not able to do the active work which once they could. It must fall on the younger people and they must prove faithful to him in his work among men. Let there be no misunderstanding. We must have a definite aim and purpose. Our aim is to win souls; we should labor to that end; if we lose sight of this we are without a definite aim. Our committees are chosen for a specific work and should not be as forms to show off cleverness; they must do the work they were intended to do. Our plans should all tend toward the upbuilding of the church; the society meetings should not be a substitute for the church meetings nor conflict with them. If we have reason to think that the life of the church is in the society let us not say so, but show to all that we have but one thought, one aim—"For Christ and his Church."

The relation of the society to the church was likened to that of the hopper to the mill. The hopper supplies the corn to the mill. The society, by rearing the young, supplies the mill with young people, influences them for Christ, and they as naturally gravitate into the church as the corn does to the mill. In the line of the thought of definite aims and purposes was the thought that all our work does not lie in the prayer-meeting. We have a mission here at home, in our midst, to relieve the physical wants and needs of those who are unfortunate. If we find a work too large for any one society to shoulder, can we not combine and do it as a Union? The meeting closed with a hymn and the benediction.

#### The Training School for Nurses.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

Do you think the people of Newton have any idea of the good work which is being done at the Newton hospital in the training of nurses? I happened to be there one day last week, and had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Porter's lecture on Infection and Infectious Diseases.

The matron and nurses were gathered together in the cosy parlor, with note books and pencils in hand, and for an hour the lecturer held their attention. He began by showing them pictures of the microscopic creatures which are always about when there is any mischief going on, and then explained the two

theories of chemical decomposition and of the production of germs.

After that he told them of the many ways in which infection is spread, by contact with already diseased organisms, by water, food and air, and by the presence of decaying matter.

He illustrated the defects in house sanitation, and showed how water supplies were contaminated, and dwelt upon several curious topics, such as the persistence of life in the infectious germs and the length of time they may remain in the human system before finding their favorable conditions for the multiplication and development of their virulence.

The pencils flew over the note books as the doctor taught, only pausing now and then as the nurses looked at a picture or listened to the recital of some illustrative case.

It was to the writer an hour well spent, not only because of the instruction gained from Dr. Porter's admirable lecture, but because it showed something of the work going on here in our midst for relieving suffering.

Newton ought to be proud of its Hospital, and especially of this new branch of work which, as it grows, will be found a convenience in any home where the employment of a nurse becomes necessary. There are seven nurses now connected with the Hospital, two of whom were summoned by telephone to attend the lecture and returned immediately after to their duties, one at Newton and the other at West Newton. The time will come when if a trained nurse is needed anywhere in our city one can be summoned almost at an hour's notice. The remuneration is very moderate.

Their training is so carefully looked after by the matron and the lecturers that to have been educated in the Newton hospital shall be a guarantee of efficiency.

I gave me a higher appreciation of our Newton physicians when I learned that their services are rendered gratuitously, and that they are determined that the nurses trained here will be inferior to none.

I felt sorry, however, that no citizen has yet been moved to give the money needed for the erection of the nurses' house.

A simple building, costing \$5,000, is greatly desired, and the honor of building it is waiting the gift of some generous person.

If there were a suitable building, some ten or fifteen nurses could always be in training, and thus an incalculable amount of good could be done. Somebody should send a check for \$5,000 to the Treasurer, Mr. Geo. S. Bullens, for the nurses' home, this spring. A VISITOR.



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#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of Sarah L. Adams, late of Newton, in said County, deceased.

Greeting, Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by John Q. Adams, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond pursuant to said will and statute; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Newton GRAPHIC, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

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#### NEWTON CENTRE DIRECTORY

SAMUEL L. EATON, M. D.,  
Homoeopathic Physician



# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 24.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1889.

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Under the auspices of the

### Constitutional Amendment

Committee of Newton, will be held in

Eliot Hall, Newton,

Tuesday Eve'g, Mch 26, at 7.30.

Addresses by

Hon. J. B. GRINNELL,

Ex-Member of Congress for Prohibitory Iowa,

and

Rev. D. O. MEARS, D. D., of Worcester

Thos. Westoa, Esq. will preside.

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CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

HENRY E. COBB, ARTHUR L. SWEETSER,

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75 1/2

## Thomas White

16 Essex Street,

First Store from Washington Street,

BOSTON.

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Low expenses enable us to sell strictly first-class Goods at very low prices.

23 1/2

CALL AND SEE US.

## Newton City Market.

All kinds of Fresh and Salt

MEATS,

POULTRY and GAME,

FISH & OYSTERS,

Butter, Cheese and Eggs, Canned Goods, Fruit and Vegetables.

No. 413 Centre Street, Opposite Public Library.

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21 BEACH STREET, BOSTON,

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Everything usually repaired in a place of this kind will receive prompt attention at low prices.

## Men and Children

made to look handsome by visiting

JOHN T. BURNS'

Hair Dressing Rooms,

Cole's Block.

A sure cure to prevent the falling out of hair by having it cut often at J. T. BURNS', Cole's Block. Three artists. Shop open for business from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. Ladies' Misses and Childrens hair cutting a specialty. Over H. B. Coffin's, Cole's Block.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

## 1,000 HORSES

—THE—

West End Street Railway Co.

OF BOSTON, MASS.

Has for sale 1,000 Horses, which can now be seen at our Neck Stable, 2000 Washington Street, and can be purchased at private sale until

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH, '89,

When the remainder will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION

To the highest bidder.

Sale will take place at 2000 Washington Street, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

24 1/2

D. F. LONGSTREET,

General Manager.

## MRS. ROBERT LEWIS,

12 Waban Street.

Teacher of the Pianoforte.

Lessons given at homes of pupils if desired.

23 1/2

## NEWTON.

—Miss E. Stone has gone to Ashland, where her mother is quite seriously ill.

—Miss Alice Gilman of Baldwin street returned on Monday from Chicago, where she has been for two months.

—Window shades in great variety can be obtained of Thomas Sinclair, opposite Newton National Bank, Centre street.

—Mrs. E. H. Hames has returned from her winter's stay at St. Paul, Minn., and the family residence on Walnut Park has been reopened.

—Mr. Chas. B. Lancaster left this week with a party of gentlemen from Boston, for the Bermudas, where they will remain for two or three weeks.

—Mrs. Joshua Baker of Sargent street entertained the Browning club on Monday afternoon, March 19. The speaker of the evening was Mr. M. Beecher of Newtonville was the reader.

—The Barber family sang at the old folks concert in Watertown, Wednesday evening. Grandson Campbell of this parish led the men and women singers.

—Mr. H. W. Crowell is improving in health and is now able to walk about the house. He expects to be able to attend to business in a short time.

—Mr. Henry L. Cole, Jr., has been seriously ill with pneumonia, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Clara D. Reed, he is now able to attend to business.

—The new Eliot church has been a popular place for visitors all the week, and from present appearances the building will be completed next month.

—Rev. Fayette Nichols is to preach in Milford, at his former church, next Sunday morning, and address a Constitutional Prohibitory meeting in the evening.

—The Clavin Guards will have their eighth annual prize drill for the Pulisford medal at their headquarters, at 8 o'clock. Dancing will follow at 9.

—I want to rent at once my new house on Richardson street all furnished, on very reasonable terms to parties who will take good care of the property. H. F. Titus.

—Miss Abby Bates, a graduate of Boston University, class of '87, addressed the ladies of the College of Liberal Arts on Thursday afternoon upon "The Earnestness of College Life."

—Miss Susanna M. Duncklee, who has been confined to the house by illness, has been enabled to resume her accustomed duties as treasurer of the Newton Savings Bank.

—Mr. Charles F. Rand has made some improvement since last week, as much as could be expected in such unfavorable weather in one suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

—Mr. A. L. Paine, for the past year connected with the GRAPHIC Job Printing office, left this week for Philadelphia, to take the position of pitcher of the Athletic base ball club of that city.

—Rev. B. K. Peirce, D. D., will preach at the Methodist church on Sunday morning, March 25. At night the Rev. W. C. Wilson of Nova Scotia will give an account of mission work among the miners.

—Rev. Francis Greenwood Peabody will preach at Channing church, Sunday morning. He is one of the most eloquent of the younger preachers in the denomination, and Newton people are glad to hear him.

—Mrs. H. J. Woods has visited New York this week to attend the openings for spring millinery and got the styles. She selected a choice stock of spring goods which she will show at her opening April 2nd and 3rd.

—Mr. Wellington Howes has found the fish and oyster department of his market a very popular one, and the demands have greatly exceeded his expectations. It is a great convenience to buy both fish and meats at the same place.

—Mrs. Charlotte J. Bickford died at the Misses Allen's, where she has been boarding for the past year, on Monday morning, and her funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Hornbrook officiating. The interment was at Dover, N. H., on Wednesday.

—Ladies should try the Famous Linworth Stockings advertised by F. Murdoch & Co. of this week. They are a new thing that has yet been made, having a special heel and toe of pure linen thread. The blacks are guaranteed to be perfectly fast and will not stain or crack in any way.

—Rev. Mr. Hornbrook left Thursday for Toronto, where he gives a lecture Saturday evening on "Cantarianism in Modern Literature" and he will preach twice on Sunday in two popular courses of sermons. He will return to Newton early next week.

—There were 17 deaths in Newton during February, according to the report of the board of health, three from diphtheria. Thirteen cases of diphtheria were reported, two of scarlet fever, and two of typhoid fever, both of which proved fatal. No cases of diphtheria were reported from Ward Two.

—The staging has now been taken down from the interior of the new Eliot church, and the second floor is nearly laid. Work has been resumed upon the gas fixtures and the choir gallery has been opened, preparatory to the erection of the new organ. The organ is being built by Geo. S. Hutchings, Boston.

—A new house is to be built on the Watertown side, on Boyd street, the coming spring, the first one in that district for many years. The anti-annexationists are said to be greatly encouraged at this promise that growth in the district has not entirely stopped, and the house will probably make a large figure in next year's contest.

—The annual meeting of the Newton Tennis Club was held March 15th, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Pres., Walter H. Barker; Secretary and Treasurer, C. D. Kepner; Field Marshall, Geo. Seales. Also a vote was passed thanking the retiring officers for their efficient services during the past year.

—The McAll club of the Baptist church will give a concert in that church Thursday evening, April 4. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, who will have the assistance of Mr. Geo. Coleman Gow, formerly the musical pastor of the church, and of a lady vocalist. Tickets at 35 cents each may be obtained at Hubbard & Procter's.

—The Underwood and Bigelow schools have been visited this week by the agent of a Boston Educational bureau, which is supposed to be significant of the high reputation enjoyed by Newton teachers. The salaries paid to the assistant teachers are low, when the expense of living here is

taken into account, and the best teachers are sometimes induced to go where higher remunerations are offered, as educational bureaus seem to know.

—The Young Men's Catholic Lyceum have re-organized and elected the following officers for the term of six months: Spiritual Director, Rev. J. F. Gilfeather, president, P. A. Murray, vice president, L. Watson; recording secretary, T. D. Casey; financial secretary, C. P. Harkins, Jr.; corresponding secretary, D. A. Sullivan; treasurer, J. J. Mahoney; board of directors, J. Downs, P. A. Mulligan, M. J. Joyce, P. B. McMullen, B. McCarthy.

—A very successful Old Folks' Concert was held at the Town Hall, Watertown, Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Methodist church there, which is planning to put up a new edifice. The concert was in charge of Mr. Hugh Campbell, and among the singers were Messrs. George and J. W. Barber, Miss Fannie Barber, Miss Mabel Lawrence and Mrs. H. Leonard of this city. Many Newton people were present, and the affair was a great success as the hall was crowded.

—A public meeting under the auspices of Local Union 33, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be held in Potter's Hall, corner Main and Galen streets, Watertown, Thursday evening, March 28, at eight o'clock. The following speakers are to be present: Hugh McKay of East Boston; L. Newman of Cambridge; C. Bosworth of Cambridge; J. McIntire of Somerville; G. Griffin of Charlestown; W. H. Connors of Newton. Ladies and all interested are cordially invited.

—The last meeting of the Browning class was held in the Channing church last Tuesday evening, and Rev. Mr. Hornbrook read "Soliloquy in a Spanish Cloister," and "The Statue and the Bust." Rev. Mr. Spaulding read selections from "The Ring and the Book," and Judge Pitman read "Holy Cross Day" and "One Word More." The attendance at the meetings has averaged over fifty and the class has been very successful, as the members have taken great interest in the meetings. It is hoped that a similar class will be formed another year.

—If a street railway is to be laid through Elmwood street, as the West End company contemplates, that street should be widened. The street is the natural terminus of a street car line on that side of the city, and such a line would prove of great convenience to the majority of the residents in that section. The street is also a popular thoroughfare with people driving to Boston, and it can be widened now at less expense than when more business blocks are put up, as will be the case in the near future. Perhaps the West End company would bear a part of the expense, in return for being granted a location.

—William Welch, the flagman at the Centre street crossing, was assaulted by the assistant, Booth Farrell, Sunday afternoon, who struck him over the head with a flag stick, inflicting a painful wound. It seems that Welch returned to his flag station from dinner Farrell was occupying Welch's accustomed place in the room, and he requested him to move. Farrell demurred and Welch pushed him away. Some time later, while Welch was sitting in his chair, Farrell came up behind him and struck him. Farrell was discharged by Agent Morgan and a new man was at work at the crossing Monday morning.

—The M. P. M., a society of young men in Newton, gave a dance in Cole's Hall on the evening of March 16th. The company assembled at half past seven and passed the time in dancing very pleasantly for four hours. About eight of the young people were present, and the hall looked quite bright and gay with the light and tasteful costumes of the ladies. The orders for the evening were neat and pretty, being printed on white paper. The music was furnished by Messrs. Alvin Adams, Russell A. Ballou, J. Crook, E. Crook, B. Wald, Harold Hutchinson, Edward Page, and Walter Trowbridge. The music was under the direction of Mr. Henry Cole. Paxton provided the refreshments, which were served during the intermission. The M. P. M. are to give their third and last party on the evening of March 30th, and if one may judge from those already given it will be a great success.

## The Newton Club.

There was a very large attendance of members and ladies at the Newton Club parlors Tuesday evening, to hear the fine concert given by the Boston Ideal Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar club, which began at 8 o'clock and lasted for an hour and a half. The club is one of the finest musical organizations that has appeared in Newton since this winter, and the audience was ready to endorse all the advance promises made for them. Many of the selections were so taking that several repetitions were called for and the applause was enthusiastic, especially over the "Echoes from the South," and other imitations; the one comic song on the program was made three before the audience was satisfied, and altogether it was the best entertainment yet given at the club house.

Following is the program:

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. March—"Amicitia"                             | Wiegand    |
| 2. Duet (a. "Crown of Roses" (Caprice), Huntley |            |
| 3. Waltz (a. "Aurora Gales" (Caprice), Huntley  |            |
| 4. Galop (b. "All the Rage" (Caprice), Huntley  |            |
| 5. Comic song                                   | Lansing    |
| 6. Harmonica solo                               | Selected   |
| 7. (a. Spanish waltz                            | Wahlteufel |
| (b. Romance for mandolins                       | Fox        |

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Magic banjo solo                                | Grover   |
| 2. (a) "Wedding Bells," Gavotte (with bell effect) | Huntley  |
| (b) "The Darkies' Patrol"                          | Lansing  |
| 3. Cluster of Waltzes                              | Harris   |
| 4. Banjo duet                                      | Selected |
| 5. "Echoes from the South,"                        | Lansing  |

After the concert ice cream, cake, and lemonade were served.

## Y. M. C. A.

The meeting last Sunday was in charge of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Eliot church, and Mr. Frank Partridge, the president of the society, led the meeting. A quartet consisting of Mrs. Howell, Miss Mabel Dyer and the Messrs. Bacon, added much to the pleasure of the occasion by their singing. Mr. Partridge took for his theme, "The necessity of decision," selecting from the Bible as examples, the choice of Ruth, and the decision of the people of Joshua's time. The attendance was not large, on account of the storm but many added their testimonies. The meeting next Sunday will be a temperance meeting and will be in charge of Mr. A. F. Houdlette.

## Glen Farm

Milk and cream is warranted pure, and the best in the market. See advertisement.

## NEWTON CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

THE CHRISTIAN IN BUSINESS, AS A CITIZEN

AND IN THE HOME.

The last regular meeting of the Newton Congregational Club for the present season was held in the second church, West Newton, Monday evening, and there was large attendance of members from various sections of the city. The exercises in the chapel opened with singing by the choir of the Newton Centre Congregational church and a more satisfactory combination of voices has been seldom heard in this vicinity. The harmony and sweetness of the concerted singing were notable features and the solo parts were admirably sustained. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Mr. Lamb of the North Evangelical church, Rev. Mr. Cutler who occupied the chair, owing to the illness of President Harwood, called upon Rev. Mr. Patrick for a report from the outlook committee. Mr. Patrick gave some encouraging statements concerning the progress of church work and alluded especially to the temperance movement in Newton. The temperance pot, he said, had begun to boil and would undoubtedly generate considerable steam before April 22. The outlook committee entertain the opinion that it would be well for every Christian man to take deliberate council with his conscience before voting against the amendment. In Newton the friends of the constitutional amendment have organized thoroughly and the church committee of the movement has visited every active pastor in the city. I am glad to report that every Congregational pastor stands on the right side and has been heard from in the interests of the cause. With few exceptions, the active pastors of the city are in favor of the amendment. In conclusion, Mr. Patrick alluded to the revival work which had been in progress at the Newton Highlands church and called upon Deacon Hayward to give an account of the meetings and the work.

Deacon Hayward said that the meetings had been in progress for two weeks and that it had been decided to continue them for a week longer. From the time of the first meeting there had been an undercurrent of seriousness among the church members for earnest Christian work in laboring to bring souls to Christ. The evangelist, Rev. N. H. Harriman, commenced his labors among us March 3d and before he came preparatory had been made for his coming with a view to assisting him in his work. Three services have been held on Sundays and two services daily during the week with the exception of last Saturday. There has been a good attendance at the services and many have been converted, some having surrendered to God before the advent of the revival meetings. The greatest benefit has been in uniting the members



## CITY GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER RAILWAY COMPANY WANTS TO COME TO NEWTON.

The board of aldermen met Monday evening, with President Pettie in the chair, Mayor Burr having been kept at home by severe cold; other members present, Aldermen Harbach, Johnson, Kennedy, Tolman, Childs and Chadwick. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Business from the lower branch was disposed of in concurrence.

## THE STREET LIGHTING CONTRACT.

When the contract for street lighting came up Aldermen Childs said that he thought the street light committee had done the best thing possible, all things considered. Last year when he opposed the proposed contract with the electric light company, it was said that the city would be swindled by the gas company, which was a grasping monopoly, but it seemed that the gas company had treated the city very generously. He thought that the committee ought to have contracted for full arc lights instead of half arc lights, and that if one-third of our city was to be lighted by the whole city should be. He hoped the committee had made proper arrangements to have the poles and wires properly put up, the wires insulated, and to have the wires placed on the opposite side of the street from the police and fire alarm wires. The city should employ someone to see that the work was properly done. In Somerville, recently, an electric light wire fell across other wires, and the repeater was burned out, which would cost the city \$5,000 to replace, two or three buildings were set on fire, and the signal service system was destroyed. A Cambridge alderman was out driving recently, and one of his horses stepped on a broken wire, which was connected with an electric wire, and was instantly killed. The street light committee ought to have a guarantee that the gas company would do the work well, and not in the slack manner that characterized the Newton Electric Light Company.

Alderman Johnson said that the gas company had promised to put up the system in first class shape, using hard pine poles, which were to be painted, placing poles and wires on the other side of the street from other wires, whenever possible, and he had no doubt the gas company would do credit to themselves and to the city.

It was not claimed that there was no danger, as every system was dangerous, but the danger would be obviated as far as possible.

Alderman Childs said it might be possible for a man representing the city to find a way where the gas company could not.

Alderman Johnson said the committee thought it best to have the two systems, gas and electricity, and anything the people demanded could be given. Last year the whole appropriation of \$27,000 was expended, no petition for additional lights could be granted, but this year all of last year's petitions could be granted, the whole city would be well lighted, and \$3,000 of the appropriation would be saved.

The order was then adopted unanimously.

## PATROLMEN.

Alderman Johnson introduced an order which was passed, that after April 1st, the number of patrolmen should be 22.

Mayor Burr appointed H. B. Conroy and W. A. Learned to be patrolmen for the probationary term of six months; the former was confirmed unanimously, and the latter was confirmed, Aldermen Childs and Chadwick voting no.

S. L. Pratt was appointed undertaker, in place of Charles A. Peck, resigned.

The petitions of H. H. Hunt, M. F. Lucas and W. H. Mague, for stables and other buildings were granted.

Petitions were received for street lamp on Shaw Street, ward 3, and Ward Street, ward 4, also are electric light, corner of Chapel and California streets.

Notification of intentions to build were received from H. F. Miller, house on Lexington Street; Mr. Law, house on Edinboro street; John W. Gaw, house on Auburndale avenue; Geo. P. Hale, house on Murray street.

A license was granted to move house from Valentine estate on Chestnut street, to the east side of Valentine street.

## ANOTHER STREET RAILWAY.

Alderman Childs presented the application of E. H. Hewins, for a location for his electric street railway, to be operated by the storage battery system, without overhead wires, conduits or other street obstructions. The location asked for is on Beacon street from the Boston line, Station street and Institution avenue to the Centre depot, Tremont street from Boston line, Park street, Washington to circuit railroad at Woodland station, Auburn street, Auburndale to Washington street, Walnut street to Newton Highlands, and Bowers street. The petition stated that the company, the New England Weston, are building a road in Danvers, to be in operation in May, which they wished the board to inspect, and they asked for a hearing, which was granted on April 15th before the board of aldermen. Mr. Hewins stated that the company were in earnest and proposed to build a road this summer if they get the location.

## BALLARD STREET.

Alderman Harbach reported in favor of the petition of H. W. Mason and others, for the laying out, grading and construction of Ballard street, and an order was passed appointing Monday evening, April 15th, for a hearing of parties interested, before the board of aldermen, and the next meeting of the common council thereafter, before that body, as the 22nd will be a holiday, and the council may not meet on that evening.

Alderman Chadwick reported from the public property committee that the sanitary improvements ordered at City Hall, had been completed.

## MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

Alderman Harbach reported in favor of accepting the offer of Mr. S. R. Urbino, to place a memorial fountain in Lincoln Park, West Newton, and an order was passed requesting the water board to supply water therefor.

On motion of Alderman Tolman \$25, 100 was appropriated for the city expenses during April.

E. Pickard was granted a license to move building across Maple street.

## RESOLUTIONS.

The special committee appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Isaac Hagar, reported through Alderman Johnson as follows:

WHEREAS, We believe that whenever a well spent life has been closed on earth and has gone to its reward, the past should be very reverently and tenderly noted, and whereas by the death of Isaac Hagar, such a life has been closed, be- leaving the City of Newton of one of its worthiest citizens, of one who served it as a town and as a city for very many years, and always with that honesty of purpose and fidelity in action, which were his life-long characteristics. Desiring to place upon record our appreciation of the purity of his life and also of the value of his services, therefore

Resolved, That by the death of Isaac Hagar this City Council recognizes the loss of one of Newton's worthiest citizens, of one whose valued services in important official positions were continued during a long life, and only closed when failing health had nearly brought that life to its close.

Resolved, That the City Council express its sympathy with the family of the deceased, in its affliction, that this preamble and resolutions shall be spread upon the city record and that a copy thereof shall be sent by the city clerk to the family.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Alderman Harbach reported an order which was passed, authorizing the city or to execute deeds for the exchange of two parcels of land, belonging to the James S. Allison estate, for two other parcels belonging to the city, near California street.

\$25,000 WANTED FOR SCHOOL HOUSE.

Alderman Chadwick presented an order from the public property committee, for the purchase of the lot of land between the Clafin schoolhouse and Phipps' court, for a new four-room brick schoolhouse, the lot to cost \$20,000.

The board, at the request of Alderman Chadwick, adjourned for half an hour, in order to allow Mr. Dickinson, who was at the lyceum meeting, to appear and speak upon it.

After reassembling, Mr. Chadwick said that it was at first contemplated to build on Washington Park, in rear of the present building, but the presence of the out-houses and a large cesspool, it was thought the lot would be unfit for a building, and the present lot was a small one for 300 pupils. The lot it was proposed to buy was offered at a reasonable price, \$20,000.

In answer to Alderman Johnson, Mr. Chadwick said that the price was about 35 cents a foot, which was reasonable, as land on the opposite side of the street was held at 50 cents a foot. The lot in the rear of the school was only 100 feet wide, and if sewerage was ever introduced a house lot could be sold off.

Mr. Dickinson said that the school had outgrown the Clafin building, and that classes had to be held in the fourth story, which was poorly ventilated and lighted, and was very warm in summer.

A number of parents sent their children to a private school at Newton rather than send them to such a building. With a new four room building, the pressure would be relieved, and the old building could be taken down, and a new one erected in its place, and one heating apparatus and one janitor care for both buildings. The proposed lot would give the school an open square, no high building could be put up to shut off the light, and it would be very unfortunate to let such an opportunity pass. He hoped the city would buy the lot, as it would be wise and economical to do it.

Alderman Johnson asked what the land was taxed for, but no one knew.

Alderman Grant was chairman of the public property committee, they were unanimous in favor of buying the lot.

He thought the new school building would cost not over \$15,000.

Mr. Kennedy said that he did not wish to offer any objections, to what was absolutely necessary; but the citizens were feeling the taxes to be a heavy burden, and in the past six years the city had expended \$150,000 for new school buildings, and the school expenses constituted one-fifth of the total tax levy.

The new high school wing had cost \$50,000, and the superintendent had recommended a new school house for the City. The city had now to expend \$2,000 in ventilating school buildings, with so many expenses for schools, and the committee should see if there was no way of obviating this expense. It seemed that there might be some way of utilizing the 100 feet in the rear, of avoiding this great expense for a lot.

Alderman Johnson moved that the whole matter be referred to the finance committee, which was done, after which the board adjourned.

## WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

LECTURE BY HON. J. W. DICKINSON—DISCUSSION ON TRUSTS.

A meeting of the West Newton Lyceum was held in the City Hall, Monday evening. The music consisted of a piano duet by the Misses Fleming, and a piano solo by Miss Nettie Fleming, both renditions being finely given, the latter being notable for brilliant execution. The lecture was delivered by Hon. John W. Dickinson, Secretary of the State Board of Education, who spoke upon the State's control of the public school system.

The question for discussion, "Are trusts a benefit to modern business," was opened in the affirmative by E. W. Wood who said that it had fallen to his lot to present that side of the question. Combinations of capital, said the speaker, have long been unpopular, but if they are dangerous it would appear that the government is derelict, for they exist by permission of the government and are subject to government control. When in this country today we see the laboring classes receiving twice as much pay as laborers receive in other countries, with the necessities of life here cheaper, except for the items of rent and clothing, it would seem that these combinations have not been so injurious after all. Combinations of capital, we know, have existed under the general government and under Republican and Democratic administrations, and yet these combinations have been rarely interfered with. The object of trusts is to prevent the accumulation of a greater supply than there is a demand for; it equalizes supply and demand. But you say it makes corners on necessities of life and compels us, the people, to pay a

greater profit. If there is a disposition to take advantage of the people, the government can interfere; the trusts are subject to its control. In London, since the business of supplying gas has fallen into the hands of a few companies, the dividends have been increased and the price of gas to consumers greatly reduced. Through concentration the companies have been enabled to produce gas at a less cost. Combinations of capital have frequently reduced the cost price to the consumer, and judging from past experience there can be no reason for curtailing such operations at present. When the occasion does arise for necessary interference the government can exercise the needed control.

Mr. W. A. Spinney presented the negative of the question. He alluded to the cabbage trust as another conspiracy and presented a few thoughts in poetry.

"Professor," a pupil inquired sedately, As "trusts" and "combinations" they discussed, "Have you not noticed the hurry in autumn lately? Do you think there's a cabbage trust?"

Gravely said the professor, "If answer I must, I could not exactly say whether; Yet you and some friend may have formed such a trust. By putting your heads together."

If only cabbage heads got together to form trusts we should have nothing to fear, but trusts generally abound in shrewd, scheming, dishonest heads that combine to injure the consumer. What is a trust? It is a syndicate, a coal monopoly, a government tariff for protection, railroad combinations, etc. In the iron trust 50 per cent. is added to the cost and the excessive profits go to a few men. Wages are no higher and consumers suffer. The steel rail trust is another example of such combinations. You send abroad and purchase the rails at the rate of \$28 plus \$25 for duty—total \$53. In this country the price per ton is \$75, giving a profit of \$22 per ton. The bagging trust requires 45 million yards of jute for covering bales of raw cotton; it operates six mills and gets its own price. The result is injuring the planter and in making cotton goods dearer to all. It is a form of tyranny. The sugar trust with headquarters in New York, operates at a loss, but which can be kept shut up at pleasure. Immense profits are divided and the consumers are robbed as a consequence. Trusts are cruel and point to a wrong social system. It is un-American and a scheme to enrich a few by the robbery of the powerless many. Socialism will come if it is not stopped. In conclusion the speaker recited these lines:

## BEWARE OF TRUSTS.

I know a business with a tact, Take care! It can both false and friendly act, Beware! Trust it not.

It has a look as honest as a bean, Take care! It knows how much of its aims to show, Beware! Trust it not! It is robbing us.

And it has plans that attract the few, Take care! And when it says it is not true, Beware! Beware! Trust it not! It is robbing us.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. F. M. Dutch, James T. Allen, Geo. Walton, Marcus Morton and E. W. Wood.

## BOSTON THEATRES.

A BRASS MONKEY AT THE PARK.

This very amusing farce-comedy by Mr. Charles H. Hoyt, the author of "A Rag Baby," "A Hole in the Ground," "A Parlor Match," "A Midnight Bell," etc., will have its first production before a Boston audience on Monday, March 25, at the Park Theatre. A special feature of this engagement will be the giving of Wednesday matinees for the accommodation of out-of-town patrons who cannot make it convenient to attend the theatre at night. "A Brass Monkey" has just closed the longest engagement ever known for a farce-comedy at the Bijou Theatre, New York, where it was played for 102 nights to the utmost capacity of the house, many being turned away nightly, unable to get even standing room. The New York Herald, speaking of it, says: "There are two comedies on the 'Brass Monkey.' It is a 'razzle dazzle,' as the song implies, from the front to the rear. It is a satire on the popular superstitions of the day in three doses of rollicking, reeking merriment. The company is headed by the inimitable comedian and great Boston favorite who made such a remarkable success in the opera of 'Rudyard,' at the Globe, Mr. Charles Reed, and the little singing and dancing sunbeam, Flora Walsh. The cast contains the names of twenty-one of the best known farce-comedy artists in the profession." The play will be given absolutely the same in every detail as it was in New York. Matinees will be given on both Wednesday and Saturday.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART AT THE BOSTON MUSEUM.

The fifth play of the present most remarkable season at the Boston Museum will be the new comedy-drama of Joseph's Sweetheart, (adapted from Fielding's famous novel of Joseph Andrews), produced on Monday, March 25th, for the first time in this country. The cast will comprise nearly every member of the magnificent Museum company; the scenery will be entirely new, and the costumes gorgeous, while the opening tableau will be a realization of Hogarth's fourth plate of Marriage à la Mode. A decided novelty will be the recitation of a Prologue by Miss Clarke in the character of "Lady Booby." This most attractive novelty can run but a short time, as "Lady Lord Fauntleroy," is announced for reproduction. Joseph's Sweetheart is by Robert Buchanan, author of "Sophia," done at the Museum last season, and the London Times says: "A more wholesome, more vigorous, more interesting, more enjoyable play the public could wish to see. It is on the whole a stronger and better play than 'Sophia.'"

## The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 30 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others add their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Arthur Hudson's drugstore.

## Edwin Patch (68 yrs. old) an inspector in the Boston Custom House, living at 8 West Green street, Lynn, cured of Hereditary Scrofulous Humor and serious case of Catarrh by Lougee's Vitalizing Compound. At druggists.

## Some Cambridge Prohibitionists.

An interesting symposium upon the question of constitutional prohibition for Massachusetts has been published by the Cambridge Tribune, in which such high authorities as Professor James B. Thayer, Col. T. W. Higginson, R. H. Dana and Wm. E. Russell take part. These gentlemen, who easily carry off the honors in the discussion, all unite in opposing the proposition for a prohibitory amendment. Their views are especially noteworthy, as nearly or quite all of them are supporters of the prohibitory law, which, our readers are aware, is being enforced with such signal success in Cambridge. Prof. Thayer is, in fact, the president of the Cambridge association for the enforcement of the law, and has, as he says, voted three times for prohibition in local elections. He says he is opposed to constitutional prohibition for three reasons—first, because it is a misuse of the constitution; second, because "it is not the time to do the thing, even if it should ever be done;" and third, because "prohibition in any form, except as a local and temporary policy as a feeling of the way to something better, is but a poor mode of dealing with the liquor question." Colonel Higginson says he shall vote against the amendment, although rather unwillingly, because it does not seem to him the best way of reaching the evil, adding, "Our present local option law appears to me far better, because by the local agitation it affords it educates the particular community which has got to enforce the law—that is, the town or city, as the case may be." Similar reasons are given by Messrs. Dana and Russell.

## A Sensible Man.

Would you keep the Balm for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 50c, and \$1.

For 30 years I have been troubled with a cough—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist here recommended Ely's Cream Balm. I have used one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. My catarrh was chronic and very bad. I make this voluntary statement that other may know of the Balm—J. W. Mathewson, (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R. I.

Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm cured the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General, and also two army officers in Arizona of catarrh. Price fifty cents. Pleasant to use.

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F. H. HOWARD. W. C. HOWARD.

PROPRIETORS.



## OUR BOSTON LETTER.

From Our special Correspondent:  
WABAN RECALLS SOME INTERESTING  
HISTORICAL FACTS.

The Boston Traveller of last Friday gave an interesting sketch of David Henshaw. The sketch was a grouping of extracts from an article published in the Boston Atlas of Feb. 17, 1838, written by F. O. J. Smith, one of the ablest politicians, financiers and writers of his day. The subject matter of the article was the affairs of the old Commonwealth bank, then the pet New England bank of the administration, and the public and private character of David Henshaw.

Many of your readers will doubtless remember the collapse of this bank in 1837 and the great excitement which followed the announcement and the developments brought out. There was no doubt as to the management of the bank and the ruin and disaster which followed its explosion.

The people throughout the country had become disgusted with the weakness and rottenness of the Van Buren Administration and already the Whig party had begun to rally its forces to overthrow it. The Commonwealth bank affair helped to materially hasten the event as the bank was so closely connected with the administration. Boston was then the strong hold of the Whig party, and taking the affairs of the Commonwealth bank as a text, the press of Boston and the State pushed matters vigorously. The scathing review of F. O. J. Smith and his bitter strictures on the management of the bank would bear the closest criticism but when he proceeded to personalities against David Henshaw, there was another side which I propose to give. David Henshaw was one of the most remarkable men Massachusetts ever produced. A native of Leicester in Worcester county, brought up as a farmer with no advantages beyond the district schools of those days, partially if not wholly dependent upon his relatives, he at an early age developed those remarkable talents which for years placed him at the head of his party in the State, made him a leading statesman, business man and financier.

Few men did as much, and none more than he to extend the commercial and mercantile growth of Boston. He was one of the first to appreciate the advantages of our railroad system, and was for several years a director in the old Boston & Worcester railroad. As collector of the Port of Boston under Jackson, both his political friends and his political enemies admitted that the affairs of that office were never so well administered.

His influence with his party and particularly with the administration was something phenomenal. A good story is told of him in illustration, which I do not remember to have ever seen in print.

In 1833, when General Jackson made his memorable visit to Boston, the country was excited over the matter of removing the United States deposits. The Boston Whigs seized this opportunity to endeavor to change Jackson's mind. He was dined and wine and feted by the Whig aristocracy till his head was well turned. During his entire stay, some portion of the Whig delegation was constantly with him. On the day before he was to leave on his return to Washington, the Whigs had obtained sufficient concession to warrant them in believing that they would carry the point. This in some way reached David Henshaw but he showed no sign. Jackson was stopping at the Tremont House, then but recently opened, and the first hotel in the United States. Henshaw posted himself where he could see the last carriage of the Whig escort drive away.

It was close on to midnight when he entered the Tremont and asked to see the General. The servants had received their instructions and he was told the General had retired. "Show me his room—he will see me," said Henshaw, and he followed the servant up. The General was sitting on the edge of the bed. "General Jackson," said Henshaw in his squeaky voice, do I understand that you have changed your mind in regard to the deposits?" The General remained silent. Henshaw continued, "Is this the promise you made the party?" The General sprang up—"No! by the Eternal, No! I will remove the deposits." "Good night, General," said Henshaw, "a pleasant journey," and retired.

The Whigs were chuckling over their supposed success. It took more than eighteen hours then to go from Boston to Washington. What was the surprise of the Boston Whigs can well be imagined when they heard that the fiat had gone forth and that "by the Eternal" the deposits were removed. But it was long afterward that they discovered the agency of David Henshaw. They never forgot nor forgave, and the vials of their wrath were poured upon him unsparringly. The attack of F. O. J. Smith was but a single example. There was one other incident in the public life of Daniel Henshaw which, with perhaps a few exceptions, has probably long since been forgotten.

When John Tyler, in 1841, assumed the presidency on account of the death of Harrison, the cabinet of the latter was generally dismissed. Tyler's political soundness had long been suspected by the party, and when he came into full control all doubt ceased.

One of his first cabinet selections was that of David Henshaw, to be Secretary of the Navy. Congress had adjourned, but Henshaw accepted and at once took charge. He brought to the department all his experience as a business man and his great executive ability. He found the department from head to foot a perfect Augean stable of corruption and mismanagement, and he set to work to cleanse it.

Everybody was alarmed, and without regard to party they set to work to oppose him, but Henshaw stood firm and Tyler stood by him. But when Congress came together in December, and Tyler's nominations were sent to the Senate, Henshaw was almost the first to be rejected and the rejection was almost unanimous.

Even at this distance of time, one can well imagine what the future of that department under four years rule by David Henshaw would have been. I repeat what I have already said that David Henshaw was one of the most remarkable men Massachusetts ever produced.

## Didn't Want a Girl.

Last summer my wife's health was all run down, and she wanted me to hire a girl to do the work. In a little while I found one I thought would suit her, when to my surprise she said I need not hire any one, as she felt much better, and thought another bottle of Sulphur Bitters would cure her.

DONALD GRAY, 41 Worcester square, Boston.

## PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT.

REV. G. L. PERRIN DECLARES IN FAVOR  
OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The meeting in the City Hall, Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of Loyalty Lodge, I. O. G. T., was quite largely attended considering the unfavorable weather. Mr. W. H. Rand presided and selections were rendered by the choir of the Second Congregational church. The address was delivered by Rev. Geo. L. Perrin, who alluded to the arguments of Rabbi Schindler on the question of constitutional amendment. The substance of Mr. Schindler's opposition to the amendment may be considered under the heads, first intemperance with personal liberty; second, prohibition does not prohibit.

I have supposed, said the lecturer, that the first of these was discussed nowhere today, save in the saloon, and by no one, save rumblers, or candidates for Deer Island. I had believed that it was pretty well settled among thinking men that society itself is a compromise, that it is often necessary to restrain the individual for the sake of the community, to abridge the liberties of the individual for the sake of society. And yet, it remains for a public teacher, a learned rabbi, to utter such words as these: "If we permit that our individual liberties be legislated away in regard to one commodity, we merely open the door to legislative restrictions in regard to the rest." Very true; we accept the issue. The only mistake that Mr. Schindler makes is in saying that we "shall open the door to legislative restrictions." The fact is it was opened long before he was born. It has been open ever since government was first invented. There are already numberless other commodities under "legislative restrictions." Nearly all the violent poisons are sold under restrictions; lobsters below a given length and weight are under restriction; the location of a glue factory is subject to legislative restriction; the sale of tainted meat is under restriction; the speed at which the rabbi may drive his horse is

SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION: the material which he uses and the method he employs in building his city house are matters of legislative restriction. In short, Mr. Schindler knows that we run upon the abridgment of individual liberty for the welfare of the community at every step we take.

The "door to legislative restriction" stands open, and always shall stand open with regard to any commodity or any business which society may decide is inimical to its own highest interests. To the traffic in this world which is so intimately and directly traceable, according to the highest authorities in our land, statistical and judicial, 80 per cent. of all the crime and pauperism of our country, "Can you find no excuse for the tired laboring man when he tries to find the needed rest and recreation in the saloon around the corner, which is well lit and to which he can go at any hour of the day, when, having the odors of the alcohol, he can at least draw into his lungs a puff of pure air?" asks Rabbi Schindler. "Barring the odors of alcohol!" Ye gods of fresh air! And this he says concerning the laborer who goes from his workshop to his home, where he finds his overworked wife and his pale-faced children crowded and huddled together in a room gloomy and desolate. But what does the apologist of personal liberty think about the personal liberties of the overworked wife and the pale-faced children? Where shall any man live in this world who is not willing to have his personal liberties abridged for the welfare of society. I know of no good place for such a man save some Robinson Crusoe island where no other man lives.

It is said that the reform we desire cannot be reached by Prohibition. Mr. Schindler says: "It has become stale and trite to explain, what has been explained before by others, that prohibition, in fact, does not prohibit; that, quite the contrary.

## IT SPREADS THE EVIL.

We agree with him perfectly that it is "stale" and "trite," but unfortunately for him and the cause he advocates, it is not true. It is "stale" to the verge of nausea and "trite" beyond measure to those who have many times proved its falsehood from official facts. I challenge any man to show from official sources in Kansas, Iowa or Maine, where constitutional prohibition has had the best trial, that it has spread the evil of intemperance. I challenge any man to prove from official sources that there is even half as much liquor manufactured, sold or drunk in any of these states, per capita as in any license state in the Union.

Now what are the facts? In the report of the attorney-general of Kansas, recently published, we read: By actual mathematical calculations based upon official reports made to this department, I have ascertained that there is now in Kansas (in 1888) not to exceed one place for every 2220 people, the smallest percentage of any state in the Union. When we take into consideration the stringent regulations under which it is sold, we are safe in saying that there is not a single drop of liquor sold in Kansas, which exceeds 10 per cent. of the liquor sold in Kansas in 1888 that there was in 1880. Gov. Martin, who was at first opposed to prohibition, says: "Every intelligent and impartial observer familiar with the situation in Kansas six years ago, and at the present time will willingly bear testimony to the fact that nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness, prevailing in 1880 has been abolished." Gov. Larrabee of Iowa asked the judges of the superior, district and circuit courts of that state their opinions upon repealing or continuing the present prohibitory liquor law. There were 41 answers, and all but four of them unequivocally in favor of keeping the law as it is. Gen. Larrabee himself says: "During the last year, and particularly during the latter half, there has been a decided falling off in the number of county jails have been empty, and some of them for the first time in years."

## BUT WHAT ABOUT MAINE?

No one denies that the law is violated in the larger cities to some extent, but every one acquainted with the facts knows that drunkenness and its attendant evils, even in the worst places, are vastly less than in any license state. Ex-Gov. Robie says: "The law has been of immeasurable value in reducing the liquor traffic, and has correspondingly increased the wealth of the state by increasing the sobriety of the people and saving the fruits of industry." Ex-Gov. Marble says: "Prohibition has closed every distillery and brewery in Maine. The law

has greatly diminished the sale and use of intoxicating liquors and increased sobriety and morality among the people." The distilleries and breweries have probably moved out of Maine because "prohibition does not prohibit." But is not a sufficient answer to all denials that, after a trial of prohibition in Maine for nearly 30 years, the people of that state voted to put prohibition into the constitution by a majority of 47,022? That was probably because prohibition did not prohibit. In conclusion, the speaker said "if you believe that the iniquity, the rum traffic, ought to be lessened, then stand by the constitutional amendment. Do not array yourself against it upon statements of mere denials, seek the truth and obtain the facts."

## Some Foolish People

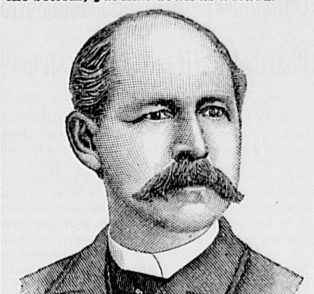
Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we will sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

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All persons having a Cough or any Pulmonary disease may be relieved by Dr. James M. S. 1000, Jr.'s Cough Cure. 50 cents per bottle at all druggists.

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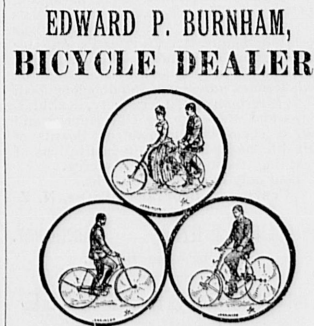
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Having relinquished the retail portion of our business, The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., take pleasure in endorsing Mr. Lockwood as a most competent and faithful workman and trustworthy man and entitled to the confidence heretofore bestowed upon him by our customers and the public.

The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., By Samuel Little, President.

And other watch movements and cases, also sold gold and silver filled chains watch charms, &c. all of which I am selling very low. A large and carefully selected stock of French clocks which will be offered at moderate prices. Sole agent for the new watch miniatures—samples cheerfully shown. All watch and clock repairing under my personal supervision and strictly first-class.

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Boston: 48 Chatham and 75 Kilby Streets.

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Leave Newton, 10 A. M., Boston at 3 P. M.

Furniture and Piano Moving.

**MILK! PURE MILK!**

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore know it is CLEAN and PURE. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 3, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Jan. 892

**H. COLDWELL.**

24-1

Subscribe for the Graphic

E. C. MORRIS & CO'S  
SAFES

ALWAYS PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS.

Read from the Great Marblehead, Mass. file, Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888.

Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris & Co.'s safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 22nd inst. the safe was subjected to very intense heat for 36 hours, and upon its being opened to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition, with the exception of the leather on one book which was against the wall of the safe, while the writing on every leaf was as clear as if legible when it was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good, clear condition. In case I rebuild I shall feel that I can do no better than to use again what has served me well in this fire.

In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not as well as this one, although that fire was not as bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the books, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,

(Sign.) HENRY O. SYMONDS.

P. S. Dec. 28, 1888—I have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.

Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

On Aug. 5th, 1887, we had one of your large make of safes in our Woburn, N. H. factory, which went through a very hot fire and stood the test. Again on Dec. 22, 1888, in the Marblehead conflagration another of your make stood the test and all its contents found in good condition, even a gross of machine twist.

Under the circumstances we can safely recommend your make to all.

Yours truly,

(Sign.) F. W. & I. M. Monroe.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 28, 1889.

Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

In an opening our safe which we purchased from you some two years ago, we found everything in perfect condition. The situation of our safe caused it to be exposed to intense heat for a number of hours.

As soon as we are ready to purchase we will call and select another of your make.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Cropley & Bros.

Over 100,000 in Use.

Send for Catalogue.

**E. C. MORRIS & CO.,**

**BOSTON, MASS.**

**JOHN S. SUMNER,**

DEALER IN—

**FURNACES, RANGES**

**and STOVES.**

The Magee Boston Heater furnace has no equal the Magee Range with its patent grate makes one of the most perfect ranges ever invented. The Mistletoe Parlor Stove is one of the prettiest ever put on the market and its working is superior to all others.

Repair pieces of any pattern furnished at short notice. General jobbing done in a thorough manner.

**Centre St., Newton.**

**SHIRTS TO ORDER.**

Have your shirts made to order. It is the best and the cheapest way. Shirts made by subscription.

**Comfortable, Service-**

**able and Stylish.**

Never made so good shirts as at this time. Recent improvements add greatly to their value without any increase of price. Am doing finer work than ever before and filling orders with greater promptness.

Excellent shirts, \$1.50.

Finest Dress shirts with Collar and Cuffs attached, \$2.25.

If not convenient to call at my office will meet customers at any place in Newton or Boston.

**E. B. Blackwell,**

43 THORNTON STREET.

**Photographer**

Nearly opposite B. & A. R. R. station, Newton, Mass.

**OMNIPATHY**

Fever Sores for 24 Years.

After 46 years' experience as a student and physician, I claim that every doctor in the world is killing his patients, in the ratio of introducing into their stomachs any indigestible substances, such as quinine, calomel or opium; that the digestive apparatus is intended for food only.

Mrs. W. S. Kyle, of 635 Fifth street, So. Boston (the mother of Dr. Kyle, had running sores on her limbs for 24 years, with dropsy, indigestion, constipation and other complaints. Took lots of drugs, only to increase her maladies, and is now well from the use of Omnipathy remedies, applied on the outside of the body.



## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

285 WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON, MASS.

Subscription for one year, \$2.00  
Single Copies, 5 cents  
By mail free of Postage.

Entered as second class matter.

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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 80.

The GRAPHIC is printed and mailed Friday afternoons, and is for sale at all News Stands in the Newtons, and at the Boston &amp; Albany News Room, Boston Depot.

ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## ANOTHER SCHOOL HOUSE.

The school board are urging upon the city council the necessity of buying a \$9,000 lot of land adjoining the Clafin school, and building a four-room brick school house, the whole to cost \$25,000. The schools are proving a serious problem for the tax-payers of Newton, as they now take about one-fifth of the whole tax-levy for running expenses, and with the constant demand for new buildings, new systems of ventilation, and more land, the proportion is largely increased.

In the other city departments a reign of economy has been inaugurated and good business methods have been introduced, so that the city expenses are kept within reasonable bounds, and the tax rate not increased, but in the school department the reverse seems to be the case. Newton pays about \$30 for every pupil of school age in the city, in which respect it stands at the head of the list of towns and cities in the State, and the expenses seem to be increasing faster than the population.

Alderman Kennedy expressed the popular feeling in the board of aldermen, Monday evening, when he called attention to the very expensive nature of our school system and said that a careful examination should be made, to see if the outlay of \$25,000 is absolutely required. There is a general feeling that the present majority in the school board is not an economical one, and that it makes no pretensions to being so. Certainly the school expenses under their lead have shown an unprecedented increase, and they are responsible for the high rate of taxation we have had the past few years. Of course the schools are growing with the increase in population, and new buildings may be necessary, but this is the more reason why the other school expenses should be carefully and conscientiously looked after. A school board is practically irresponsible, and even the wisest and most careful city council may find their labors to save the city's money and thus secure a low rate of taxation frustrated.

As high taxes are a fatal obstacle to the growth of the city, and the many improvements that are being made will attract people here unless our tax-rate stands in the way, the school board can inflict a great injury on the city by demanding expenditures of money that are not absolutely required.

There is a very general impression that if the school board expenditures were in the care of such competent business men as we have in the board of aldermen, the Newton schools would not prove any more expensive than those of other cities, which do not expend within a third of what Newton averages for each scholar. There are many large private schools which make a handsome revenue from their tuition fees, which do not average more than \$30 per pupil.

It is rumored that Mr. George H. Pratt of the Newton Journal is an applicant for the Newton post office, and that his claim is endorsed by Mr. S. L. Powers, who had charge of Mr. Candler's campaign in Newton, and was also chairman of the congressional campaign committee. Postmaster Morgan has yet nearly two years to serve and any movement to oust him before the expiration of his term deserves to be rebuked. Mr. Morgan has been the best postmaster Newton ever had and by his persistent efforts we now have a post office that is a credit to the city. He gives his whole time to the duties of the office and it is the best managed office in this district. Any regard for civil service reform would insure his reappointment and the general sentiment is not in favor of a change. Congressman Burnett secured such admirable appointments throughout the district, that Mr. Candler can not afford to fall below the example thus set, although it is said that Mr. Burnett's defeat was due largely to his method of appointing the best men instead of the men the politicians wanted. As the largest patron of the Newton office, the GRAPHIC ought to have some voice in this matter. If Mr. Pratt's service to the party deserves some reward, let him be given a foreign mission like Whitelaw Reid, but don't mix up politics with the Newton post offices, which have been so long conducted on strictly business principles.

The street railway company which petitioned for a location on Newton streets, Monday night, is not a company at all it appears, no organization having yet

been made. Consequently it can have no legal standing before the board of aldermen, and the appointed hearing will not take place. The petition was signed by E. H. Hewins, and he is said to be making arrangements to organize a company. It looks as though the Newton Street Railway company would come out ahead, as so far there has been no opposition worth speaking of. The hearing before the railroad commissioners, on the company's petition to increase the capital stock, is advertised in another column, and as there is no possible objection, probably no one will appear in opposition. It is said that arrangements are being made with the telephone company, whereby all interference with the telephone system will be avoided, and that the telephone company will make no further opposition.

The finance committee looked over the Clafin school lot, Wednesday, which is some 300 feet on Washington Park by 150 on Walnut street. As there is 100 feet back of the present school building, that would seem to be ample space for the proposed new schoolhouse, without paying \$9,000 for the 85 feet front on the side of Phipps's court. The land, by the way is only taxed for 20 cents a foot, and as 35 cents cash is asked for it, this would seem to indicate that the valuation of property in the vicinity is not excessive. Why the land on Washington Park is not just as good for a school house as land on Walnut street, is something the average citizen does not understand. The tax rate is high enough at present without paying \$9,000 for land that is not an absolute necessity.

It is surprising that the representatives who have shown such an unfriendly disposition to Commissioner Goodell, should be so opposed to any investigation. If they are right, they should favor having all the facts made public, and this the investigating committee propose to do, and there is but little doubt that Mr. Goodell will be thoroughly vindicated.

The Woman Suffrage Association are not discouraged over their failure to get any reform from the Legislature, but are preparing a "Historical Pageant," which shall present the leading events in the history of our Commonwealth. It will be produced Thursday, May 9, at the Hollis Street Theatre.

The street light contract passed both branches unanimously this year, which was rather phenomenal, as usually there has been more or less opposition. The general approval this year is due to the excellent nature of the contract, which is the most favorable one the city ever had.

We have received a number of communications on the Constitutional amendment question, which will have to wait over till next week, on account of the many reports of meetings this week.

BIENNIAL elections received a majority, but not a two-thirds vote in the house, Wednesday, and so this much-needed reform is put off another year.

SPRING is here, according to the almanac, and the price of coal has dropped.

## OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Real Estate Boom—The Boston and Albany's Success—President Bliss on Newton Grade Crossings—Legislative Remedies.

From Our Special Correspondent:

## THE REAL ESTATE BOOM.

It should more properly be termed the building boom, opens in 1889 with greater proportions than in any previous year in the history of Boston, and immediate suburbs. I say the building boom because, so far as real estate is concerned, the increased purchases in that direction were made some time previous.

I notice that some of the papers of the day in summing up the buildings in Boston for the past decade or more include the years 1873-74, the two following the great fire. This should hardly be so, as what was done in those two years came under the head of rebuilding and did not materially increase the number.

But I think the suburban cities and towns, such as Newton, Brookline, Allston, and Cambridge are feeling the impetus more than any other section. The operations in these places are perfectly legitimate or rather they are not so much speculative. The demand for dwelling houses of all classes has produced this.

It is not likely that we shall soon, if ever, again have such real estate booms as we had thirty and forty years ago, and such as we had at the close of the war, when large tracts were bonded and land sales were all the rage.

There is another thing which has led up to this great activity in building in the suburbs and that is the expected prevalence of electric railroads and the masterly policy initiated by the West End railway system. President Whitney, in two short years, has had the satisfaction of seeing his plans almost universally endorsed and the prejudice which once existed virtually wiped out.

## THE BOSTON AND ALBANY R. R.

After one of the most singular legislative contests on record, the Boston & Albany Railroad Company has come out with a clean bill of clearance from the legislature of Massachusetts. The effort to defeat the bill as reported by the committee, on every stage, was without precedent in legislative history and legislative tactics. The House went beyond its record when it entertained the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill, by a large majority, was passed to be enacted. There was one good result in this, however, it showed the bitter animus of the opposition. When it came to the Senate on enactment, possibly some parties were surprised to learn that it would be fought there, not on the general terms of the bill, but on an amendment offered by Senator Crosby of Berkshire who, as a friend of the bill, desired to put a stopper, so that hereafter no objections could be made.

Crosby's amendment, in the abstract, was correct, but the temper of the Senate and the temper of the House were against it.

Now that the matter, so far as the State is concerned, is finally settled, I may state some facts which came to me through a director of the corporation. On the evening of the day when the final enactment was passed there was a meeting of the finance committee of the board of directors of the B. & A. R. R. The director in question asked Mr. Bliss, the president, what were the intentions of the board. Mr. Bliss replied, "It is not the intention of the corporation to force this stock or put it on the market further than the necessities of the case require. Within a year or a little more, we shall want to place a million or a million and a half to meet contingencies for among those contingencies will come first, the separating of grades in Newton; the possible straightening of the line between Newton and Brighton, and the most remote contingency of purchasing lands between Newton and Brighton for storage facilities, etc. The balance of the ten millions will be strictly applied to meeting the bonds of the corporation, including those of the State as they mature." How the people are to suffer from this distribution of the ten millions of additional stock is a question that can easily be answered. They will not suffer at all except in the imagination of a set of cranks who will seize upon anything to hoist themselves into popular favor. I am no friend of the management of the B. & A. R. R., but in this last movement it has shown a level head.

## THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD BILL IN THE WEST WING.

Some two years ago, after the West End street railway consolidation bill had passed both branches of the legislature by overwhelming majorities, the opposition, not satisfied, sought to influence the Governor and Council and a second edition of the argument was heard in the Council chamber.

A repetition of this is now on the slate in the West Wing of the State House. The bill for increasing the stock of said corporation. The war has not been carried into Egypt but it has been carried into the West Wing. The Governor, with his usual courtesy, has said that he will not be in undue haste to sign the bill or veto it. There are five days allowed by law for him to consider what he will do and this will give ample opportunity for the City Council of Boston, ex-President Jenkins and Mayor Hart and their followers to air their oratory in the Council chamber. By the way, the late interview between Mayor Hart and his Excellency must have been very similar to the celebrated meeting of the two Carolina governors in that it must have been exceedingly dry. WABAN.

## Prohibition Rally.

The movement in favor of the Constitutional Amendment will be inaugurated by the Citizens' Committee of Newton in Eliot Hall, Tuesday evening, March 26, (next week), at 7.30 o'clock. The Committee deem themselves fortunate in being able to secure addresses from Hon. J. B. Grinnell, ex-member of Congress for Prohibition, Iowa, and Rev. D. O. Mears, D. D., of Worcester, with Thos. Weston to preside. Mr. Grinnell is a bright, spicy and funny speaker, while his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Mears, is one of the war horses in this grand movement. It will prove an inspiring occasion to which every lady is invited. Those seeking light are especially invited to attend. Music by an Amphion quartette. The following are some of the speakers that have been invited to participate in the rallies to be held in the different villages of Newton. Hon. J. B. Grinnell of Iowa, Col. Colquhoun of Georgia, Col. R. S. Cheever of Kentucky, Hon. C. L. Carroll of New York, Mrs. Ellen Foster of Iowa, Revs. J. B. Price of North Carolina, D. O. Mears of Worcester, J. B. Dunn, W. I. Haven, A. H. Plumb, Fred Woods, Hugh Montgomery, R. A. White, Pleasant Hunter, A. J. Patterson, A. M. Osgood, Mr. Geo. W. Pennington, Hon. B. B. Johnson, C. O. Norcross.

## The Needs of Nonantum.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

May I trespass upon your space to protest against the action, or rather complete inaction, of the city government in regard to the needs of Nonantum.

One passes through the other parts of Newton and finds good streets, good sidewalks, good lights, and everything in a preservative, nothing else whatever, and it is warranted entirely free from dust, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome nutrition and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country. Sold only in cans, full weight.

CLEVELAND BROTHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

## By ELLIOTT J. HYDE, Auctioneer.

31 MILK STREET, Boston.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE of Real Estate.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Charles E. Dunn and Frances K. D. Dunn, his wife in her own right, to Isaac L. Prouty dated Feb. 9, 1887, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex, Book 694, folio 204, will be sold at public auction, for breach of the mortgage deed, the first of said parcels being the premises on Tuesday the Twenty Third day of April 1889, at Four o'clock, in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, the said premises being described in said deed as follows:—two certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Newton, in that part thereof called Newton Centre, and delineated on a plan of land of "Dunton Estate, Newton Centre, Whitman & Brook, Surveyors, Boston" duly recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds, the first of said parcels being Lot A, One hundred thirty one 6 10 (131.6) feet, thence northerly on the west side of said Lot B, One hundred forty two 6 10 (142.6) feet to a corner on Lot C, thence southerly on Lot C, nine 6 10 (9.6) feet, and still westerly on northerly side of Lot B, thence southerly on the northerly side of Lot A, One hundred thirty one 6 10 (131.6) feet to the point of beginning and containing 1784 square feet. The second parcel is shown on said plan as Lot C, and is bounded by beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lot B, and sixty six 6 10 (66.6) feet on the northerly side of Lot A, thence easterly ninety nine 6 10 (99.6) feet to Crystal Avenue, thence northerly on Crystal Avenue One hundred seventeen 4 10 (117.4) feet to Lot D, thence southerly on the southerly side of Lot D, One hundred and nine 6 10 (109.6) feet, thence southerly thirty four 3 10 (34.3) feet to Lot B, thence easterly on Lot B, nine 6 10 (9.6) feet, and still westerly on northerly side of Lot A, One hundred thirty one 6 10 (131.6) feet to the point of beginning containing 1164 square feet.

For title see deed of Sarah J. Warner to Frances K. Dunn, dated Feb. 15, 1884, recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds, Book 670, folio 135, subject to a prior mortgage of \$5,000 held by the Hingham Savings Bank.

Excepting and excluding from the above described, so much of the granted premises, as may have been released, as shown by such releases, duly recorded with Middlesex Deeds, the balance to be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale.

ISAAC L. PROUTY, Mortgagee.

March 30, April 6 & 13, 1889.

## A New Bonnet

can be made from an old one at Hodges' Bleachery, 11 Winter St., Boston, up one flight, or at the Washington Bleachery, 658 Washington street, up one flight. See advertisement.

## An Important Land Sale.

The West End Railroad Company has purchased an immense tract of land, which takes in the territory known as Nonantum hill, in Newton and Brighton, including the section between Strong's pond and Waverly avenue and Ward street to the line of the Newton reservoir. This territory, it is understood, will be improved and laid out into streets, offering some of the finest house lots to be found in that locality. The West End company will run lines of electric cars through the principal streets, thus enabling residents of the locality to secure means of agreeable and rapid transportation to Boston, Cambridge, and other points reached by the cars of that company. This is an important transaction for Newton, and will tend to develop the residential population, besides affording superior street railroad accommodation.

## Furniture and Carpets.

From twenty to fifty per cent. can be saved by purchasing your furniture and carpets of Messrs. Charles E. Osgood & Co., Cash House Furnishers, 748 to 750 Washington street, Boston. It will be worth many dollars to you to read their advertisement in this paper. Their liberal offers were never before heard of in the annals of trade. Don't pay enormous profits to houses who sell on instalments, but call upon the above firm and you will be surprised how low you can buy for cash.

## A New Bonnet

can be made from an old one at Hodges' Bleachery, 11 Winter street, Boston, up one flight, or at the Washington Bleachery, 658 Washington street, up one flight. See advertisement.

## MARRIED.

OSBERG—DAY—At Newton Lower Falls, Me. 15, by Rev. Arthur P. Sharp, John E. Osberg and Alice Day both of Wellsboro.

BAGLEY—WILSON—At Newton Lower Falls, Me. 15, by Rev. Arthur P. Sharp, George W. Bagley of Tyngsborough and Genevieve Wilson of Newton.

## DIED.

HARRIS—At Newton Highlands, Me. 14, Arlon Harris, aged 46 yrs, 3 mos.

RICKFORD—At Newton, Me. 18, Charlotte J., widow of Thomas Rickford, aged 62 yrs, 6 mos.

GRAVES—At West Newton, Me. 18, Phoebe, widow of Hiram Graves, aged 76 yrs, 9 mos, 2 dys.

E. JENNINGS, Box 129, Newton Lower Falls.

Having one of the largest dairies in the state with all modern improvements for cooling and keeping of milk, I am better prepared to serve the trade than ever before, having everything in the best possible condition in all its detail. Also Fresh Eggs, Poultry and Choice Bottled Champagne Cider. In their season, Strawberries, Raspberries and Currants, delivered fresh every day. Address

E. JENNINGS, Box 129, Newton Lower Falls.

## MILK &amp; CREAM.

WARRANTED PURE.

Having one of the largest dairies in the state with all modern improvements for cooling and keeping of milk, I am better prepared to serve the trade than ever before, having everything in the best possible condition in all its detail. Also Fresh Eggs, Poultry and Choice Bottled Champagne Cider. In their season, Strawberries, Raspberries and Currants, delivered fresh every day. Address

E. JENNINGS, Box 129, Newton Lower Falls.

## Public Hearing.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Board of Railroad Commissioners

Boston, March 15, 1889.

On the Petition of the Newton Street Railway Company for leave to increase its capital stock for the purpose of building and equipping its railway on the locations granted by the Company, and extensions thereof, by the addition of fifty thousand dollars, so that the total capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, the Board will give a public hearing at their office, No. 20 Beacon street, Boston, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof in the Newton GRAPHIC, a newspaper printed in said Newton, previously to the date of said hearing.

Per Order of the Board,

WM. A. CRAFTS, Clerk.

## A New Bonnet

MADE FROM AN OLD ONE AT

HODGES' BLEACHERY,

11 Winter St. (one flight), or at

The Boylston Bleachery

658 Washington St. (one flight).

Nearly opposite Continental Clothing House.

FRANK F. HODGES & CO.

Bring your Old Straw, Chip or Russian Hair Bonnet.

STRING STYLES NOW OPEN.

## CLEVELAND'S

SUPERIOR

BAKING POWDER

THE PUREST AND BEST

Is made only of strictly pure grape cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and it is warranted entirely free from dust, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome nutrition and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country. Sold only in cans, full weight.

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ISAAC L. PROUTY, Mortgagee.

March 30, April 6 & 13, 1889.

## Real Estate.

## Mortgages.

## Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages. Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

## Charles F. Rand.

## REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE.

## MORTGAGES.

While recently perusing an Ancient Classic, [a copy of which is in the Public Library, opposite my office in Newton], I became interested in a description therein of a piece of Real Estate, and the thought struck me that it might very appropriately have been penned in reference to a plot of land I now offer for sale. The land is situated about equidistant from the Newton Station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the Watertown Station the Fitchburg Railroad.

I quote verbatim:

"We have seen the land, and behold it is very good; and are ye still? Be not slothful to go and to enter in to possess the land."

"The land which we passed through is an exceedingly good land."

"Ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance to your children forever."

"Behold, I Set the Land before You!"

That ye may live: go in and possess the land."

For further particulars inquire of

CHARLES F. RAND,

417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton.

Telephone 28-3, Newton.

P. S.—STORAGE ROOMS TO RENT.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—The building recently occupied as the Newton Laundry, Apply to E. Blackwell, Thornton street, Newton. 24

TO LET—Four nice rooms for a small American family. Apply to George Lane, 238 Washington Street, Cole's Block. 23-2\*

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms, No. 11 Washington street. Also stable room if wanted. Apply to C. H. Hurd. 23

WANTED—Situation by an American lady, taking charge of all kinds of housework in a small family. Address or call at No. 2 Thornton Place. 22

FOR SALE—Eight shares of Elliott Tricycle stock. Apply to this office. 22

FOR SALE—A first class family horse. Apply at Nonantum stables. 21

TO LET—A neat sunny house with five pleasant rooms, city water, gas, and five minutes from any where you wish to go. Enquire of Henry Fuller or Charles F. Rand. 22 ft

TO LET—Sunny furnished rooms, also connected unfurnished rooms, adapted to family use, with board; all modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. McWain, Pelham street, Newton Centre. 22

TO LET—Houses in Newtonville, 14 rooms \$28 per month; 8 rooms, \$15; 4 rooms, \$10; 3 rooms, \$8. D. P. O'Sullivan, Cabot St., Newtonville. Telephone 55-3. 22 ft

TO LET—House of 8 rooms, Webster Park. Nice, sunny house, cemented cellar and furnace. Apply to Robert Bennett, 21 ft

FOR SALE—Retail Provision route of one hundred and fifty to two hundred customers. Apply to A. D. Hall, Newton Highlands, Mass. 12

HOUSES and rooms to rent at Newton Centre. W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 18

SPANISH—A person of experience now residing in this city, but for many years a resident of Spanish speaking countries, would like a few private pupils in that language, evenings. Address "Spanish," Graphic Office, Newton. 22

TO LET—On Thornton, (formerly School) St., corner of Ayon Place, Ward One, half of double French roof dwelling, 10 rooms besides bath room. All the modern conveniences. Early possession. Moderate rent. Apply to G. W. Crosby, 8 Eldredge Street. 22 ft

Stained Glass.

F. M. Whipple & Co. of 86 Federal street, Boston, are making a high reputation for their artistic work in stained glass, or metallo-mosaic glass, for churches and dwellings. Orders can also be left at the residence of Mr. Whipple, 88 Harvard street, Newtonville.

## Number Your Houses

And so obtain the FREE POSTAL DELIVERY. If you do not know your number enclose a postal Card, addressed with your name and street to the City Engineer, West Newton, who will return it with your correct number. You can get the best











## A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

The Rich Experience and Earnest Counsel Given by a Lady who wishes the Good of Her Sex.

The official statistics for New England show that more than three-fourths of all who die are females. This is something appalling. To think of the thousands of beautiful, delicate and lovely women, who pass each year into untimely graves, and often after long suffering, is terrible. Some die of fever, some of child-birth, and some of inherited disease, but by far the greater number pass away by the innumerable troubles known as female complaints. There is something about these complaints that makes one shudder to think of it. It would seem that they are needless, but we find most women weakened, depressed, sorrowful, subject to pains and distresses, and periodically sick.

Probably no woman ever knew more about or sympathized more keenly with suffering than Mrs. Wm. A. Livermore. Speaking on the subject recently, she said:

"I have sometimes felt that life was a failure when I saw how much suffering there was, but I have found out how to overcome these great troubles which assail womanhood. First of all, careful living is necessary, and then I believe that if every woman who feels weak, or depressed or sick from the troubles which constantly come to her sex, would use the great remedy which I have found so good, she could be certainly restored to health and happiness. I do not know its ingredients, but I think it is beyond question the greatest compound ever offered to suffering woman. I have used it and seen its good effects. I have seen women so low that they longed for death brought back to life, vigor and life once more. I believe it has the power to make any woman happier, to banish her sufferings, and prolong her life."

Such are the words of advice which any woman who desires health and beauty, instead of sickness or sorrow, cannot afford to neglect.

## MRS. BERTRAM'S MISSIONARY TEA.

(Continued from page 8.)

when we reached their home, I was chairman on Japan, and, as it happened, we came first. I had some bright girls to aid me, and we got up Japan as to geography and people and missions in a way that surprised ourselves. But you know it's such an interesting country! When the time came we sat down in the center, and I said the Japanese class was ready to be examined, and would they please ask question. I had primed some of my friends beforehand to start us; but once started, it was easy, and in ten minutes those women were asking all sorts of questions, putting down their work to look at the maps and photos we had, and so interested! At the last, old Auntie Reed, who never read, but who was mightily stirred up by what we had told, asked if we couldn't have a special word of prayer for that field. Such a prayer as she gave us! It carried us straight into the kingdom!

"One of the ladies turned her committee into a Reading Club. They met one evening in the week at her house and took up a regular course on India. And they insisted their field was the most interesting; but I think that it was just that they studied more."

"But the books?" I asked. "Where could you get all that reading?"

"Oh, there's a free library in town, and it's a rule that when a certain number of persons ask for any book, it is bought, providing, of course, that it's of any general interest. The expensive ones we got that way, and the pamphlets and leaflets and two or three subscriptions to the 'Gospel in All Lands,' and magazines like that—well, we clubbed together to get those, and the money was as good as a missionary investment as we ever made. Then the Sunday-school bought some for each class, and we lent freely, and if any one, at tea, expressed interest in what she had heard, she was sure to have a leaflet or magazine handed to her for home reading. And the study roused us! Mite boxes were called for and thank offerings increased. Presently some of us wanted a missionary prayer meeting; for it did seem as tho our only help in our growing sense of the great field and the terrible need was to pray over it. Well, we had a revival last winter and some of us think it began at that meeting. And when the year came round we had more money than ever before—and what was of more value—a really working society. That's all. We didn't abolish the supper, but we made it strictly secondary. After all it's a question of proportion, you know. And we've been able to work in our young people on the committees; they always used to come to the tea and the social, but now they come to the exercises because they've a share in them."

Well, it's easy telling the story afterward; but I know the evolution of that Missionary Society meant a good deal of work—making a plan, calling names, and table-serving. Perhaps that's the real trouble. All this entertaining falls in with our usual ways of living; but reading and study—that, to most of us, is work in a new field and we dread the effort. And yet so many fine threads of prayer are woven up in the tea-giving, that unless we counteract by work in another line, we have presently only the tea on our minds, and a good cause is excuse for a feast. Whether we can do anything here—but what is the use of being popular if you can't make people follow your lead? I've led in good suppers for ten years. If I reform now, well, John says I may have money for a little missionary library, and Mrs. Lowe will help, and perhaps something can be done. For surely there are better things for us to do than to eat and drink in Christ's name; and if our covenant vows really matter, that we've given all of ourselves to him, it can't be that we should keep our brains for selfish culture, and think we have done our full duty to missions when we give it a little money and a little table-serving.

Chicago, Ill.

## The Old Fire Department.

The late Isaac Hagar, Jr., of Newton Lower Falls, was at the time of his death one of the oldest of Newton's veteran firemen. He was appointed an assistant engineer in 1848, when Marshall S. Rice of Newton Centre was chief. He served in that capacity until 1855, when he was elected Chief and re-elected in 1856, '57, '58, '59 and '60, when he was succeeded by Alderman George Pettie of Ward 5. Newton abolished its old-time board of fire wards in 1844, and substituted a board of engineers therefor. The following chiefs of department have served from that time to the present:

Luther Paul of Newton Centre, 1844-1848.  
Marshall S. Rice of Newton Centre, 1848-49.  
Nathan Crafts of West Newton, 1850.  
Thomas Rice, Jr., of Newton Lower Falls, 1850-54.  
Isaac Hagar, Jr., of Newton Lower Falls, 1855-60.  
George Pettie, Newton Upper Falls, 1861-68.  
W. Parker Leavett of Newton Corner, 1869.  
Rodney M. Lucas of West Newton, 1871-73.  
Newton became a city in 1874.  
Orrin Whipple, Newton Corner, 1874-76.  
George H. Ellis of Newton Centre, 1877-79, and Henry L. Bixby of West Newton, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1879.

The oldest veteran now in service is J. Q. A. Hawkes of Engine 2, who joined the department as a member of Eagle 6, April 8, 1844, and has been continuously in the service ever since. Chief H. L. Bixby has been a fireman for thirty consecutive years—ever since he was fifteen years of age.

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson has been engaged for a number of years upon his autobiography, which will soon begin to appear in the Century. No more interesting record of a life upon the stage could be left before the American public, and Mr. Jefferson's personality is perhaps more sympathetic to the people of this country than that of any actor we have had. He is the fourth in a generation of actors, and, with his children and grand-children, upon the stage, there are six generations of actors among the Jeffersons. The record which he has made of the early days of the American stage is said to be peculiarly interesting, especially the story of his travels as a boy in his father's company, when they were settled down for a season in a Western town and extemporize their own theater. The autobiography will begin in The Century during the coming autumn, and the installments will be illustrated with a portrait gallery of distinguished actors.

## NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| Allen, S. Life of Rev John Allen, better known as "Camp-Meeting John"; to which is added Tributes and Eulogies by C. Cullis and others.  | 92.551  |
| Barlow, A. E. and others. American Cottages; containing Designs of Medium and Low Cost Cottages, Scenic and Country Houses, etc.   | 107.29  |
| Brooks, E. S. Storied Holidays; a Cycle of Historic Red-Letter Days.   | 66.609  |
| Stories of historic events which occurred on holidays. They relate to English, Irish, American or Greek history.   |         |
| Chamney, E. W. Howling Wolf and his Trick-Pony.  | 62.706  |
| Cherbuliez, V. Noirs et Rouges.  | 43.79   |
| Croly, D. G. Glimpses of the Future; Suggestions to the Drift of Things, to be Read now and Judged in the Year 2000.   | 84.153  |
| Dawson, G. Every-Day Counsels.   | 92.541  |
| Fletcher, G. (George Fleming.) The Truth about Clementine.   | 61.691  |
| Hale, E. E. My Friend the Boss; a Story of To-Day.   | 63.709  |
| Howley, M. F. Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland.  | 74.220  |
| Begin with giving an account of the early settlements and first colonies; then follow a history of the various ecclesiastical bodies founded there, and the important religious and educational work accomplished by them. |         |
| Industrial Rivers of the United Kingdom; by Various Well-Known Experts.  | 84.141  |
| The history of each stream traced from its earliest times, and a commercial and industrial history of the district traversed is given.   |         |
| Lang, A. Letters on Literature.  | 53.379  |
| This book is a collection of letters to discuss a few literary topics with more freedom and personal bias than might be permitted in a graver kind of essay.   |         |
| Lee, M. C. A Quaker Girl of Nantucket.   | 62.712  |
| Maine, H. S. International Law; a Series of Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1887.   | 86.52   |
| Mallison, Mrs. F. Notes on the Early Training of Children.   | 84.148  |
| Martin, G. A. Farm Appliances; a Practical Manual.   | 102.484 |
| Fences, Gates and Bridges.   | 102.485 |
| "Aims to be a practical work, showing the evolution of the fence from the road barrier of logs, brush or sods to the latest improved forms of barbed wire."  |         |
| Preston, M. J. A Handbook of Monographs, Continental and English.  | 31.268  |
| Reminiscences of travel with some pleasant literary matter is mingled with vivid description.  |         |
| Robinson, F. T. Living New England Artists; Biographical Sketches; Reproductions of their Drawings and Paintings by each Artist.   | 83.28   |
| Ryan, W. R. Personal adventures in Upper and Lower California, in 1839; with the Author's Experience in the Mines. 2 v.  | 33.375  |
| Shepherd, W. Prairie Experiences in handling Cattle and Sheep.   | 32.393  |
| Wason, D. A. Essays, Religious, Social, Political, with a Biographical Sketch by O. B. Frothingham.  | 94.470  |
| Wellman, J. Prolegomena to the History of Israel, with Reprint of Article Israel from Encyclopedia Britannica.   | 75.226  |
| Wraxall, L. and Wehrhan R. Memoirs of Queen Hortense, Mother of Napoleon III. 2 vols.  | 94.463  |
| E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.   |         |
| March 20, 1889.  |         |

## "G. Whizz!"

On and after March 17th, 1889, East Limited Solid Vestibule Express Trains will run daily over the Great Rock Island Route, leaving Chicago, as follows, from Van Buren Street Depot:

4.00 p. m.—For Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha.  
3.15 p. m.—For Kansas City, Topeka, Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo.  
4.00 p. m.—For St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo.  
Palace Day Coaches, Pullman Sleepers and (east of Missouri River) Dining Cars, with Free Reclining Chair Cars between Chicago and St. Joseph, and Kansas City—through to Denver and Pueblo, via Colorado Springs. Splendid Dining Hotels west of St. Joseph, and Kansas City. These trains are vestibuled, heated by steam from the locomotive, and have all modern improvements that conduce to safety and comfort. Terminal Connections in Union Depots with Fast Trains of continuous lines for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Helena, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego—affording choice of routes to and from all points on the Pacific Coast, and in the intervening States and Territories. Save time and money, and see that your tickets go West read via Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

## New Music.

We received this week from Messrs. White, Smith & Co., 538 Washington St., for piano, the transcription of C. A. White's popular song, "Madeline," by Charles D. Blake; "Little and Pretty," (Salon Stueck, Op. 213) by H. Lichner; the vocal compositions "When your mother dies, you will realize, your dearest friend is gone," by Alice D. Evans; and a song and male chorus, "My Childhood at Home," by Carl Plueger; two of C. C. Stearn's octavo series of Sacred Music, "O Paratise," and "Calms on the listening ear of Night;" two part songs, "The South Shore," and "The Spinet," by P. La Villa; "Waltz Medley," by J. C. Wilde, for harp, and "Said Pasha Waltzes," by Richard Stahl, for zither.

## A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but the vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name was Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus wrote W. C. Hanrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C., after a free trial bottle at Arthur Hudson's drugstore.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Arthur Hudson.

## C. E. OSGOOD &amp; CO.

CASH HOUSE FURNISHERS  
748 to 756 WASHINGTON ST.  
OLD CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE  
BOSTON.

## BARGAIN MONTH

For Out of Town Buyers.

As a practical method of advertising the NEWEST, LARGEST, LIGHTEST and LOWEST PRICED

## FURNITURE AND CARPET

Warerooms in America.

Until May 1 we will sell any article in our \$100,000 stock at just enough more than net cost to pay for actual expenses of packing and shipping. This means a clean saving to you of at least 20 per cent., and from any installment house, prices of more than double that amount. This, our first year of business, is an experimental one; we expect to lose thousands of dollars in gaining valuable knowledge for our future benefit.

WILL IT PAY US TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER? As the only sure way of this question, we make you this

## Unparalleled Offer.

## GRAPHIC COUPON.

This coupon entitles the bearer to a special discount of 5 per cent. on any purchase made in our mammoth cash Furniture and Carpet Warerooms, 748 to 756 Washington St., Boston.

C. E. OSGOOD & CO.

Present this at our office.

## OR THIS ONE IF YOU PREFER.

## GRAPHIC COUPON.

This coupon entitles the bearer to a beautiful rug, free, subject to the following conditions:

18x36 inch Rug, worth \$1, for a \$5 purchase.  
18x36 " " " " 2, " 10 "  
22x34 " " " " 3, " 15 "  
26x36 " " " " 4, " 20 "  
30x42 " " " " 5, " 25 "  
36x72 " " " " 6, " 30 "  
H. H. T. " " " " 7, " 35 "

All Rugs larger than 18x36 are warranted best quality Bromide Symra. Good until May 1st.

C. E. OSGOOD & CO.

Show this to salesmen.

Only one coupon will be accepted from each purchaser.

This is an offer never before heard of in the annals of trade. New and desirable Household Goods at cost, and a present besides. We want you to visit and inspect our warerooms. If by this means, you are influenced to do so, our object will be attained.

This is no humbug, our reputation is at stake, and we cannot afford to deceive the public.

P. S.—Any article purchased of us and not proving satisfactory will either be cheerfully exchanged or purchase money refunded.

## KASKINE

THE NEW QUININE.

Good Cheer  
Instead of  
Despondency;  
Energy by Day,  
Sleep at Night.  
No Opium.

## A POWERFUL TONIC.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, Nervous Prostration.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to Quinine.

Mrs. Caroline Austin, Astoria, N. Y., says: "Last winter I ran down so rapidly from malaria that I would faint away sitting in my chair. I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. Using it three weeks, I was well."

W. F. Holcomb, M. D., late Prof. in New York Ophth. Hospital and N. Y. Medical College, writes: "After five months' use of Kaskine I cheerfully state that I have found it superior to quinine in its specific power, and entirely free from causing any disturbance to the system."

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of post.

KASKINE CO., 168 Duane St., New York.

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NEW

AND COMPLETE

BOOK

THE WORK OF HIS

LIFE TIME

PUBLISHED IN

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

"THE CROWNING

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OF THE

"OLD DOCTOR" CHASE, his "NEW

AND COMPLETE RECIPE BOOK AND HOUSEHOLD

"PRACTICAL" The most useful, valuable, and best

selling book in America. Our terms to agents

are so large, that agents living a great distance

from Detroit, get books cheaper and make more

than by working for houses near them. Mention

this advertisement.

F. B. DICKERSON &amp; CO., Detroit, Mich.

Get Your Lunch at

Fred M. Phillips'

DINING ROOMS,

16 North Market St.,

And 16 Clinton Street, Boston.

PEERLESS DYES

Sold by the BEST.

## IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

We take pleasure in announcing to our Customers throughout New England, that we have just closed the LARGEST CONTRACT ever made for furniture in this country, thereby securing the control for New England of the products of the PHENIX FURNITURE CO., of Grand Rapids, Mich. [the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS in their line in the WORLD.] and are prepared to show you the Finest Exhibit of PARLOR, HALL, CHAMBER, and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE ever seen in this Market, and at PRICES heretofore UNAPPROACHABLE.

We have, without exception, the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED stock of COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS, TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY.

We call particular attention to our PARLOR SUITS, of which we have 200 or more different styles, covered in PLUSH, and BROCA-TELLES, either in Combination or one Color, HAIR CLOTH, &c.

At prices ranging from \$35.00 to \$500.00.

Every Suit is WARRANTED to be just what it is represented.

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Cash or on Installments, and Deliver Free

To any city or town in New England where there is a railroad freight station.

Buy \$50 worth of goods, and we will pay the car fare to Boston for one person.

Buy \$100 worth, and we will pay car fare to Boston and return for one person.

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Corner Common Street, Boston, Mass.

OUR STOCK OF

CHAMBER SETS,

Stoves and Ranges

is the MOST COMPLETE in this city, and comprises

more of the popular makes in the market.

SINGLE OVEN RANGES, from \$11.00 up.

DOUBLE OVEN RANGES, from 20.00 up.

PARLOR STOVES, from 3.50 up.

OUR Crockery Department

brings to the eye EVERYTHING that can be

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Set, and the prices are lower than the lowest.

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Buy \$100 worth, and we will pay car fare to Boston and return for one person.

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Corner Common Street, Boston, Mass.

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INDIAN-BOTANICAL REMEDIES

Roots, Herbs, Gums and Barks chiefly used. Dr. Solomon treats all Chronic

Diseases, makes a specialty of Lung, Liver, Kidney, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Catarrhs, Neuritis, St. Vitus Dance, Spinal Complaints,

Hemorrhage of Lungs, Eczema and all Skin Diseases, Kidney and Liver Troubles and all Diseases of the Blood. Pills and Fluids cured without the use of the knife and cure guaranteed. Consultation free.

Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning.

Nice Work Guaranteed by the

NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Only 1 cent per yard running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool,

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Carpet Sewing, \$2.50 per day. Renovating and repairing of carpets a specialty. Carpet work in all its branches done properly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale.

Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send postal.

Sole Manufacturer of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle; 3 bottles for One Dollar.

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GREAT INDIAN WINE BITTERS!

Greatest Kidney and Liver Cure and Blood Purifier Known to Man.

The greatest Liver and Kidney Cure known to man, is recommended to dyspeptics and sufferers from Indigestion; to victims of Kidney and Liver Complaints; to all who have impure blood or Scrofula; to the bilious and constipated; to those who have poor appetites; to nervous and debilitated persons; and all who find that a stomach out of order is the beginning of debility of the vital powers. Successfully used for Torpid Liver and Bilious Diseases, induced by loss of appetite, sick headache, drowsiness and constipation. Dyspepsia and Indigestion, indicated by acidity, distress after eating, gnawing pain in the stomach, burning and choking sensations, vomiting, bad breath, coated tongue, nervousness, distressing dreams, melancholy and dread of the day. Diseases of the Blood, indicated by wasting of strength, blanched complexion, cold extremities, eruptions, boils, carbuncles, salt rheum, erysipelas, scrofula and general debility.

WHY THEY ARE CALLED WINE BITTERS.

Because all Bitters are prepared with either Alcohol or Whiskey to prevent them from fermenting, where we have added the sufficient quantity of Grape Wine making them instead of a beverage a pure Herbal Medicine.

WINE BITTERS.

Opinions, Extracts and Condensations from the Medical Profession.

SALEM, MASS. I have used Indian Wine Bitters in cases of Scrofula with great success.

JOSEPH TABER, M. D.

BALTIMORE, MD. I have used Indian Wine Bitters in Kidney complaint and it has surpassed my expectations.

OSCAR J. CASKERY, M. D.

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A. F. ERICK, M. D.

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ARTHUR BULLARD



**WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,** is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

## NEWTON CENTRE.

—Dr. Eaton has taken an office at Mr. McWain's on Pelham street.

—Miss Whitman of Hammond street has returned from her visit to Washington.

—Miss Minnie Speare has returned from Mexico, where she has been for some weeks.

—Mr. Fernando Wood has returned from New York, where he has been on business.

—Mr. Arthur Muldoon is building a double house next to his own on Station street.

—Mrs. Bassett of Chelsea is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles Grout on Parker street.

—Miss Maud Gammons of Belfast, Maine, is visiting Mrs. James Gammons of Beacon street.

—Mayor Burr has been confined to the house for several days this week with a severe cold.

—Miss Kittie Peabody of Hammond street is visiting friends in the west for several weeks.

—Miss Emma Comer of Boston is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Peters of Centre street for a week or two.

—Mrs. Bertrand Taylor of Beacon street has just returned from Maine, where she has been visiting her family.

—Miss Marion Nickerson of Institution avenue, entertained the club at her house on Wednesday evening.

—The Stebbins Social Aid society met on Wednesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Walter Weber of Station street.

—Rev. J. C. Jaynes of West Newton preached in the Unitarian church last Sunday morning in exchange with the pastor.

—Rev. Horace L. Wheeler exchanged pulpits on Sunday with Rev. Mr. Jaynes of West Newton, who preached a very able sermon.

—Invitations are out for a party to be held in Associates' Hall the 28th of March. The party is under the management of two young men from Newton.

—Mr. Albert L. Harwood has been obliged, on account of a severe cold, to be absent from his duties in the Mason school for a day or two this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gardiner, with their daughter, Miss Frankie L. Gardiner, returned yesterday from New York where they have been during the week.

—The Newton Centre branch of the Women's Auxiliary will hold its next meeting, Wednesday, March 27, at the house of Mrs. Henry Warren, Station street.

—The house being built on Institution avenue by Mr. Sydney Clark is nearly finished, and Mr. Brewer and family of Winchester will move into it this spring.

—The Catholics here have tried to buy three lots of land on which to build a large church. All the owners have refused to have their land used for such a purpose.

—Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds of Dorchester are boarding at Mr. Caldwell's on Beacon terrace. Mrs. Reynolds will be remembered as Miss Hattie Fay, formerly of this village.

—Mr. Swallow is recovering slowly from his recent illness, but as he will not be able to resume work before fall, Mr. Noble has engaged Mr. Stephens to assist in his drug store.

—Two short plays are, we hear, in preparation by the same young people who made the amateur theatricals in February so successful. The same orchestra has promised its services also.

—Mr. Shepherd L. Pratt has been appointed undertaker in place of Mr. Peck, who resigns to take the place of assistant superintendent of streets made vacant by the death of his father.

—At a meeting of the Unitarian society held on Friday evening last, the society voted not to accept Rev. Horace L. Wheeler's resignation, by a vote of 41 to 41, which was read two weeks before.

—There will be a service Sunday evening in the Unitarian church and all are cordially invited to be present. Rev. Edward Hale, associate pastor of the congregation at church of Boston, will preach.

—The Dillettante club met on Monday evening with Miss Bowler of Paul street. The quartets were sung at this meeting by four members of the club, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Peters, Mr. Smith and Mr. Pinkham.

—Harry Bates is studying under a tutor in Duxbury, and is determined to re-enter college and maintain a high rank in his class as he has as a pitcher. He can easily do this as he entered college with many honors.

—List of letters advertised at Newton Centre post-office: W. J. Fisk, Wm. B. Henderson, John Hughes, Sam Johnson, Mary Leelan, Anna M. McFarlane, Patrick McLaughlin, Rev. S. S. Mitchell, Hannah Nelson, Mrs. O'Neil and Charles P. Patterson.

—Owing to the action of the National Societies, antedating by a week the usual time of the anniversary exercises of Newton Theological Institution will be held at the Baptist church, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, and on Wednesday forenoon, of the 14th and 15th of May.

—The date of the next amateur theatrical entertainment is announced for Sunday, April 25. The proceeds will be given to the Ladies' Relief Corps of Newton, the ladies of which are doing a good work in this and the other villages. A clean diagram of seats for this entertainment will be placed in the drug store of Mr. Noble, Monday, April 1.

—It would be well if parents would use their influence with the boys to have their behavior more gentlemanly in the reading room. There are many other people reading there afterwards, and it is very annoying to them to be disturbed by boyish pranks and conversation. The reading room is only in part for their use, and it would be well if they would realize this fact.

—Mr. Charles H. Burrage has sold his handsome place at Chestnut Hill, to Mr. Bigelow of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., and has leased the Kingsbury homestead for five years. The latter house, which was built 200 years ago, has been thoroughly renovated, great care having been taken to preserve the old fashioned features, which make it especially attractive.

—Dr. Mary E. Bates has brought suit for \$12,000 against the Newton Journal for publishing an article, clipped from another paper, reflecting upon the character of her son, Harry Bates, the pitcher of the Harvard nine; also for publishing an item alleged to have been an injury to Dr. Bates, professionally. She has secured as counsel, Mr. Stillman B. Allen, of the firm of Allen & Long, and Mr. W. S. Slocum.

—We are glad to hear that the vote of the Unitarian parish was to decline to accept Rev. Horace L. Wheeler's resignation, and we hope that this village will not soon lose so able and estimable a man. Mr. Wheeler's sermons are remarkably good, this fact is admitted even by those who would gladly say otherwise. In Harvard College and the Divinity School his rank was high, and all the members of the faculty who know him, speak in the warmest terms of him as a man and a preacher. The church would have to look a long time before finding any-

one so satisfactory as a man and as capable as a minister.

—The silver vase, given as a prize in the bowling contest between the Newton Boat Club and the Newton Centre Gun Club, has been on exhibition in Mr. Noble's drug store, and is a very handsome affair. It bore the inscription, "Newton Boat Club vs. Newton Centre Gun Club, Bowling, Feb. 16, March 22, 1889," also "Newton Centre Gun Club, Field No. 1, 1889," and "Daniel, Gould, Kidder, Cutler, score 770 pins; Newton Boat Club, Wood, Kimball, Cole, Loring, Raymond, Gore, 8866 pins."

—The Newton Centre Women's club held its last meeting at Mrs. J. H. Sanborn's, Institution avenue. The large attendance showed the interest felt in the topic. The life of "Protectors" by Mrs. Kennard of Brookline. When a young woman the attention of Miss Dix was providentially directed to the terrible treatment of the insane, and she was often confined in a madhouse, and treated as a criminal. Her life was devoted to the preaching of a new Gospel which taught that it was the duty of civilization to devote its energies to the cure, not punishment of the insane. Thoroughly practical, with a character in which Puritan firmness and the gentlest womanhood were strangely blended, she was able to enlist the sympathy of the masses of the philanthropic of all lands and accomplish her allotted work. She has passed from her labors with the respect and love of the Christian world only to receive the approval of Him who said, "In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these my little ones, ye have done it unto me."

—The party given by the Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church was held last evening in the church parlors and was very informal and pleasant. One hundred and fifty young people were present, an unusually large gathering of the younger portion of the different societies. The first feature of the evening was very laughable, it being a "mum society," and lasted exactly twenty-five minutes. The young ladies did their best to get the young men to speak, every one doing so being obliged to pay a forfeit. The young men wishing a revenge, requested that the society be continued with the rules reversed. It was found much harder for the young men to keep silence than for their opponents. Appropriate mottoes adorned the wall, causing much mirth. After this came several games which were planned and managed by Mr. S. V. A. Hunter, Jr., who is president of the Christian Endeavor Society. Coffee and cake was passed round while these refreshments were being partaken of, the Misses Lancaster of Newton played a pretty duet on the piano which was heartily applauded. About 10:30 the guests of the society began to go home, all speaking of the pleasure of such union meetings.

—At the Methodist Social Union in Grove street, Monday evening, Hon. Alden Speare spoke on the prohibitory amendment. He admitted that prohibition did not wholly prevent the sale of liquor, but claimed that it prevented it as effectually as the laws against theft, arson, murder and other crimes prevented them. Replying to the assertion made by certain newspapers that General Neal Dow had declared prohibition a failure in Maine, Mr. Speare read a letter which Gen. Dow had written him, under date of March 18, 1888, as follows: "I tell your friend that the Maine law is now and has been from the beginning a great success. (Applause.) It has swept away distillery and brewery in the State, and one of our only great wine factors has reduced the victims of the liquor traffic to one-half per cent of its former proportions, and saves the people, directly or indirectly, more than \$20,000,000 a year, which, under any form of license, would be spent in drink. In the old run time Maine was the poorest State in the Union; now it is one of the most prosperous. After more than 30 years' trial, I am confident, our people put it into the Constitution in 1845 by the majority of 47,075, the affirmative vote being three times the negative." Let no native or man in Massachusetts hereafter say that Neal Dow does not believe in prohibition.

## NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. Wm. H. Geyer has entered the employ of Mr. Spear, the stable-keeper.

—Miss Newhall is at home after an absence of several weeks visiting friends.

—Mr. C. P. Clark, Jr., has been confined to the house by illness for a few days past.

—Mr. L. A. Ross is building a stable for his horse, in the rear of his residence on Walnut street.

—Mr. A. J. Gibson, lately employed in Mr. Hal market, has removed with his family to Somerville.

—Mr. Thomas McKenzie has taken the tenement lately vacated by Mr. W. C. Kitchie, over Mr. Hall's market.

—Mrs. Hilton has arrived home after an absence of two months visiting friends in Chicago and other western cities.

—Mrs. J. T. Waterhouse, the reader, filled an engagement at Natick on Wednesday of this week, and will read in Boston, on Monday.

—The house on Erie avenue belonging to the Blood estate, has been leased to Mr. Bent of Boston, who will occupy as soon as the repairs are completed.

—The Monday Club meet this week at Miss Webster's, Miss Heloise E. Hersey, late Professor of English in the Smith College will lecture on Tolstoi at this meeting.

—Unknown parties broke open two freight cars in the freight yard of the Boston & Albany Railroad company in this place on Monday, and a quantity of carpenter's tools were stolen.

—A domestic who has lately entered the employ of Mr. William Gleason, and who had been in the employ of a family where she was a case of measles, is now quite ill with the same, and must remain at Mr. Gleason's for the present.

—Mr. Arlon Harris, whose death occurred on Thursday evening last, enlisted in the service of his country as a member of the 44th regiment, serving nine months, and serving fifteen months with a Rhode Island regiment. Thirteen years ago he moved his family and business from Upper Falls to the Highlands, carrying on a general express and teaming business. He was a member of the Lancers for nine years, a delegation from which attended the funeral service which took place on Sunday afternoon. Many members of the A. I. E. were also present, contributing a beautiful floral design, and accompanied the funeral cortege to the Newton cemetery, where the interment took place.

—The daily Gospel meetings at the Congregational Church continue with unabated interest. Mr. Harriman has presented such subjects as "The Authenticity of the Bible," "Relation of the Scriptures to Commerce," "What We Know about God," "The Nature, Value and Object of Faith," "Justification by Faith," themes adapted to thoughtful minds. The afternoon service is a preaching service or a Bible-reading. The evening service is a preaching service, after which, such of the audience as choose, retire and an after meeting is held for Christian testimony and for personal confession of Christ. A choir adds efficiency in the evening, and this week Mr. R. F. True has also been present to aid the work by his heartfelt singing of gospel truths. Those who have given time and effort to these meetings have derived much benefit from this continuous presentation of Christian truths. Assistance has been rendered in the meetings by Rev. Mr. Holmes of Newton Centre, Rev. Mr. Arrick, Rev. Mr. Trembly of Brookline, H. M. Moore of Somerville, and others from outside this parish.

## NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mr. Eugene Crandall is in New York this week on business.

—Mrs. Charles Scott is in Mansfield, Mass., for a few days.

—Mrs. E. O. Brown is spending a few days with her sister at Weymouth.

—The mumps have made their appearance in this village, several of the children being afflicted with that difficulty.

—The Quinobegun Association are talking of celebrating their twenty-first anniversary on Friday evening, April 12.

—The base ball club is trying to arrange to play ball in the field opposite the large boarding house, on Mechanic street.

—Mr. W. F. Stevens has severed his connection with the Fanning Printing Co., where he has been for a number of years.

—Mrs. L. G. Wilson, a former resident of our village, who has been stopping for a time with Mrs. W. R. Dresser, returned to her home in North Grafton on Friday.

—Mr. William Childs, who has been occupying a tenement on the Wheeler estate, removed with his family this week to Springfield, where he has accepted a situation.

—The social party given in Prospect Hall on Friday evening last, although many in numbers was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Sewell's orchestra furnished the music.

—Preaching at the Methodist church, Sunday morning at 10:30. Also preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock, subject, "A rescued City." A large delegation from this village attended the Union Love Feast at Newton Centre on Tuesday evening.

—After a long and painful illness, Miss Hattie Easterbrook died at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. A. Smith, early Thursday morning. She was a general favorite, especially so among the young people of the village. For many years she was the popular and efficient clerk at the dry goods store of Mr. W. O. Colburn. She was of a very sunny, pleasant disposition, which was further tested during her last illness, as not a word of complaint escaped her lips, but although suffering severely she was still anxious to relieve others of their burdens and often expressed words of encouragement. Her loss will be greatly felt in the village. The funeral services will occur on Sunday at the home of her parents on Chestnut street.

## NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—G. N. Smith speaks on the single tax at Lynn this Friday evening.

—A band of gypsies encamped near Grove street herald the approach of spring.

—W. A. Leonard received an appointment as regular police officer on Monday evening.

—There seems to be another long delay in the building of our new bridge. Waiting for the iron work is the explanation at present.

—C. H. Wiswall attended the third annual dinner of the Boston Paper trade at Hotel Brunswick on Wednesday evening.

—A very successful concert was held in the basement of St. John's church last Sunday evening for the purpose of raising money for the new organ. The choir, under the direction of Miss Annie Sullivan, assisted by friends from Upper Falls and Boston, presented a very entertaining program, which was heartily appreciated by the large audience present.

(For the GRAPHIC.)

## PROFIT SHARING.

A REVIEW OF REV. N. P. GILMAN'S NEW BOOK.

Profit Sharing between Employer and Employee; a study in the Evolution of the Wages-System, by N. P. Gilman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., pp. 360. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; London: MacMillan & Co.; \$1.75.

This book, written by a citizen of Newton, is likely to be read by the leading thinkers of Europe and America, and will, no doubt, be largely instrumental in bringing about the true solution of the great industrial problem of our age. It is the first comprehensive treatise on its subject in our language, and by its thoroughness, fairness, and force must command wide attention both from business men and from the students of economic science.

Therefore, its issue tomorrow (March 23) from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is an event of interest to many people in our city by whom this review may be welcomed.

Before publication, the work received the commendation of such men as Pres. Francis A. Walker, Prof. Richard T. Ely and Carroll D. Wright. Advance subscribers have almost wholly engaged the first edition, which indicates the interest it has aroused and the favor it may expect.

In the strength of the book lies chiefly in its facts; then, in the inductive reasoning of Mr. Gilman from the facts established.

The plan is admirable. The reader is first led to grasp the salient points of the present industrial system and to see the need of supplementing it by a better method, to secure the content of the laboring-class as well as the common advantage of the employer and employee.

Then, the experience of the whole body of profit-sharing is brought together, and conclusions drawn of irresistible weight. Facts are gathered from every source, at home and abroad, and are marshalled with great skill to form a wonderfully clear and systematic presentation. They lead, naturally, to the final argument in favor of the much more general adoption of the principle.

In the introduction, the author discusses the industrial problem of modern civilization and proves the need of some method to bring about a better feeling and greater stability. Co-operation is thought to be impracticable at present.

The wages-system is inadequate, alone, to produce harmony between employer and employee, but forms a good basis for the higher system of profit sharing in addition to wages.

Chapter I. deals with the primitive and somewhat fundamental method of "Product Sharing," as practiced in agriculture, in the fisheries, and in mining. The facts prove that dividing the product in these industries conduces greatly to the efficiency of labor and to the harmony between the parties concerned. However, the method is limited in its adaptability and is impossible in all but a few industries.

Then follows in Chapter II., a careful consideration of the "wages-system" in its various forms; this is a striking summary of its advantages and disadvantages.

The author allows, with great candor, the good in the system and does not at all neglect the benefits which may arise from the use of any of its modifications, such as time wages, piece-work, quality prizes, percentage on sales, economy prizes, the sliding scale, or interest in the business, but, after a careful consideration of them all, he finds them, either as a whole or one of them as a special remedy, insufficient to reconcile the antagonisms which arise and must arise from the system. What supplement shall be given

to secure the highest benefit both to the employer and employee?

The ground is now clear for the facts and the argument relating to profit sharing as the true supplement.

In six fascinating chapters, Mr. Gilman presents all known experience and his conclusions.

First, the facts of the cases of a trial of profit sharing, now in operation, are carefully gleaned from books and from special reports in various languages, from the magazines, and from a large correspondence directly with many establishments and authorities on the subject.

Nothing but the book itself can give a just idea of the pains-taking, scholarly work of the author in this history and analysis of these instances of profit-sharing.

The story of Edme-Jean Leclaire, "the father of profit-sharing," is told with great appreciation of its dramatic interest and economic value. This chapter is valuable either to the philosopher or to the man of affairs. Leclaire becomes, in Mr. Gilman's portraiture, a hero of modern industry, out-weighting in benefit to society many kings and statesmen who have dazzled the world.

The story, though told many times by other pens, certainly never has been as well told as in this account. It is, as a lady said who took up the book by chance and read the chapter, "more interesting than a novel," fascinating. This will help the book with the general reader, who may not wish to ponder every detail of all the experiments of the various imitators of Leclaire.

The building of the house, "the Maison Leclaire," is described by combining a full biography of its founder with an orderly statement of the steps by which he achieved his great triumph. The "Maison Leclaire" of to-day, after forty-seven years of prosperous and harmonious existence, is presented as a model for a great many industrial enterprises, not necessarily in its details, but in its underlying principles—the union of interests of employer and employee, the fairness of the management, the reward of the faithful service, the care of the man in sickness or in old age, and in provision for their widows and children in event of death. Its very perfection as a model is to an imitator almost discouraging, yet it serves as a high mark for any.

Having proved the success of the principle of profit-sharing so far as the "Maison Leclaire" illustrates it, Mr. Gilman then in four subsequent chapters collates all the testimony from the various industries which have tried it—first, in several countries on the Continent, next, in England, and lastly, in the United States. This review is very elaborate and convincing. The experiments are described one by one with great fidelity of detail.

Among the noted cases are the Co-operative Paper works at Angoulême, France, the Familistère at Guise, the famous Bon Marche in Paris with its 3000 employees, the Paris and Orleans Railway, the Whitworth Collieries of Briggs and Co., England, the London Publishing house of Cassel & Co., the Peace Dale, Woolen Mills of Rhode Island, and the Pillsbury Flour Mills at Minneapolis, Minn.

The logic of the testimony is overwhelmingly in favor of its success and of its adaptability to a great many forms of industry.

All cases where profit-sharing has been tried, and then, for various reasons, abandoned, are next considered with remarkable fairness and thoroughness, and more fully, perhaps, than in the cases now in successful operation. The reasons for the abandonment are clearly ascertained, and the proper value given to the experience.

To clinch the nails already driven, the author, in chapter 9, has brought together in two tables the different items relating to every experiment, past or present; he also discusses in the ample text of the chapter every case, making a full summary and a clear analysis of the facts so far as ascertained. This is done in a judicial manner and is condensed to a wonderful degree.

In Table No. 1, "all cases [some 36] in which the system has been tried but is abandoned for a similar reason. The cases of failure after a trial of the system long enough to produce its educational effects are only a small percentage of all the instances of abandonment.

Table II brings together, in invincible array, the cases of profit-sharing now in operation. There are three instances in which there has been more than a forty years' trial. One hundred and twenty-nine establishments have had at least two years' experience and now continue the system. France has in all 57 (37 of over 10 years standing; Switzerland, 10 of over 10 years; Germany, 15 of over 10 years; England, 10 of 10 years, and 7 of over 5 years; other European countries 7 of over 5 years; the United States presents 6 instances of a trial of 6 years or more, 24 of 2 years, and 2 of 1 year.

The logic of this chapter is irresistible; the system has been long tried in various industries; it has been almost invariably a success when thoroughly tested; it is gaining ground everywhere as the true principle of industrial harmony and prosperity.

The comments of Mr. Gilman on these various cases are exceedingly suggestive to the business man who is weighing the system for adoption in his own affairs, and give the book a great practical as well as scientific value.

The whole matter is brought to a bright focus in the closing chapter, entitled, "The Argument for Profit Sharing." The preceding parts of the book furnish the facts for the inductive logic found here; the reasoning is flawless; the conclusions are clear-cut, indisputable, and worthy the acceptance of the whole body of employers and employees.

From a survey of all known cases, he forms his deliberate judgment: "Profit sharing, the division of profits between the capitalist, the employer, and the employee, in addition to regular interest, salary, and wages, is the most equitable and generally satisfactory method of remunerating the three industrial classes. It is a system which, by sharing advances the prosperity of an establishment by increasing the quantity of the product, by improving its quality, by promoting care of implements and economy of materials, and by diminishing labor difficulties and the cost of successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Newton GRAPHIC, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court. Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by John Q. Adams, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties, on his bond pursuant to said will and statute; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Newton GRAPHIC, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court. Witness, George H. Brooks, Esq., one of the Justices of said Court, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

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SURGEON-DEPUTY.

AT THE MOUNT STREET.

DEATH OF A MAN.

SURGEON-DEPUTY.

AT THE MOUNT STREET.

DEATH OF A MAN.

SURGEON-DEPUTY.







## CITY GOVERNMENT.

## GRADE CROSSINGS, HIGH WATER SERVICE AND THE STREET RAILWAY REPORT.

The Board of Aldermen met in special session Monday evening, with Mayor Burr in the chair. All the members were present except Alderman Child.

## GRADE CROSSINGS.

Mayor Burr read a message to the board explaining the reason for the special session, which called attention to the fact that the railroad committee of the legislature was to have a hearing on the subject of abolishing grade crossings, and as the matter was one of great importance to Newton, and would probably be up for consideration most of the year, he recommended that a joint standing committee be appointed to investigate the whole subject and take it under consideration.

Alderman Tolman reported an order that the Mayor should appoint two aldermen, who, with such members as the Common Council should add, should consider the matter of grade crossings and report at an early day such recommendations as they should deem proper.

## FIREMEN.

Mayor Burr appointed John McMahon hoseman of No. 3 Engine, to fill a vacancy, and Charles A. Peck was granted an honorable discharge from the same company.

Residents asked for a street lamp on the corner of Lincoln and Woodward streets, Newton Highlands; referred.

## SPECIAL ELECTION.

Alderman Pettie presented an order for the issuing of a warrant for the special election in regard to the Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment, April 22d, and the same was passed and ordered printed.

Another order was passed establishing the same polling places as in the last election.

## GRAND ARMY.

The free use of the City Hall, for April 15th, was granted to Charles Ward Post, G. A. R., for a public meeting in reference to a Memorial Hall in Newton.

H. F. Ross was granted a permit to erect a brick building 40 by 55, for mechanical purposes, in the rear of Mrs. Williams' store, Newtonville.

Charles Dickens was granted a permit to erect a barn between Brookline and Dedham streets.

William O. Knapp was granted a permit to erect a private stable on Warren street, 22 by 30 feet.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, an order was passed for the grading, construction and widening of sidewalks, with edgelines, on Temple street, Ward 3.

Charles Dickens gave notice of intention to erect a house on Brookline and Dedham streets; Wm. O. Knapp, house on Warren street; Curtis Abbot, house on E. Lincoln street; Frank Eaton, two houses on Margin street.

## LIQUOR LICENSES.

Applications for 6th class liquor licenses were received from all the druggists of the city and were referred to the license committee and ordered published, one-half in each Newton paper.

## THE STREET RAILWAY.

Alderman Harbach presented an order granting the Newton Street Railway Company the locations, named in their petition, and the right to run electric wires, on poles of hard pine, which must be 25 feet long, and 5 feet in the ground, and the overhead wire to be at least 20 feet above the level of the street, the poles to be properly trimmed and painted.

The order was laid on the table, on motion of Alderman Tolman, in order that the board might ascertain whether the company intended to go at once about the work of building the road or whether they would let the matter lay over, as was done under the former petition, and also for some guarantee that the work of construction should be properly done. If the company give satisfactory assurances that they mean business, there will probably be no opposition to the passing of the order.

Minor Robinson was granted a permit to run a private telephone wire on Highland street.

## OTHER MATTERS.

Residents on Lincoln street asked for stone cross walk across Washington street.

An electric light was asked for on the corner of Crafts and California streets and street lamps were asked for on Grove Hill Park.

## DIVIDING WARDS.

Alderman Pettie presented an order, but in the absence of Alderman Child, he moved that it be tabled, for a revised division of the wards, establishing two polling places in Ward Two and Ward Five, and only one in the other wards, the dividing lines in the two wards to be the same as recommended in their previous report.

## CITY WATER.

An order was received from the common council authorizing the water board to petition the legislature for authority to increase the water supply to 3,000,000 gallons a day.

Alderman Tolman moved that the Mayor be substituted for the water board.

Alderman Pettie said that as he understood the matter, according to the public statutes, notice must be given early in December, and that the present legislature could not act upon any such petition. As he understood it, the petition must be sent in two weeks before the first of January, so that due notice might be given to manufacturing companies that used water from the same source. He did not understand why the order was sent in, and he hoped the city of Newton would not go to the State House with an order, simply to be told to go back home again.

Mayor Burr read from the public statutes the provision that an application for an increase in the use of water must be advertised at least two weeks before the assembling of the legislature.

Alderman Kennedy moved that the order lay on the table until the law in the case might be looked up, and this motion passed.

## The Common Council.

In the common council, resolutions on the death of the late Isaac Hagar were passed by a rising vote, and orders were passed in concurrence, establishing the number of patrolmen in the police department at 22; authorizing the exchange of parcels of land on California street;

authorizing the city treasurer to sell \$12,000 4 per cent water bonds; fixing the date of hearings on laying out of Ballard street for April 15 and May 13; appropriating \$35,100 for city expenses for April.

The order appropriating \$9,000 for purchase of land for a schoolhouse site on Phipps court and Walnut street was referred to the committee on finance.

Councilman Fenno presented a petition from J. B. Parker and others for street lights on Lake avenue, Beaumont and Hull streets, also a petition from J. O. Smith and ten others for an arc light on California street. Both petitions referred to the committee on street lights.

A petition from residents of Ward 3 for a concrete or stone walk opposite Shaw street and extending across Washington, was referred to the committee on highways.

Councilman Falknall presented a petition which was referred to the committee on highways calling attention to the condition of Faxon street, Ward 1, and requesting that said street be restored to a condition ensuring safety and convenience, by repairing the road bed and extending the sidewalks.

Councilman Wiswall for the water board presented the report relative to high services, which will be found in another column.

An order was offered by Councilman Wiswall, authorizing the water board to execute plans for the proposed high service system at a cost not to exceed \$90,000, the expense of same to be charged to the water construction account.

Councilman Fenno said that he did not feel qualified to vote on the order. He did not desire to place himself on record as being opposed to it, but he desired more time for consideration and therefore moved that the order be laid on the table.

Councilman Wiswall stated that the water board had spent a great deal of time in considering the high service question and had presented its report and recommendations after careful study of the matter. It was important that the order pass both boards at once.

Further discussion was ruled out of order and the motion to lay on the table was put by the chair and carried.

Councilman Wiswall offered an order authorizing the water board to petition the legislature to allow the city to increase its water supply to an amount not exceeding five million gallons in 24 hours.

Councilman Hale said that the orders from the water board would involve an outlay of \$100,000 or more and that it would be unwise to authorize so large an expenditure, possessing little knowledge of the necessity for the outlay. We are, of course, fully aware that a high service system or something that will give water privileges to residents of that locality is needed, but there is danger in passing an order too quickly. It would be better to possess more of the details before voting.

Councilman Hamblin stated that the board only asked for authority to petition the legislature to increase the supply. After some further discussion, the order was adopted.

An order offered by Councilman Hyde was adopted authorizing the printing of copies of the report of the water board to be distributed to members of the council.

Papers from the board of aldermen were passed in concurrence, after which a recess was taken. Upon reassembling, on motion of Councilman Fenno, it was voted to take the high service order from the table, and City Engineer Noyes was requested to explain some of the details of the plan to the members of the council.

Councilman Hale asked for details of the plan and Mr. Noyes said that it was proposed to put a stand-pipe on Institution Hill, which would have 200 feet of tide-water, and one of the highest points in the city. This would give a water service to any house, no matter on how high land it was built, and the service would be operative over the whole city, and would benefit Mt. Ida, Nonantum Hill, Oak Hill, Bald Pate, Grove Hill, West Newton Hill, and other elevations. It would add greatly to the efficiency of the fire service. Bald Pate was the highest hill, 317 feet, and Waban 313 feet. Institution hill, being midway of the elevations in the city, was the most advantageous place for a stand-pipe. The service would be complete for all time.

In regard to the number of persons to be benefited by high service, Councilman Luke read from the Mayor's address where full statistics are given, 180 persons are wholly without water, and more than double that number have only a partial service.

Mr. Noyes stated that the pipes were strong enough to take care of the increased pressure, although the old service pipes might need to be renewed. Many of them were being changed at present. The \$90,000 would cover cost of the necessary changes at the pumping station, the land required for the tower, from one third to an acre of ground, and the connections to make the two systems interchangeable.

Councilman Wiswall stated that there were complaints of the Chief of Fire Department about insufficient service on the higher parts of the city, and the high service would remedy all this, and give efficient service on the highest parts of the city.

Councilman Luke said he was satisfied that a high service was urgently needed, and was ready to vote for the order. The people on the higher lands were entitled to it.

Councilman Fenno also endorsed the order, after the explanation that had been made.

Councilman Hamblin said he did not wish to say anything against the stand-pipe, or the need of a high service, but thought that the board and the citizens generally would feel better if the opinion of an expert was secured, as to the practicability of the plan.

Councilman Wiswall said that this had no connection with the order; it was a matter of detail which could be attended to later. It might be a good idea to have every one satisfied.

Councilman Hamblin said he did not wish to reflect upon Engineer Noyes, or any other official, but when \$90,000 was to be expended, he thought that it was only prudent on the part of the council to get an expert opinion as to whether the plan would answer all requirements, and was the best one that could be obtained. He introduced the following amendment:

"Provided, That before taking action the water board engage an expert to look into the matter, and a favorable report is received from him."

The amendment was adopted and the order as amended passed.

An order passed appropriating \$5,000 for the preliminary work of increasing and protecting the water supply of the city.

## WATERING STREETS.

An order passed appropriating \$6500

for watering the streets of the city from April 1st to October 1st, and that not more than \$50 be paid to each cart, and that the citizens raise an equal amount.

There was some allusion to the difficult and sometimes unpleasant work of securing subscriptions, but it is hoped that people will be different this year.

The common council then adjourned.

## WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

THE CLOSING MEETING OF THE SEASON A GREAT SUCCESS.

The closing meeting of the season of the West Newton Lyceum brought out a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and it may be said to be one of the most interesting and entertaining meetings of the winter. The musical features were especially enjoyable, comprising violin numbers by Mr. Joseph Goldstein of the Boston Symphony orchestra, who rendered "Romanza Andante," "Sarasate," "Sousvair de Diapre," "Goldstein," "Mazurka," "Wienawski." His technique evidenced true artistic ability and his playing denoted musical feeling and conception. Frequent encores demonstrated the approval of the audiences, the young artist being the recipient of a most flattering reception.

The lecture on "Some things Newton might have," was delivered by Rev. N. P. Gilman. He alluded to the postal delivery facilities and suggested a plan that would ensure the delivery of mail matter to all points in the city by the free delivery system. In order to accomplish that, said the speaker, the people must be united in the perfection of a plan that would bring about the desired result without regard to the loss of a postoffice in this village or some other. In this city there is an apparent lack of the united spirit which should prompt efforts for the good of the community as a whole, the result of district village preference of a selfish character.

We have a free public library of which we may well feel proud, but a system of book delivery that is a certainly a one-horse arrangement. It is certainly a nuisance to be obliged to wait for our books after the cards have been presented, until the following day, and it is a great arrangement for a city that prides itself on its possession of modern conveniences.

In common with some things Newton might have, I would recommend the city's ownership of its own electric light plant. It is no more difficult to supply light than water and there is no good reason for the establishment of a private co-operation to furnish light and accumulate wealth at the expense of the citizens. In my opinion the rights of public transportation and street-lighting should never be surrendered to private parties unless they are willing to pay a round sum for the privileges.

The most pertinent thought which comes to me in considering some things Newton might have is connected with the public spirit and benevolence of our citizens. I would ask where is the hospital that has been liberally endowed, the industrial training school that has been established through the benevolence of our citizens? The fact is that the same similar public institutions have not been assisted by those who could afford to give such aid and encouragement. It is due to the neglect of public spirit that the common good of all our own citizens, and the comfort of our rich men is not one to be proud of in this respect.

What we need is an association that shall have for its object the welfare and development of Newton as a whole, an association of out of politics, aiming to promote the intellectual and social welfare of the whole city. I would recommend the organization of such an organization, the holding of meetings under its auspices in the various villages of the city, when the needs of each locality could be considered and the proper steps taken for their improvement that would benefit the people as a whole.

The debate upon the question, "Resolved, That immigration into the United States should be restricted," was opened in the affirmative by Mr. E. B. Drew. The speaker said that the immigration to this country from 1850 to 1880 was due in a large measure to the discovery of gold in California and the rapid growth and prosperity of the country. During the war, there was a perceptible decrease in immigration, from 1870 to 1879 there was an increase of 100,000 persons, and from 1880 to 1887 there was an increase of 200,000 persons. The recent increase is startling especially when we remember that the horde of barbarians who captured the Roman empire numbered less than 100,000 persons. Statistics show that, in 1880, the number of foreigners who have come here from abroad and their children constitute a population of 18 million or more-fourths of the population of the United States. With the advent of the year 1900, this population will amount to 43 million in a total of 80 million. The question for us to determine is whether this increase is desirable or the contrary. In the past, immigration has been an advantage, but coming to the present time, we find that the class of immigrants who come here are of a poorer quality than those who came in former years. Those who came in the past were enterprising and energetic, but the class that come here now are degraded and represent to a greater degree the pauper and criminal classes that are not calculated to enhance the prosperity of the country or the permanence of its institutions. The worst element of the population is concentrated in such immigrants particularly in large cities, and the constant increase of such a population points to dangerous elements that gradually creep in and undermine the stability of our form of government. [Applause.]

Mr. T. B. Allen presented the negative of the question. We have no right to say that industrial, honest men shall be denied the right to come to our shores, said the speaker. We do not desire the addition to population in this country of pauper and criminal classes, and I believe that laws should be enacted preventing foreigners from participating in the rights of citizenship until it has been clearly demonstrated that they possess a sufficient knowledge of the nature and purposes of our form of government. The character of immigrants who come here now in comparison with those who came in the past, has not in my opinion, deteriorated. The greatest trouble has arisen from the fact that they have been allowed the suffrages of citizenship before they possessed sufficient knowledge of the character of our government. The position of the United States in inviting foreigners to our shores is a glorious one and it has resulted in lifting up a class of men to become good citizens and factors in the development of the country. It is a great injustice to restrict the immigration of the Chinese, who have helped to build the country by their labor. I would allow every Chinaman, Irishman, German, Italian or man of any other nationality to come here who will endeavor to get an honest living and do his duty as a citizen. [Applause.]

Mr. T. B. Fitz said that the immigrants who came here from Ireland now were a more intelligent class than those who came here in former years for to-day superior educational advantages were to be obtained in Ireland. The Irishman who came in the past were driven here owing to necessity; they came not because they were enterprising, not for a money consideration, but because they could obtain the freedom and equal rights accorded to American citizens. The great resources of the country have not been developed and we cannot yet afford to spare the services of these men whose labor has

been a source of prosperity and a material factor in the development of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. W. E. Plummer said that the restriction of immigration was contrary to the principles of the American form of government. Irishmen come here because they cannot live under a state of despotism, and Germans come here because they cannot own their homes in their own country. They bring with them energy for toil, and gradually become good and respectable citizens. Every man in this country to-day is more or less a foreigner, and through the infusion of the blood of all nationalities the country has developed rapidly and the people have been prosperous and contented. [Applause.]

The discussion was continued by Mr. W. E. Sheldon and others. On motion of Mr. W. E. Plummer, a vote of thanks was extended to President Wood and the officers of the lyceum for the interesting and instructive series of meetings this season.

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(Written for the Graphic.)

## OUR FORESTS.

Every lover of trees must have noticed with pleasure the resolutions of the Newton Horticultural Society, published in the GRAPHIC of March 15. The following words occur in one place: "Not only are certain districts thus robbed by the axe of the logger of their chief attraction to lovers of natural scenery, but the value of the streams which take their rise among them, for manufacturing purposes, is seriously impaired, not only by droughts but by the inundations thereby produced." A few words explanatory of this passage and of the other uses of trees may be of interest to some who may not have had the same time and opportunity to study the subject as the members of this society.

At first thought the forests seem to serve but two ends; their beauty forms a never failing source of joy and suggestiveness, and the material obtained from them answers to a thousand needs. Spencer's delight in

"The saying pine, the cedar thought and tall;  
The vine-prop pine, the poplar never dry;  
The builder oak, the king of forests all;  
The aspen, good for staves; the yew-tree funeral;

The laurel mead of might and conquerors  
And poets sage, the fire that weepeth still;  
The willow, woe of forlorn paramours;  
The eagle, obedient to the benders will,"

down to Bryant's love for "God's first temples," the poets have not failed to find a fruitful theme in the woods. Architecture has drawn its finest forms from the trees; witness the strength of the Doric column, the grace of the Ionic, the beauty of the Corinthian. Are not the forests the suggestors of the art that gave us Westminster? The storms of the Atlantic beat in vain upon the infinite strength of the Eddystone Lighthouse; but the builder of that structure studied the method by which trees defy the wind. The stately row of elms on Institution Hill at Newton Centre furnish several very fine examples of the manner in which trees brace themselves against the force of the elements.

Merely to enumerate the uses of the forests as lumber would fill a volume. In spite of the substitution of coal as fuel, and of stone and iron as building materials, the consumption of wood is constantly increasing; and it is not a matter for merely passing remembrance that the world's store of wood is actually becoming less every year.

But the forest serves many purposes other than as a creator of joy and beauty, and as a store-house whence man can provide himself with shelter, tools, and conveniences. Its effect upon the climate is very great, though not yet accurately determined. Extensive forests in any country makes the climate more equitable than it would be without them. Their most evident influence is as a barrier to the wind. By interposing a shield between the earth and the open air they prevent the excessive heating of the ground in summer. The snow in winter, sheltered from the wind and the sun, forms a warm covering that unquestionably lessens the severity of the cold, not only in the forest itself but in the adjoining districts. It has been claimed that large tracts of woodland in some way cause an increased rainfall, and that rainless districts would be rendered more fertile by the supply of water from the air would no longer fail. But even if the forest does not increase the total annual precipitation, there can be no doubt that it causes rain to fall at more frequent intervals, though in smaller quantities; and acts as a store-house, preventing its rapid evaporation, its almost immediate descent to the sea through the rivers. But of this we shall speak again.

Along the western coasts of Europe the forests and the sand dunes present the only effective obstruction to the assaults of the ocean upon the land.

Some of the many uses of the forests have been hinted at; it remains to speak only of the most important and the most interesting. Why the destruction of the woods leads to floods and droughts? We shall speak especially of woods that lie in regions subject to the snows and frosts of winter, but most of the facts and arguments apply with equal force to the forests of the tropics. Let us imagine ourselves at the close of winter among the hills of northern New Hampshire. Here and there patches of snow lie on the frozen ground, or if the winter has been severe the white mantle everywhere covers the bare, hard floor of pasture, meadow, and farmland. In the neighboring woods are swept away; the leaves in every nook and cranny, and far more of it than there is in the open land without. Removing of the snow, we find under it a layer of loose leaves; below the leaves is the soft forest soil, easily penetrated by the stick we have been digging with; and still deeper entirely untouched by the frost is the denser subsoil.

In November perhaps you might have found the soil in the forest frozen, but the warm snow has driven away the frost. Soon come the spring rains, and the snows melt and disappear. Where there is no protecting forests the water runs rapidly off the frozen grounds to swell the current of the rising streams. If large areas are naturally bare or have been made so, the sudden influx of the unwelcome supply changes brooks into rivers and rivers into destructive torrents. Bridges, dams, and mills are swept away; fertile meadows and thriving villages are made a desolation. How is it with the snow in the woodland? The melted snow and the rain are soaked up by the leaves and the forest soil as if by a sponge. The roots of the trees piercing the soil in a million places form channels by which innumerable drops find their way to underground ledges of clay or rock. The hillside that poured their floods so free-

ly yesterday are dry and bare to-day; but the rain in the woods is largely in the woods yet. For weeks the forest-fed streams receive a moderate accession to their stores; for weeks the springs miles below are fed by subterranean rivulets whose sources are in the subsoil of the forest. The action of the summer rain is similar; the woodland in this way prevents the sudden rushing of the water to the sea; it is like a great reservoir receiving freely any unusual amount of moisture to distribute it afterwards in regular and temperate supply. But let the lumbermen fell these woods and how soon the wind, the plough and the fire remove the carpet of leaves. The roots die and the channels by which the water sank deep into the earth are clogged; as a direct result of this, springs far distant suddenly fail, and no one can give a reason. The winds sweep over the desolate landscape, and the frosts harden the soil into adamant. Spring and autumn floods alternate with summer droughts.

The use of the forest as the material for building leads to its destruction; the use of the forest as a prevention of floods and droughts and as a tempering influence upon the climate, should lead to its care and preservation. At another time we may present some consideration to show how the two tendencies, destructive and preservative, must be made to work together. HOWARD.

## GEN. WILLIAM STOWELL TILTON.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

Gen. William Stowell Tilton died at his residence on Walnut street, Newtonville, last Saturday morning. The deceased was the seventh of eight sons of the late Stephen Tilton, and was born at Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 1, 1828. His father transferred his business to Boston, in 1836, and General Tilton was educated at the Boylston and English High Schools in that city. After graduating from the latter he entered the counting room of the late Charles Wilkins on Long wharf, and there remained until he formed, with Edward T. Russell, a fellow clerk, a copartnership under the firm name of Russell & Tilton, and the young men located their office upon T wharf and engaged in a business with the British Provinces. Later General Tilton went into his father's store on Central wharf, and remained there until the outbreak of the war.

When the late Henry Wilson organized the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment young Milton received a commission as its Major, and as such went to the front. He was seriously wounded, and also taken prisoner, at the battle of Gaines's Mills, but as his father's firm had for many years acted as the Boston agents for Richmond tobacco manufacturers, local interest secured his early release, and he at once rejoined his regiment—soon to command it as Colonel.

Colonel Tilton's services were here conspicuous enough to enlist the notice of the Washington authorities, and he was brevetted a Brigadier General, and at Gettysburg commanded a brigade with such military effectiveness and personal bravery as to win high commendation. At the close of the war Gen. Tilton was engaged for several years with the Linden Iron and Spring Company at Walpole, Mass., and resigned his position in 1869 to take charge of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he gave up his cares and went abroad for a year's rest and observation. During his 14 years residence at Togus, Gen. Tilton won the unanimous approval of the managers, and his retirement from the State was regretted by the board of trustees. To his efforts may be attributed the development of that institution, which under his management was rendered one of the most attractive homes for the veteran soldier in the country. The grounds were carefully laid out and the buildings were kept in the very best sanitary condition. The inmates of the home, sometimes numbering nearly 1000 persons, sincerely loved him for his uniform kindness and tender regard for the men who had seen service during the war.

The General at home had become much interested in horses, and had been vice-president of the National Trotters and Breeders' Association, and president of the New England Breeders' Association. After he resigned the superintendency of the home, he travelled abroad for two years, and upon his return came to Newtonville to reside with his family. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and universally respected and esteemed. He married Elizabeth Loring, daughter of the late Caleb G. Loring, an old and well-known Boston merchant, and a sister of Mrs. Tilton is the wife of the artist Mr. Walter Barrett. He passed the last summers of his life at Magnolia, having his winter home at Newtonville. He leaves no children.

Gen. Tilton's conspicuous qualities were quiet firmness, an aptitude for all classes of executive work, and a loyalty in friendship and bravery in both civil and military life rarely exceeded. His life's record is a treasure to be honorably remembered by all who knew him.

The funeral took place from the Universalist church, Newtonville, Tuesday afternoon. The services were conducted relative to the life and services of Gen. Tilton by the Rev. Dr. L. L. Loring, a delegation from that body being present, and also the delegations of the 22d Massachusetts Regiment Association and the 3d Massachusetts Battery Association. The casket containing the remains was borne into the church by a detail of eight non-commissioned United States regulars from Fort Warren. It was enveloped in the folds of the American flag, and upon it rested the sword of the deceased. The ceremonies were of a semi-military character, befitting the high rank of the deceased. The address relative to the life and services of Gen. Tilton was delivered by Rev. R. A. White, pastor of the Universalist church, who said that the world had been touched at many points by his own life, and the greater interest was therefore felt in his departure from us. The uniforms here, the casket enfolded in the folds of the flag, the half military ceremony, the badges of the veteran associations, tell us that he was an honored member of your organizations. The sad faces tell us that he had sustained towards those near and dear the sacred relation of human love.

The life of Gen. Tilton has not moved along a narrow groove; it has been linked with the world in so many ways that the world is interested in paying the last tributes of respect to his memory. He was successful as a business man; he brought energy into his military career, and whether struck down by a bullet at Gaines's Mill, whether confined within the walls of a rebel prison or commanding a brigade at Gettysburg, he manifested those qualities which demonstrate the true soldier in the field, the true statesman in the council, the true patriot in the home. He brought out of the institution order and beauty, and built a home where the very men who fought by his side in the civil war, perhaps in his own command, could find a place where they could be cared for in their declining days. He was charitable and benevolent, possessing rare conversational powers and keen common sense. But what eulogy could I pronounce that would speak more eloquently than this gathering here today. To the bereaved family I would picture the angels of mercy and hope. Memory presides and he gains the beautiful things in life which become glorified with the flight of time until the ideal life alone remains. Hope points to that reunion beyond which is as sure as God. The cords broken here shall be rewoven when we are finally reunited to the higher life. At the conclusion of the address, the Temple Quartet rendered the selection, "Gathering homeward one by one."

At the conclusion of the services the cornetist and bugler of the Loyal Legion rendered "The Lost Chord" and "Taps." The floral tributes were beautiful, and included a crown with the words "in memory of the 2d Mass. sharpshooters, a Maltese cross, (the 5th corps badge) from the 22d Mass. Regiment Association, and other exquisite floral tributes from relatives and friends. The remains were interred in the family lot at Mt. Auburn. The pall-bearers were Gen. Thomas Sherwin, Col. Augustus P. Martin, Col. Joseph W. Gelray, Col. Henry Stone, Col. James M. Ellis, Col. Arnold A. Rand, Capt. Charles B. Fillebrown, Capt. J. H. Symonds, Capt. John P. Crane, Lieut. S. Alonzo Ranlett. Many prominent citizens attended the services in the church, and Charles Ward post 62 was represented by its commander, Mr. S. S. Whitney, and Senior Vice-Commander Sweetland. In the square at Newtonville the members of delegations present formed in parallel lines and stood with uncovered heads while the cortege passed by. At the grave the exercises were of a simple character, the usual commitment service being read.

## New Music.

We have received the following new music from A. P. Schmidt & Co., 13 and 15 West street, Boston. For pianoforte, Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 2, Chopin, simplified by Carl Eichl. For organ, "Qui Tollis," from Haydn's second mass, arranged by Henry M. Dunham. Vocal, "If I were a Monarch," John E. Webster. "A Widow Bird Sat Mourning," Bertram C. Henry. "Christ Arisen," a song for Easter, by Benjamin Cutler; for male quartet, "When shall we meet again," by Frank Lynes.

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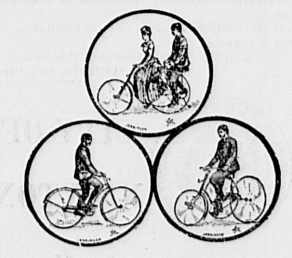


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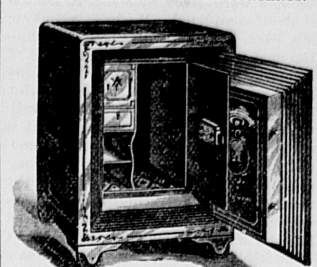
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Gentlemen,  
This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris & Co.'s safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 23d inst. the safe was subjected to very intense heat for 36 hours, and upon its being opened to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition with the exception of the leather on one book which was against the wall of the safe, while the writing on every leaf was as clear as if legible when it was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good clear condition. In case I rebuild I shall feel that I can do no better than to use again what has served me well in this fire. In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not as well as this one, although that fire was not so bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the books, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,  
[Sgn.] HENRY O. SYMONDS.

P. S. Dec. 23—1 have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.  
Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,  
On Aug. 9th, 1887, we had one of your large make of safes in our Wolfboro, N. H. factory, which went through a very hot fire and stood the test. Again on Dec. 23, 1888, in the Marblehead conflagration another of your make stood the test and all its contents found in good condition, even a gross of matches.

Under the circumstances we can safely recommend your make to all.

Yours truly,  
[Sgn.] F. W. & I. M. Monroe.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888.  
Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,  
On opening our safe which we purchased from you some two years ago, we found everything in perfect condition. The situation of the safe and its contents had been exposed to intense heat for a number of hours.

As soon as we are ready to purchase we will call and select another of your make.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## HIGH WATER SERVICE.

The report of the Water Board, in regard to a high water supply, is a very important document and will be read with great interest. The Board has given a good deal of study to the question, examined several systems and recommended one which it feels sure will answer every purpose and will give all parts of Newton a sufficient water supply even on the highest elevations. The cost of the proposed system, \$90,000, is moderate, compared with the great amount of territory to be served, and the stand pipe system is generally regarded as the most feasible and least expensive way of meeting the difficulty complained of at Chestnut Hill.

This proposed system will increase the pressure all over the city, and give an abundant supply for domestic and fire purposes on such important elevations as Brighton Hill, Mt. Ida and the hills at West Newton and Auburndale, where for fire purposes the water is now insufficient. The location on Institution Hill is the most favorable one that could be chosen for effective service, as that elevation is about in the centre of the territory to be covered, with Oak Hill on one side and Chestnut Hill on the other, and in this respect is much preferable to Waban Hill, which is at one side of the city and the pressure at Oak Hill, for instance, would be much less than that at Chestnut Hill.

The plan proposed is the carrying out of the idea of the first water commission, which was that the Waban Hill reservoir would answer for a number of years, until the higher parts of the city were built upon and then another reservoir or a stand pipe could be put up. To have built one in the first place would have involved more expense than was warranted by the few people who would have been benefitted, but the time has now certainly come for this improvement, as was shown by the petition from Chestnut Hill, and by Mayor Burr's inaugural address.

As there is no doubt that the high service is needed, it is desirable that prompt action should be taken at once so that the system may be inaugurated this year. There is a great deal of very desirable land in the higher portions of the city which will be built upon as soon as we have high service, by those who intend to put up handsome residences, which will add to the valuation of the city. Hitherto, land on the Brookline side has enjoyed a great advantage and has been built upon, while land on this side of the line has been left vacant, merely because we have not had high service. The growth of Newton depends in large measure upon the adoption of high service, and the West End Railway extensions make it very desirable that Newton should be able to offer every advantage to purchasers. The Common Council has approved the proposed plan, and the board of aldermen will probably concur at their meeting next Monday evening.

The fourth class postmasters are being beheld by First Assistant Clarkson with "celerity and despatch," the papers say, but there is more trouble over the presidential postmasters, and it is not yet decided that the congressmen will be able to have their own way, or secure their removal before their terms expire. It is said that Congressman Candler gives no encouragement to those seeking the Newton and Newtonville offices, and says that he can't do anything before the expiration of the terms of Postmasters Morgan and Turner. These are now offices of the second class, and in such offices the appointee has to give his personal attention to the duties of the office. Mr. Candler has received a number of recommendations, or at least one candidate has been recommended to him for the Newton office, although we are informed that Mr. Powers denies having signed a petition for Mr. Pratt. The article in the GRAPHIC last week caused a great deal of amusement, and the sentiment of the people does not appear to be in favor of the proposed change. There is talk of the citizens taking hold of the matter, in opposition to the politicians, to secure the retention of Postmaster Morgan. It will be interesting to see which will come out ahead.

REV. MR. GILMAN in his remarks at the West Newton Lyceum was mistaken in one respect. He asked, "Where is the hospital that has been liberally endowed through the benevolence of

wealthy men." The Cottage Hospital has made a very favorable beginning and has received quite a number of liberal endowments from public spirited citizens, whose names are known to all, and the new ward given by Mr. J. R. Leeson is about completed. We have also Farrow Park, the beautiful Bigelow memorial chapel at the cemetery, a number of memorial gifts in the Free Library, the Read Fund Lectures, and the Kenrick fund, for instance, to tell of the liberality of prominent Newton citizens. It is a good record for a young city, as memorial gifts belong more to old and long established cities. Most of the wealthy men of Newton are still living and no one knows what gifts they have prepared in their will, to surprise and benefit their fellow citizens. Rev. Mr. Gilman's address was nevertheless a very suggestive one and contained many excellent recommendations.

THERE will be strong opposition to the purchase of the lot on Walnut street, next to the Claffin school house, at the price asked, and Mr. Samuel Barnard of the school board says that several members of the board are opposed to the project. The general sentiment seems to be that the present lot is ample for school purposes, and that the city is not warranted in going to any unnecessary expense. The article in last week's paper on this subject called out some remarks at the school board meeting, and it also called out a great number of commendatory letters, which are very significant of the state of public opinion.

MAYOR BURR called a special meeting of the board of aldermen on Monday evening, to take action in regard to the matter of abolishing grade crossings. The question is such an important one for Newton, that he recommended the creation of a joint standing committee, which was done, and the following were appointed: Aldermen Harbach and Tolman; Councilmen Rice, Hale and Bond. If the statement of President Bliss in our Boston letter last week meant anything, the committee will have some important work to do before the year is out.

The appointment of Robert T. Lincoln as minister to England is an admirable one and he will make a worthy successor to James Russell Lowell and Mr. Phelps. Our Dr. Loring gets the position of minister to Portugal, and three more editors get foreign missions. This is following out the suggestion made by the GRAPHIC last week, and is very encouraging to those editors who are seeking office.

The Boston Aldermen had a hearing Wednesday night on the Overhead wire system of electric street railways, and very strong testimony in favor of the system was received from insurance men, property owners and others.

## OUR BOSTON LETTER.

From Our Special Correspondent:

A SERMON FOR THE TIMES.  
I had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending divine service at the Channing church, Newton, last Sunday morning.

My desire to go there was an impartial one and for which I could give no reason. But I was not prepared for the rich treat in store for me till I was informed, after being seated, that Professor Peabody was to supply the pulpit for that day.

I pass over the usual platitudes of the sermon being a finished production and eloquently delivered—to those who know Professor Peabody such would be superfluous. But when he read for the opening service selections from the old and new Testament, I was prepared not only for an intellectual treat but for a purely Christian exposition of the divine law as applicable to man. Nor was I disappointed when he announced as his text, "I am God of the valleys as well as God of the hills." Never before did that magnificent record of the battle between the host of Assyria and the children of Israel present such a significance.

I have said that it was a sermon for the times. It was more than this. It embraced in its scope all that could benefit nations, government, peoples and society. It gave to every man his distinctive place among the crowd who make up the history of the world's existence. The sermon from exordium to peroration will remain engraved on my memory and if I dared, I would give a synopsis, but that would be doing it injustice. It should be printed and circulated broadcast as a Christian's idea of a Christian's duty to himself and the world.

## THE SPRING EXHIBITION.

of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which began on Wednesday morning was, considering all the circumstances and the limited space allowed for the exhibition—the best on record.

As Newton figures largely in this exhibition, as it has in all others, for the reason that the chairman of the several important committees have been selected from the Garden City, such as J. H. Woodford, chairman of the flower committee; Charles N. Brackett, chairman of the vegetable committee, and E. W. Wood, chairman of the fruit committee, all from Newton, warrant me in saying something about the origin of the society. Sixty years ago, Wales of Dorchester, Winship of Brighton, Kenrick of Newton and Hovey of Cambridge were the leading agriculturists, arboriculturists and floriculturists of the State. The Hydes came in as a supplementary edition and then came the families of Bowditch and Walker.

But when the society began to strengthen its stakes and enlarge its borders it embraced agriculture and then the Newton parties came in and established a precedence among the towns and counties of the State that has never been overcome. This is not so much due to those Newton parties who were noted for blowing their own trumpet as to the quiet, unostentatious labors of the large number of contributors who never sought to have their names paraded either as honorary members or as those who contributed papers of which they knew nothing. Still Newton comes to the front as it always will when real merit carries the day.

## THE SCHOOL BOARD.

THE COMMITTEE ON MANUAL TRAINING MAKE THEIR REPORT.

The monthly meeting of the School Committee was held Wednesday evening. Mayor Burr in the chair, and ten members present. Superintendent Emerson reported upon evening schools. Two have been maintained the past season, one for girls at Bigelow schoolhouse and one for girls and boys at Jackson schoolhouse. They were in session thirty evenings, beginning Oct. 15 and closing Dec. 21. The whole number of different pupils was, in Bigelow school, 30; Jackson school, 197; total enrollment, 236. Average attendance in Bigelow school, 12; in Jackson school, 45; total average attendance, 57; percentage of attendance, 24.1. Ages of scholars ranged from 15 to 35 years. Eight teachers were employed, 2 in Bigelow and 6 in the Jackson school. The studies pursued were reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, history and book keeping. The cost of the schools was \$60.30; teachers, \$43.50; janitors, \$45; incidentals, \$60.45. The cost per pupil, based upon the total average attendance, was \$10.88.

He recommended that some action be taken at this meeting to comply with the enrolling all persons in the city between the ages of 5 and 15 years. He also recommended that the teachers be allowed to close schools to attend the sessions of the teachers' convention to be held next month.

The standing committee on accounts reported the needed items for the current month as amounting to \$10,955.73, and a grant was appropriated. The committee on text books reported in favor of the adoption of Mrs. Hyde's Lessons in English, and John Burroughs' Birds, Bees, Bright Eyes and other papers.

The committee on industrial education made two reports. Their recommendations for the establishment of vacation schools were, 1st, that one vacation school be established and scholars over 14 years of age be admitted; 2d, that the instruction should be for girls, sewing and cooking, and for boys in the use of mechanical tools; 3d, that it be located in the unoccupied schoolhouse in Auburndale; 4th, that it be opened July 8 and continued 8 weeks, provided the attendance shall warrant; 5th, that the Common Council be asked to authorize and appropriate \$1,500 to equip and maintain the school.

The second report of this committee was to recommend, 1st, that the best results can be secured by the establishment of a manual school in Omaha for 80 pupils to be for carpentry and joining, \$286; tools, \$510; total, \$796. For wood turning, 20 lathes, \$580; shafting, pulleys, etc., \$188.45; engine and boiler, \$225; tools, \$140.05; setting up lathes, \$300, a total of \$1,333.50. If iron work was added, twenty-five benches with tools would cost \$80 each, or \$750, making a total cost of equipment for such a school about \$2000.

If Newton can afford to spend \$3000 for apparatus for a laboratory, etc., for the High school, why can she not spend this amount for a manual school? He was asked to make a report on the project, and would prefer to send his son to the grammar school to such a school rather than to the High school.

Rev. Dr. Pierce hardly thought it time for the board to go to this expense, and that it might be better to wait for an endowment from some liberal citizen.

Mr. Philbrick thought we should find out how many were likely to attend such a school, and thus have the necessity for the same shown.

Mr. Parker said this house at Auburndale was the best built and most suitable for such a school of any in the city. He had visited the school in Brookline, was not favorably impressed with the utility of this plan.

Rev. Mr. Hornbroke asked the probable expense of such a school, and was answered that the probable cost might be a little less than the present cost of High School pupils, about \$1800.

Mr. Hollis thought it best that the same disposition be made of the report on Manual schools as upon vacation schools.

Mr. Dickinson said much has been remarked about training the hand and eye. What ends are secured by introducing the workshop into schools? We cannot dispense with the training of the mind in our public schools. If we send a boy to the Manual school rather than to the High school we do him an injury for which he will some time blame the parent. He had just returned from Washington, and this question had been discussed there by some of the best educated and most intelligent men in this country. Much doubt was expressed as to the practicability of these schools.

and it being ascertained that a quorum was not present, the chair declared the board adjourned, although several items of business should have received attention at this meeting.

## DIED.

CHAPIN—At Newton, March 28th, Maria D. Chapin. Funeral private.

BREEDEN—In Newtonville, March 25, Mrs. Mary R. Breeden, relict of the late Lewis Breeden, 75 yrs. 1 mo.

TILTON—In Newtonville, March 23, General William Stowell Tilton, 61 yrs.

GROUT—In Newton Centre, 27th inst., Charles G. GROUT, from his late residence, Parker street, at 11:30 a. m. Saturday 26th inst. Train leaves Boston at 10:45. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Burial private.

EASTERBROOK—In Newton Upper Falls, March 21, Hattie A. Easterbrook, aged 23 yrs. 11 mos. 12 days.

FOLEY—In West Newton, March 25, Thomas, son of John Foley, aged 2 yrs. 8 mos. 14 days.

SLAMIN—In Newton, March 25, Mary, daughter of Andrew Slamin, aged 17 yrs.

LOUGHLIN—In West Newton, March 25, Ann, widow of Edward Loughlin, aged 56 yrs.

## Three Burglaries.

The houses of Wm. May, Crystal street, Newton Centre, E. P. Seaver and F. N. Woodward, Woodward street, Newton Highlands, were entered by thieves Tuesday morning. At Mr. May's, two watch chains were stolen, and at Messrs. Seaver & Woodward's a small quantity of silverware was taken.



**MILK & CREAM.**  
WARRANTED PURE.  
Having one of the largest dairies in the state with all modern improvements for caring and keeping of milk, I am better prepared to serve the trade than ever before, having everything in the best possible condition in all its detail. Also Fresh Eggs, Poultry and Choice Bottled Champagne Cider. In their season, Strawberries, Raspberries and Currants, delivered fresh every day. Address  
E. JENNINGS, Box 129, Newton Lower Falls.

## A New Bonnet

MADE FROM AN OLD ONE AT  
**HODGES' BLEACHERY,**  
11 Winter St. (one flight), or at  
**The Boylston Bleachery**  
638 Washington St. (one flight).  
Nearly opposite Continental Clothing House.  
FRANK F. HODGES & CO.  
Bring your old Straw, Chip or Russian Hair Bonnet.  
**SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.**

CLEVELAND'S  
SUPERIOR  
BAKING POWDER

**THE PUREST AND BEST**  
Is made only of strictly pure grape cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and is warranted entirely free from alum, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country.  
Sold only in cans, full weight.  
CLEVELAND BROTHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

CITY OF  
NEWTON.

## Sixth Class Liquor Licenses.

Notice is hereby given under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes that the following named persons are applicants for Sixth Class Liquor Licenses for use in their business as apothecaries:  
E. W. REYES, 393 Auburn St., Ward Four.  
FRANK W. FREEMAN, 270 Washington St., Ward Four.  
REYNARD BILLINGS, Post Office Block, Chestnut St., Ward Five.  
EBEN J. WILLIAMS, Newhall's Block, Lincoln St., Ward Five.  
JOSEPH T. WATERHOUSE, Steven's Block, Lincoln St., Ward Five.  
WILLIAM F. BAHN, Farnham's Block, Beacon Street, Ward Six.  
GARDNER BROS., Nickerson's Block, Station St., Ward Six.  
JOHN J. NOBLE, Walker's Block, Centre St., Ward Six.  
ARTHUR HUDSON, 380 Centre St., Ward Seven.  
G. WILKINS SHAW, 258 Washington St., Ward Seven.  
By Order of the Mayor and Aldermen,  
I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

CITY OF  
NEWTON.

## Registrars of Voters.

Notice is hereby that the registrars of Voters will meet at the City Hall, on Monday evening, April 1st, 1889, to make the Register of Voters required by Sec. 16, Chap. 298, Acts of 1884. Notice of time and place for Registration for the Election, April 22, 1889, will be issued hereafter. By order of Registrars of Voters.

ISAAC F. KINGSBURY, Clerk.  
March 29, 1889.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF** a hearing before the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, on Monday evening, April 1st, at 7:30 o'clock, on the petition of J. F. Horrigan, to erect a shop and carriage shed, 10x30, on the south side of Washington street, Ward 2. Per order of the Mayor and Aldermen.  
I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

## Men and Children

made to look handsome by visiting  
**JOHN T. BURNS'**  
**Hair Dressing Rooms,**  
Cole's Block.

A sure cure to prevent the falling out of hair by having it cut often at J. T. BURNS', Cole's Block. Three artists. Shop open for business from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. Ladies' Misses and Childrens hair cutting a specialty. Over H. B. Coffin's, Cole's Block.

## Champagne Cider

Manufactured at the Glen Farm, a quality of Sweet, Sparkling Cider, made from sound fruit, and the just thing for family use, which will be delivered in quart, half and one gallon bottles, in any part of Newton. Best article in the market and sure to give satisfaction. Quality guaranteed. P. O. Address,  
**GLEN FARM,**  
Box 129, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Real Estate.  
Mortgages.  
Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages.  
Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

Charles F. Rand.  
REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE.  
MORTGAGES.

While recently perusing an Ancient Classic, [a copy of which is in the Public Library, opposite my office in Newton], I became interested in a description therein of a piece of Real Estate, and the thought struck me that it might very appropriately have been penned in reference to a plot of land I now offer for sale. The land is situated about equidistant from the Newton Station on the Boston and Albany Rail Road, and the Watertown Station the Fitchburg Rail Road.

I quote verbatim:

"We have seen the land, and behold it is very good; and are ye still? Be not slothful to go and to enter in to possess the land."

"The land which we passed through is an exceedingly good land."

"Ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance to your children forever."

"Behold, I Set the Land before You!!"



Plan of Land in Newton, belonging to Mrs. S. F. Allman.  
Scale of Feet.

"That ye may live: go in and possess the land."

For further particulars inquire of  
CHARLES F. RAND,

417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton.  
Telephone 28-3, Newton.  
P. S.—STORAGE ROOMS TO RENT.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**WANTED**—A servant girl for general household work about April 1st. Must be capable and well recommended. Good pay. Apply to J. B. Taylor, Central Ave., Newtonville. 251\*

**LOST**—In Newton, a roll of bills containing about forty dollars. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on leaving them at the office of this paper. 25

**BOARD**—A gentleman and wife would like a pleasant, sunny room, furnished, with board in Newton. Convenient to depot. Address, "W" care of Carrier 65, Boston. 251\*

**FOR SALE**—One good family cow. Address Box 95, Newtonville. 241\*

**TO LET**—Tenement of six rooms, No. 11 Washington street. Also stable room if wanted. Apply to C. H. Hurd. 23

**FOR SALE**—A first class family horse. Apply at Nonantum stables. 23

**TO LET**—A neat sunny house with five pleasant rooms, city water, gas, and five minutes from any where you wish to go. Enquire of Henry Fuller or Charles F. Rand. 22 ft

**TO LET**—Houses in Newtonville. 14 rooms \$28 per month; 8 rooms, \$15; 4 rooms, \$10; 3 rooms, \$8. D. P. O'Sullivan, Cabot St., Newtonville. Telephone 55-3. 21\*

**TO LET**—House of 8 rooms, Webster Park. Nice, sunny house, cemented cellar and furnace. Apply to Robert Bennett, Station Agent, West Newton. 21 ft

**FOR SALE**—Retail Provision store of one hundred and fifty to two hundred customers. Apply to A. D. Hall, Newton Highlands, Mass. 12

**HOUSES** and rooms to rent at Newton Centre. W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 18

**SPANISH**—A person of experience now residing in this city, but for many years a resident of Spanish speaking countries, would like a few private pupils in that language, evenings. Address "Spanish," Graphic Office, Newton. 21\*

**TO LET**—On Thornton, (formerly School) St., corner of Avon Place, Ward One, half of double French roof dwelling, 10 rooms besides bath room. All the modern conveniences. Early possession. Moderate rent. Apply to G. W. Crosby, 8 Eldredge Street. 261\*

Richard Rowe,  
INSURANCE.

No. 2 Mason Building,  
Water Street, Boston.  
P. O. Box 304, Newtonville.

The six American and English companies represented by this agency, are among the largest, strongest and oldest doing business in the United States, the Sun Fire Office being the oldest purely fire insurance company in the world. The millions of dollars paid by these companies to the sufferers of the three great conflagrations of Portland, Chicago and Boston, fully attest to their strength, integrity and fair dealing. Seventy per cent. dividend paid on five year mutual policies.

## Number Your Houses

And so obtain the FREE POSTAL DELIVERY. If you do not know your number enclose a postal Card, addressed with your name and street to the City Engineer, West Newton, who will return it with your correct number. You can get the best

## Bronze Metal Nickled Plated

2 inch numbers at  
**BARBER BROS.,**  
**HARDWARE STORE,**  
No 415 Centre Street.

1852 ESTABLISHED 1887  
**HUBBARD & PROCTER,**  
**PHARMACISTS,**

Successors to  
**Chas. F. Rogers,**  
**BRACKETTS' BLOCK**  
**NEWTON, MASS.**

**Charles S. Holbrook.**  
**Fire, Life & Accident Insurance.**

No. 44 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.  
POST OFFICE BOX 241, NEWTON.

Insurance placed in reliable companies at low rates.

Still  
Shining.

**THE HOLLINGS' PATENT**  
**SAFETY EXTENSION LAMP.**  
Absolutely safe. An unequalled illuminator. The only reliable lamp in the market.

**NEW DESIGNS. LOW PRICES.**  
**NOVELTIES IN SHADES.**

## R. HOLLINGS &amp; CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers.  
547 Washington St., next Adams House.



## NEWTONVILLE.

The foundations for four new houses are staked out on Clinton street and the cellars are being dug.

Mr. U. H. Dyer has moved his goods to his new location in Central block and the store has been neatly fitted up.

Miss Kate Jones of Crafts street returned on Wednesday from Abbott Academies, Andover, for a two weeks' vacation.

Special exercises of unusual interest and importance will be held at the Universalist church, Washington Park, Sunday morning, April 7th.

The annual meeting of the Universalist church was held Tuesday evening, and Mr. E. Bradshaw was elected clerk, and Mr. A. T. Sylvester treasurer.

Mr. A. H. Soden gave a farewell supper in the old mansion on Walnut street, last evening, to the members of the M. E. Church and Sunday school.

Mr. Luke Ashley who jumped from his team last week, badly spraining his ankle, is improving and will soon be enabled to resume his business duties.

There was quite a large number present at the Lenten services held at the residence of Mrs. Peck, corner of Central avenue and Court street, Monday afternoon.

Mr. J. H. Williams has been confined to the house with a slight attack of pneumonia. He is improving, however, and was able to sit up the latter part of the week.

The Co-operative Bank will hold their regular monthly meeting for sale of money at the office of secretary, Tuesday evening, April 2d, at 7.30. They will offer for sale \$5000.

Mr. A. A. Savage has taken the agency for the sale of the celebrated split-bamboo fishing rod, acknowledged to be one of the most desirable poles for anglers owing to its great strength and elasticity.

An enjoyable social was held in the Congregational church last evening. There was a large gathering present and the usual social features were enjoyed. Refreshments were served during the evening.

There will be an important meeting of the Goddard Literary Union at the Universalist vestry, next Tuesday evening, April 2. Action will be taken on the revised constitution and a full attendance is desired.

Rev. Mr. Hunter gave an interesting address last Sunday morning in the Congregational church upon the Prohibitory Amendment and pointed out the advantages that would result from its adoption by the people.

The death of General Tilton removes from us a most charitable gentleman who, during his short residence here, has been a kind and benevolent friend to the poor and suffering. The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Mary R. Breeden, widow of the late Lewis Breeden, died at her residence, Walker street, Tuesday. The deceased was an old resident and was universally respected and esteemed. The funeral occurred Tuesday, and the remains were interred in the Newton cemetery.

Messrs. Fuller & French have leased Mr. A. S. Bryant's house on Waterbury street to Mr. C. N. Whitney of Boston; Mr. J. M. Teale's house on Lowell street to Mr. Hall of Boston; Mr. Chester's new house on Cabot street to Mr. Allen of Boston.

Newtonville was the scene of a pleasant gathering Tuesday evening upon the occasion of the union meeting in Masonic hall, under the auspices of Garden City and Elliot lodges, Knights of Honor. A full account of the meeting will be found in another column.

The walls of the new brick building, which is being erected on a portion of the Pulsifer estate by Mr. H. P. Ross, are rapidly assuming shape and the structure will soon be completed. It will be arranged for four shops suitable for carpenters and painters.

Repairs are being made upon the residence of Ex-Mayor Kimball on Washington park, by Messrs. Higgins & Nickerson and the house will be newly painted. The fences in front of the estate are to be removed, in recognition of the march of improvement in that direction.

John Donahoe, while at work in the gravel pit off Walnut street, Tuesday afternoon, was nearly buried beneath a falling embankment. His leg was broken, and he sustained other injuries of a serious character. He was taken to the Cottage hospital, and subsequently taken to the Cottage hospital.

The pool and whist tournament is progressing under the auspices of the Newton Outing club and some very close and interesting games have been recorded. In the pool contest, the players have been pretty evenly matched and exciting games have resulted. A series will be played Saturday evening and it is expected that there will be a large attendance of members of the club.

The improvements in the Methodist church are completed. The interior of the auditorium has been handsomely tinted and frescoed, and a large new Hook & Hastings organ has been added to the furnishings. The society has had an unusual growth during the pastorate of Rev. Geo. S. Butters, and quite a number have united with the church.

The people of this ward are quite anxiously awaiting the result of the bids for a location for the post-office for a term of four years. The bids were submitted over 12 days ago but nothing has yet been heard from the post office department. A large number of residents desire the present location in Central block, but others think that it is central and convenient, but others are in favor of a change and suggest the fitting up of a first-class office in Associates' block.

An effort is being made to establish a camp of the Sons of the Cross here, where the camp fire of the Sons of the Cross is being brought up, and Mr. Ferris of Brighton explained the character and purposes of the order which has for its special object the perpetuation of the memories of the G. A. R., and in paying the loving tributes of respect to the veterans of the late war when they shall have passed away. A preliminary meeting for purposes of organization will probably be held in the near future.

The concert at the Universalist church Wednesday evening was a great success, both musically and financially. The church was filled and the audience was very enthusiastic. The artists were Miss May L. Semple, soprano; Miss Fay Adams, reader; Mr. Otto Roth, violinist; Mr. A. E. Pennell, tenor; Mr. E. L. Jordan, baritone; and Miss Fannie Cliff Berry, pianist and organist. The program was a very enjoyable one and there were many encores. Miss Adams and Mr. Roth receiving a very enthusiastic welcome, their selections being very finely given. Quite a sum was realized for the benefit of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ormsby were tendered a surprise party Wednesday evening, numerous relatives and friends gathering at their residence in Walnut Terrace. Dancing, social interchanges and a collation were among the enjoyable features of the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby were presented with a handsome silver bon-bon basket. Among the guests present were noticed Rev. and Mrs. R. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bullens, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davis, Mr. Fred S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bradley, Mr. Russell, Dr. Webster, Mr. John Cornish, Miss Gould, Miss Davis, Miss Blakey, Miss Cobb, Miss Phinney.

An interesting meeting in regard to the proposed new hotel on Grove Hill Park was held at the Newton Club house Thursday

evening. The plans were informally discussed, the great benefit that such a hotel would be to Newtonville and to the city was shown and the articles of agreement read and approved. A number of subscriptions to the capital stock were received, and it is said that the success of the project is decided. The men who have taken hold of it are the same enterprising gentlemen who have inaugurated several other public improvements, and who are doing so much to develop Newton and make it an attractive place of residence, with all the latest improvements. There is no doubt of the success of a hotel in the magnificent location chosen, and it would be a convenient center for the social life of the city, being accessible from all the villages, and made easy of access by the electric cars which will be running by the time the hotel is completed.

## WEST NEWTON.

Officer R. B. Conroy has been assigned to special duty during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lucas have the sympathy of the community in the death of their only child.

Ex-Alderman Nickerson has fully recovered his health and is attending to his usual business duties.

At the Women's Educational club, this afternoon, Miss Nina Moore is to read a paper on "The Crusades."

Mrs. George M. Chase and son who were here on a short visit have returned to their home in Portland, Me.

A gospel temperance service will be held Sunday evening in the chapel of the Congregational church at 7 o'clock.

Mr. A. L. Barbour sails this week for Savannah and other points South, to be absent a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

The old Valentine house has left its former moorings, and is settled upon the new foundations on the eastern corner of the estate.

It is rumored that Waltham parties are negotiating for the purchase of the estate formerly occupied by the late Dwight Field on Cherry street.

Miss Emma Nickerson closed her winter dancing-school Tuesday p. m., by an exhibition, which gave great pleasure to the friends of the pupils.

Mr. Fred. H. Hobart was the soloist at the union meeting of the Newton lodges of the Knights of Honor, held in Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening.

In court, since our last issue, 11 cases have been disposed of as follows: Drunks, 1; larceny, 1; violation of the liquor law, 1; violation of city ordinances, 2.

The regular social of the Congregational society was held in the church parlors last evening and was largely attended. The usual social features were enjoyed.

Union services will be held on Fast Day, at the Baptist church, at 10.45 a. m. Rev. H. J. Patrick will preach and Rev. Mr. Jayne will conduct the devotional services.

One of the pleasant events of the week was a whist party at the residence of Postmaster Stacy. Numerous guests were present and a most enjoyable social evening was passed.

The music at the meeting of the Lyceum, Monday evening, was a most enjoyable feature, consisting of violin numbers by Mr. Samuel Goldstein of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

The estate of the late George E. Allen has been divided into house lots and will be sold in connection with the late residence of the deceased by order of the Probate court at public auction.

Messrs. Fuller & French have leased the estate of Rev. J. W. Lindsay on Otis street to Mr. Henry E. Waite; also Mr. Kilburn's house on Waltham street to Dr. Johnson of West Newton.

Rev. Joseph Henry Allen read a very able and interesting paper before the Wyan's Auxiliary Society upon the "Aryan Controversy," Tuesday evening, April 3d, p. m., in the Unitarian church parlors.

Chas. Daniels of the Boston Y.M.C.A. and David E. Woodman of the Worcester Y.M.C.A., will give an exhibition at the Waltham Opera House, April 11, with a number of athletic contests open to all amateurs.

Rev. Geo. Constantine of Greece will speak in the chapel of the Congregational church on Friday evening, at 7.30. Mr. Constantine has visited the Girls' High school in New York, where Miss Sheldon of West Newton is teaching.

The registrars of voters will meet in the City Hall, Monday evening, April 1, to make the register of voters required in Sec. 16, Chap. 28, Acts of 1884. The time and place for registration for the special election will be issued hereafter.

At the temperance meeting under the auspices of the Lyceum, Sunday afternoon, the musical selections were finely rendered by the choir of the Newton Congregational church and an excellent address was delivered by Rev. W. H. Cobb.

The eligible list of those who passed the examination for temporary and permanent positions in the clerical service of the city includes quite a large number and those who passed with a high per cent. are anxiously awaiting notice of appointment.

The management expect a large audience at City Hall Sunday afternoon, and invited, and it is expected that a large number of all who wish to attend. Miss Kate M. Riley of Boston is one of the star Catholic singers. A rich treat may be expected from her singing.

A domestic living with the family of Mr. T. Allen, having served in the capacity of laundress 21 years, fell on the steps of the Catholic Church last Sunday p. m., and dislocated her hip. She was taken to the Cottage Hospital for treatment when she still remains.

The class of '87, Newton High School, will hold a reunion at Nickerson's Hall, West Newton, April 6, at 7.45 p. m. All former members of the class are cordially invited, and it is expected that as large a number as possible be present to insure a social and financial success.

The Alpha Banjo and Guitar club, assisted by the Ladies' Arel quartet of Boston will give a concert at City Hall, April 8th, at 7.30 p. m. The club is very popular and the Alpha club is favorably known here for their fine playing, and the Arel quartet is composed of charming singers.

The directors of "The Players" have this week decided to give their spring performance of the 8th and 9th of May, when they will present the play of "Barbara" and Tom Taylor's farce-comedy, "Nice Firm."

In the former, Miss A. P. Call, who has not been seen on the Players' stage for nearly a year, will have a strong part.

A public meeting to discuss plans for the proposed new memorial building for Charles Ward Post 62, will be held in the City Hall, Monday evening, April 15. Over \$1000 has already been pledged towards the building and it is expected that some of the wealthy citizens of the city will come forward with liberal subscriptions.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Unitarian Sunday school referred to in our columns a few weeks since, will take place Friday evening, April 5, in the vestry of the Sunday school. Tickets, 35 cts., can be obtained of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday school, also at Ingraham's drug store and at the door on the evening of the performance.

In the Supreme court this week a number of appealed cases came up for trial. John O'Donnell, for assault on Thomas Hart with a dangerous weapon, was found guilty and had his case continued for sentence.

Winfred Hannell, for assault and battery on an officer, and Mary Hanney for a disturbance of the peace, had their cases shown and the articles of agreement read and approved. A number of subscriptions to the capital stock were received, and it is said that the success of the project is decided.

The men who have taken hold of it are the same enterprising gentlemen who have inaugurated several other public improvements, and who are doing so much to develop Newton and make it an attractive place of residence, with all the latest improvements. There is no doubt of the success of a hotel in the magnificent location chosen, and it would be a convenient center for the social life of the city, being accessible from all the villages, and made easy of access by the electric cars which will be running by the time the hotel is completed.

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because of the second lecture by Mr. Bixby, which was to occur in the evening.

Mr. Bernard Bigsby gave his second lecture at Lasell Seminary, Wednesday evening, March 27, upon the Origin of Language. The lecturer explained that man is the only animal who moves his tongue in giving sounds with the voice. He is capable of 46 tones. Many words indicate their meaning by their sound. Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby and the English schools have one root, that of the 13400 words in the English language there are hardly 500 that are different, and words are so alike in different languages that the number of languages can be reduced to a very few. The languages were traced from the Sanskrit downward in the Aryan races, and it was shown that the English tongue, composed of two-fifths of Latin and three-fifths of Saxon or German, is likely to become hereafter the language of the world.

On Thursday evening, March 21, a lecture was delivered in the chapel of Lasell Seminary by Mr. Bernard Bigsby of Oxford, England. He read a paper upon the Origin of Language. The lecturer explained that man is the only animal who moves his tongue in giving sounds with the voice. He is capable of 46 tones. Many words indicate their meaning by their sound. Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby and the English schools have one root, that of the 13400 words in the English language there are hardly 500 that are different, and words are so alike in different languages that the number of languages can be reduced to a very few. The languages were traced from the Sanskrit downward in the Aryan races, and it was shown that the English tongue, composed of two-fifths of Latin and three-fifths of Saxon or German, is likely to become hereafter the language of the world.

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On Thursday evening







## HE WAS NEAR THE BRINK.

The Graphic Account of a Most Wonderful Occurrence which Took Place in Kingston, N. Y.

(Special Correspondence Boston Paper.)  
An event has taken place in this city so remarkable in its nature, that I venture to describe it in full. The principal in the affair is Mr. Jere Smith, son of Cornelius B. Smith, of the State Insurance Department at Albany, who is well known, stands very high, and is in every way reliable. I have had a long and most interesting interview with him, which I transcribe and send you in his own words, trusting it may prove valuable to your readers:

"During last year," he said, "I could not understand what was the trouble with me. I had always felt strong and hearty, but I gradually became aware that something was undermining me. I first began to feel drowsy, and then in a day or two, I would be awake. Strange pains would come in different parts of my body. My head did not ache much, but it usually felt heavy. I sometimes felt hungry and sometimes I hated food, while my sleep was disturbed. I did not understand what it meant, but thought it was a nervous condition. I consulted several physicians, but they did not help me. My father then went with me to New York, and we consulted the eminent Dr. Keyes, who treated me for several weeks. At that time my condition was horrible. I was bloated from head to foot, it was almost impossible to breathe, and I could not sleep. I felt several places on my body that were sore, so great was the pressure from within. The agony I endured was indescribable. Then the doctor told me my case was hopeless, that I had Bright's disease in its worst form, and that I had only a few days to live."

"Fortunately, a friend who accompanied me and would not see me die without a struggle, he did not urge, he insisted on my making one more effort, and I did in improvement at once; in four days the swelling greatly decreased and the pain wholly ceased. I continued to improve, and in a week I was able to walk, and in a well man to-day, and owe my life to the marvelous effects of that wonderful preparation—Hunt's Kidney Pills. I believe this is the greatest medicine that was ever discovered by man, and I only wish the whole world might know what it has done for me."

"I know there are thousands of people troubled as I was, and in just as great danger, but they do not realize it. Bright's disease is the most deceptive, the most insidious, the most deadly malady the world has ever known. It has no settled symptoms, it assumes every imaginable form. I had no idea that it was Bright's disease that was undermining me until I began to bleed, and now that I am well and enjoying life, I feel like telling everybody about my miraculous cure. Is it any wonder this town is so full of cured cases?"

Such is the account of probably as narrow an escape from death as was ever known. The first symptoms which Mr. Smith felt were such as many others feel, but do not consider worth noting. It is plain, however, that the early indications of a dangerous disease cannot be trifled with, but must be met promptly, and by such a remedy as has been proven to be indeed a friend in time of need.

WINTHROP.

## A FAIR SAMPLE OF 40 SWORN CASES OF THE VALUE OF



## THE RADICAL BLOOD PURIFIER.

**DIPHTHERIA, SCROFULA.**  
Miss Lena Juddins, a domestic, 47 years old, of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Juddins, 677 Boston St., Lynn, CURED by Dr. Lougee's Vitalizing Compound of Diphtheria, Scrofula, and all the ailments which had baffled eight physicians, with malignant Ulcers of eight years' standing, after 11 Physicians had failed. Almost a miracle. Now in perfect health and able to do her work.

**SCROFULOUS HUMOR.**  
Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, a daughter (16 yrs. old) of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, 109 State St., Lynn, CURED by Lougee's Vitalizing Compound of a deep seated Scrofulous Humor, with discharging eruptions, which had baffled eight physicians and the combined forces of two prominent hospitals. Perfectly cured and without a blemish. Scars to be shown.

**SCROFULOUS HUMOR.**  
CALVIN D. TUTTLE, Justice of the Peace. Send for circular of 40 Sworn cases. They are solid facts and carry conviction.

**DR. LOUGEE'S VITALIZING COMPOUND.**

is absolutely the greatest known Remedy for the Radical cure of Scrofula, Cancerous Humors, Diphtheria or Mineral Blood-Poisoning, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Dropsy and Liver Complaint.

\$1. per Bottle (or 5 for \$5). At Druggists. Lougee Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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## PROHIBITION OR LICENSE.

RABBI SCHINDLER'S REPLY TO REV. G. L. PERIN.

Rabbi Schindler replied to Rev. G. L. Perin's address at West Newton in his Sunday address, and it is summarized as follows:

"When three weeks ago I chose to discuss the proposed prohibitory amendment, I was well aware that there was a large class of citizens who held views antagonistic to mine. I believed the question was one of great moral moment and that this pulpit was a proper place for its intelligent discussion. I believe it to be not only the right but the duty of every minister to enlighten his hearers on all questions which are to have a moral effect either for good or evil over the entire community, and when views are advanced in good faith an opponent in argument should consider them only as a fair statement of opinion. I deem it a compliment, both to my congregation and to myself, that a Christian minister has considered my utterances of sufficient weight and importance to call for a reply from his pulpit. It is not many years ago that a minister of a Hebrew church could have spoken from morning until night and from the beginning of the week until the end, on any subject no matter of how great importance, and his utterances would have attracted no attention from the outside world. We certainly have the welfare of the community as much at heart as any other of our citizens. The utterances from the pulpit have much greater weight than in former years. We preach to a few hundred people gathered together in the church, and the press takes our thoughts and ideas and casts them broadcast over the entire community. In reply to Mr. Perin I do not think that I differ with him as regards the desired end to be attained. That his arguments are far from infallible I am convinced. My series of lectures has led me into deep thought on the ways and means for improving our moral condition, and my arguments are based on the results of that research. I do not doubt for a moment that the intentions of the friends of the amendment are good and that they are led by the best of motives. That they are too radical I feel assured. It requires hundreds of years to bring about such a change in sentiment as they desire. If they would only be patient and not attempt to proceed in so great haste their cause would be greatly benefited. While I do not claim the liquor dealers to be possessed with the sanctity of our holy people, yet they have as much right to carry on their business as I have mine, and should not be held up to public scorn for conducting a business which the government makes perfectly lawful so long as he submits to the law. It is an injustice to cast a slur on the business of any other man. Our church decrees that pork shall not be eaten by Hebrews and scientific analysis has shown it to be injurious in a marked degree. Would it be proper for our people to hold the butcher up to the ridicule of the public? The man who sells the revolver does not know to what use it is to be put; but who will be so absurd as to denounce the hardware dealer who sells it, if the buyer commits a homicide with it. If any one is to be blamed, it is the one who abuses his rights. The man who legally sells the article is not responsible for its proper use, neither should he be held up to public scorn. It is a cheap excuse for the abuser of the liquor to blame the saloon. Should these men who have invested their thousands in this business voluntarily close their doors to the public, 10,000 men would rise up in one day to take their places."

If newspaper reports are true, Mr. Perin could find but two arguments in my lecture. Well, I can't find even one in his reply. Flowery language is in itself no argument. Mr. Perin does not seem to know that there is power vested in government to prohibit a man from selling or drinking or how he shall behave. I claim that the State has no right to deny the ninety-nine who use liquor properly the right to its use, simply to benefit the one who abuses it. Because he does not listen to reason, the ninety-nine should not be deprived of their rights and pleasure. If the state is allowed to prescribe for us what we shall eat and drink, why has it not the right to tell us what religious creed we shall follow? Mr. Perin has almost ludicrously challenged me to produce figures in refutation of his statement. I advise him and all interested in prohibition to leave all figures and statistics alone in this contest, as they are very unreliable. What is placed on the credit side in one State must go on the debit side in the State across the line. In estimating the amount of liquor which is brought into a prohibition State, the figures on bulky packages, such as beer and ale, may be approximated, but no official can even approximate the amount of strong liquors, such as whiskey and rum, which are smuggled into the State, nor how much of such liquors are consumed in kitchen barrooms. In one prohibition State the argument is made that schoolhouses have increased in number under the present law. We cannot trace out the cause; it may be due to natural increase in population. Take our own city as an example. We have for several years past been endeavoring to have several new schoolhouses erected in the Charlestown district, but each year we have been met by the cry "No money." We have been promised this year that in case of a certain appropriation being secured, the buildings will be erected. Now, should the amendment carry, those schoolhouses would probably be erected after the amendment went into effect. Wouldn't some ardent prohibitionists attribute their erection to the closing of the saloons? That the drink habit is an evil, I with Mr. Perin, am agreed. I only differ with him as to its proper curtailment. We do not agree in methods. I would begin at the top and be at the bottom. Intemperance is not a cause; it is an effect from a cause."

## MUSICAL MATTERS.

## THE GERMAN OPERA.

Commencing next Monday, April 1st, the entire company of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the management of E. C. Stanton. Herr Anton Seidl will be musical director. The theatre for next week is as follows: Monday, "Rheingold," repeated Saturday afternoon; Tuesday, "Die Walkure," Wednesday, "Siegfried," Friday, "Die Gotterdammerung," Saturday, "Lohengrin." The company includes the following named artists: Sopranos and contraltos—Augusta Seidl-Krauss, Louise Meislinger, Hedwig Reil and Lilli Kalisch-Lehman; tenors—Max Alvary, Paul Kalisch, Ferdinand Jager, Albert Mittelhauser, Wilhelm Sedlmayer; baritone—Joseph Beck, Alois Grienauer; basses—Emil Fischer, Ludwig Modlinger, Karl Muhe, Eugene Weiss; conductor, Anton Seidl; stage manager, Theodore Habelmann. "Die Meistersinger" will probably be given in the second week.

Repetitions of the Nibelung cycle in that week will depend upon the interest which the public shall manifest in their first presentations. The management is desirous of accommodating patrons, especially those who live in the suburbs and depend on trains, and it is confidently expected that the evening performances will begin at half past seven. Tickets are now on sale at the Box Office, Boston Theatre.

## THE VON BUELOW CONCERTS.

Manager Schwab announces that if a sufficient number of subscriptions are received, Dr. Hans von Bulow will give what is commonly known as the Beethoven Cycle, in Boston Music Hall, on the afternoons of April 15, 16, 17 and 18. The subscription to the series is \$5, single admission \$1.50. As a hearing of this master of Beethoven interpreters depends upon the number of subscribers, it is earnestly hoped that the number will be large.

The Cycle includes all the important piano-forte works written between 1795 and 1823, or through the sonata, Op. 111. Orders for tickets are to be addressed to Bulow Concerts, Music Hall, Boston.

## NOTES.

The last recital by Mrs. and George Henschel will be given to-morrow at the Meisnon.

The following is the program of the Symphony concert for to-morrow evening: Overture in B. Schubert; (First time in Boston.) Concerto for Hour, Mozart; Mendelssohn; Serenade, No. 3, in E minor, for strings, Fuchs; Symphony No. 7, in A, Beethoven. The soloist will be Mr. Xavier Reiter. There will be no public rehearsal or concert next week.

The following new music has been received from Arthur P. Schmidt & Co., 13 and 15 West Street, Boston: For piano-forte—Etude de Concert, E. G. MacDowell. Vocal—"Christ Arisen," a song for Easter, by Benjamin Cutter; "The Sea Hath Its Pearls," by Bertram C. Henry; "Sympathy," by Max Zach. For mixed voices, "Miller's Song," H. Zoellner. For men's voices, "The Dream," Geo. B. Nevin.

## NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

## List of New Books.

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| Arnold, E. Death—And Afterwards; re-printed from the "Fortnightly Review," with a supplement.  | 53.381  |
| Barr, A. E. Between Two Loves: a Tale of the West Riding.  | 61.660  |
| Bell, N. R. E. (N. D'Avers). An Elementary History of Art; Architecture, Sculpture, Painting.  | 64.500  |
| This work is adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners of Great Britain as a text-book for the examination of candidates for the post of Surveyor.  |         |
| Church, A. J. Henry the Fifth. (English Men of Action.)  | 92.553  |
| Davies, G. C. Practical Boat Sailing for Amateurs, containing particulars of the most Suitable Sailing Boats and Yachts for Amateurs, and Instructions for their Handling, etc.  | 103.482 |
| Day, L. F. The Application of Ornament. (Text Books of Ornamental Design.)   | 102.480 |
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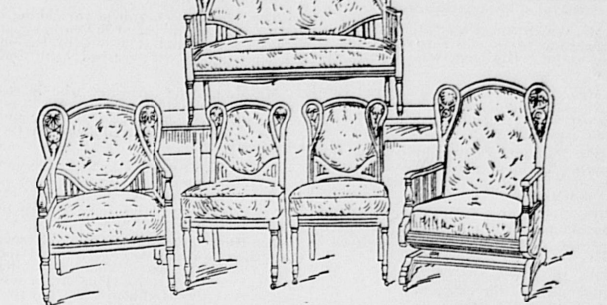
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## NEWTON CENTRE.

—Miss Helen Ellis is in Tilton, N. H., for a few weeks, visiting.

—Mrs. Robbins has returned from a short visit at Worcester.

—Mr. Samuel A. Walker is improving but is still confined to the house.

—See Armstrong Bros. new advertisement, Newton Centre Directory.

—Mr. Steven V. A. Hunter of Lake Avenue is in New York on business this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Zadoc Long of Ridge Avenue, are boarding in town for a few weeks.

—Miss Bingham, Miss Grace Colburn and Miss Rice are all here for a short vacation from Smith college.

—A letter in regard to the agitation for a change of postmaster at this village will be found in another column.

—Fast Day, April 4, there will be united service at the Methodist church, with sermon by Rev. D. L. Farber.

—Mr. George L. Hawes has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Charles H. Wilson of Elgin street for a few days this week.

—Mr. Wm. Stringer was thrown from a carriage this week and received a slight scalp wound. His team was slightly injured.

—Mr. Luther Paul has commenced this week to move his old family mansion, preparatory to building a handsome new house on the same site.

—The Newton Centre branch of the Women's Auxiliary met on Wednesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Henry Warren on Station street.

—The tickets for the amateur theatrical entertainment will not be for sale until Thursday, April 11. They will be placed at Mr. Noble's on that date.

—On Monday evening the drill of the younger girls of the village was held. The compulsory tickets were used and the drill was very successful.

—The report is that the day police were taken off here as an experiment. The general sentiment seems to be that they should be put on duty again as before.

—Mr. Charles Rogers of Ward street, who has been in Arizona a year studying mining, has returned with his father, Mr. Thomas L. Rogers, for a vacation.

—List of letters advertised March 25, 1889, Alice Carter, Minnie Cain, Annie Cain, Mary Connelly, P. Fennessy, Nathan S. Joy, Eliza Reane, C. O. Whitman.

—On Monday evening several houses in the neighborhood of the lake were entered. Fortunately nothing of value was taken from any of them by the would-be thieves.

—It is reported that Wilson Brothers from Westboro have bought Five's express business, possession given April 1st. They have leased the Horace Cousens house near the railroad.

—Miss Florence Paul of Smith College is at home for a vacation of a month. Until their old house is again on solid foundation, Mr. Paul and family are in their house next to Mr. Leonard's on Paul street.

—Col. E. H. Haskell of Beacon street and Mrs. Haskell and Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hamlin of Crescent avenue, attended Gov. Ames reception on Wednesday evening, in honor of the House of Representatives.

—Rev. J. B. Thomas, D.D., one of our well-known seminary professors, addressed the young men at the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday afternoon, on the subject of "Foolhardiness."

—Rev. Edward Hale, the colleague of Dr. E. E. Hale of Boston, occupied the Unitarian pulpit on Sunday evening. His sermon was on the relation of doubt and faith in our daily lives and was very interesting.

—Mr. Albert M. Fowle returned from Central America last week where he spent the winter. He in company with others passed over the line of the Panama canal, and also made an inspection of the proposed Nicaragua canal route.

—The old fashioned school to be given on the 10th of April by the Improvement Society, promises to be interesting, especially to those of the village who can remember the "district school" of their youth. We understand that some prominent gentlemen are to act as committeemen on this occasion and perhaps address the school.

—The sudden death of Mrs. Emily P. Denny at her home, two days after the events of last week, Mrs. Denny was a daughter of the late Thomas Groom. She went abroad last autumn with her daughter for a year's stay.

—Mrs. Denny's husband, Mr. William Denny, was at Chestnut Hill, was well and respected by all those who came under her sweet influence. Great sympathy is expressed for the bereaved daughters in a foreign land.

—By the death of Mr. Charles Groat on Wednesday, Newton Centre loses a prominent and much respected citizen. Mr. Groat was of the firm of Groat, Warren & Blanchard of Boston, and is a well known business man there.

—Mrs. Groat moved here from Chelsea, and during that short time has made many warm friends here. Last fall Mr. Groat bought Mr. Edward F. Cushman's home on Parker street and has spent much time and strength in making it as attractive as possible. The funeral will take place at 11:30 a. m., tomorrow, Saturday.

—Dr. J. B. Thomas of Newton Centre gave the address at the men's meeting of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday afternoon, to an audience of nearly 200 young men. His topic was "Foolhardiness." After reading the Scripture story of the death of Asahel at the hands of Abner (II Samuel, II), he spoke with characteristic eloquence and force, giving many helpful thoughts and suggestions, and just such practical, religious food as young men need. He was listened to with much interest and attention, and his hearers could not fail to be greatly benefited.

—The subscription party in Associates' hall on Thursday evening was, although comparatively small in number, a very pretty and enjoyable affair. Mrs. Joshua Baker, Mrs. Albert Brackett and Mrs. Winthrop S. Brackett received the guests, who were presented by the ushers, Mr. Frank Lecompte of Newton Centre, Mr. Stuart Wise of Brookline and Mr. Arthur Brackett, Mr. Joshua Baker, Jr., and Mr. Harry Cutler of Newton. Dancing was continued from 8:30 to 1 a. m., with an intermission for refreshments, which were served by Paxton of Newton. Cole's orchestra furnished the music which seemed particularly good.

—A State convention has been called by the constitutional amendment campaign committee, of the friends of constitutional prohibition, to be held at the Melancon, Tremont Temple, Wednesday, April 3, beginning at 11 o'clock and continuing through the day. Addresses will be given by United States Senator Colquitt of Georgia, Col. R. S. Chevis of Kentucky, Col. J. G. Crawford of Clinton, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, H. H. Faxon, Miss E. S. Tobey, president of the Massachusetts W.C.T.U., Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Ohio, and Col. Haskell, president of the campaign committee. In the evening there will be a mass meeting in Tremont Temple, at which ex-Governor Long will preside and speak, and the address of the evening will be given by Senator Colquitt of Georgia. It is also expected that either ex-Governor Dingley of Maine

or William Lloyd Garrison will speak. The committee extend a cordial invitation to request that every town and city of the State shall send a delegation.

## NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mrs. Harris has been quite ill for several days.

—The Chataqua club will meet with Miss Anna Thompson next Monday.

—Mr. Newhall has commenced the work of enlarging the fish market by the extension of the ell portion.

—The Monday club will meet next week with Mrs. Jones. Miss Hersey lectured on Tolstoi before their last week.

—Mr. C. H. Brown has returned from Washington after an absence of six weeks. Mrs. Brown will remain some weeks longer.

—Night callers carried off forty dollars' worth of silverware from the home of Mr. E. P. Seaver, one night this week.

—Rev. Dr. Hooker, president of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., will with his family, spend the summer at Newton Highlands, in a suitable house can be secured.

—Mr. E. G. Pond has let a tenement in his new double house on Floral Place to Mr. Teeple in the employ of Messrs. Isaac Fenno & Co., wholesale clothiers, Boston.

—Mr. G. C. Emery and family will remove on Saturday to Warren Avenue, Boston, near by the Warren Avenue school-house, in which he is one of the teachers.

—The highway department are making a much needed improvement on Centre street between Walnut and Boylston, by having the same graded with crushed stone and gravel.

—Mr. Munro, the carpenter who is engaged in fitting up the new market, will remove with his family from Malden, and occupy a part of the Stowell house on Columbus street.

—Mr. H. W. Crowell of Newton who was so severely injured near the residence of Mr. Crane, and was taken to Newton Cottage Hospital, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to business.

—Mr. Hurley, the builder, who fell from the staging of the house being erected for Mr. Cobb in the early winter, breaking both legs and taken to Newton Cottage Hospital, was at the Highlands one day this week, moving about on crutches.

—The lot of land fronting on Hyde street between the estates of Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Baird, and extending to the Port estate, has been sold to parties having estates adjoining, who are having the same fenced in to be used for a private park.

—Mrs. Burr, the mother of W. H. and Dr. C. H. Burr, died on Tuesday of this week, in Canada. The funeral will take place from the residence of Dr. Burr, on Saturday. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

—Mr. E. G. Pond and family have removed to Needham, where he has lately purchased a farm of seventy acres, with a fine large house and large farm buildings. We are sorry to lose the family from our midst, but hope the change may be of much benefit to them.

—The chain house on Erie Avenue has been let to Mr. Parks, a relative of Professor Parks of Andover, who will occupy about May 1. Mr. Parks will have charge of the Newton Rubber works which have been established at Upper Falls, near the lower bridge.

—The store lately vacated by Mr. Moulton, is being remodelled for stores, and the old building fronting on Walnut street is being fitted up for a store, with a tenement above, which with the Bowen block with two stores, now being erected, will think might fully meet the business needs of the Highlands for some time.

—If the power of Christian living consists in lives of purity, righteousness and love as the Bible teaches, there has been and will be a good deal of that kind of life developed in the Congregational church here, according to the testimony presented at the church on Tuesday evening at the last of the meetings held by the evangelists. Rev. N. H. Harriman, who has conducted these meetings, preached a sermon to recent converts on this occasion. After this and the experiences of Christians had been given, the pastor of the church made an address expressing his appreciation of the work of the evangelists and of the unanimity with which the church had worked during these meetings. J. F. C. Hyde, in referring to the work of the church, A. F. Hayward expressed regrets that the meetings were over. George May spoke of the high estimation in which he held the work and W. C. Strong followed, urging the church not to depend on God for results which God calls on the church to accomplish. All expressed their esteem for the evangelists and the high estimation in which they held their work.

—Rev. N. H. Harriman and Mr. R. F. True responded to these expressions of the estimation in which their work here was held, and with the doxology the service ended. Rev. Nathan H. Harriman, the evangelist, is at present a resident of Newton Highlands. His services are recommended to churches requiring the aid of a devoted and successful evangelist.

## Annual Prize Drill.

The annual prize drill for the Pulsifer medal was held in Armory hall, last Friday evening. There was a very large audience, including members of the city government, prominent citizens and ladies.

An orchestra furnished music during the evening and about 8:30, the Cadets Guards, under command of Captain Appin, marched upon the floor. The drill was watched with great interest, especially when with each departure from the floor the company returned with thinned ranks, until there were only three men in line. The Pulsifer medal was awarded to 1st Sergeant John S. Williams and was given to him by Hon. Levi C. Wade, in a pleasant speech of congratulation. The second prize, a handsome engraved silver medal, was given to Private Fred W. Turner. The judges were Capt. Henderson of company E, 5th regiment, Medford; Lieut. H. B. Parker, paymaster, and Lieut. R. B. Edes, inspector rifle practice, 3d regiment, M. V. M.

Among those present were noticed ex-Mayor Kimball, Judge John C. Park, Mr. J. Willard Rice, Mr. Henry Kendall, Quartermaster Barnes of the 3d regiment, M. V. M., Capt. John C. Kennedy, Capt. John A. Kenrick, Capt. Walworth and Maj. F. H. Moorehouse of the Newton high school battalion. After the drill, the floor was cleared for dancing to which the remainder of the evening was devoted.

## Y. M. C. A.

The meeting last Sunday took on the feature of temperance, and was in charge of Mr. F. A. Houdlette. He said he wanted to treat the question of temperance from a purely business standpoint. As in business, so in this matter we cannot be cold or lukewarm. Each must be active and earnest to be successful. Mr. Houdlette appealed to the ladies to use their influence to make their homes happier. Mr. Thomas Weston then spoke briefly, stating that he had always been a temperance man; he began by being a temperance boy. One or two impressions, when a youth had so been stamped, that they always remained. Miss May Parks added interest to the occasion by two cornet solos. The meeting next Sunday will be under the leadership of Mr. F. E. Davidson of Auburndale.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cheney are receiving congratulations. It is a boy.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

FIRST RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ELIOT HALL, NEWTON.

The first rally of the campaign under the auspices of the Citizen's amendment committee was held in Eliot Hall, Newton, Tuesday evening. The audience numbered about 500 persons, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Thomas Weston presided and delivered an introductory address, speaking as follows:

"I accept with pleasure the honorable service you asked me to perform this evening. Our fathers of this Commonwealth wisely foresaw that changes would inevitably be required in the instrument they had framed with so much deliberation. They carefully provided that there should be no changes therein or additions thereto unless demanded by the people and after careful consideration were to be deemed a necessity for the growth, the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth. They wisely provided that no trivial matter should ever find its place in that bulwark of our liberties, changes were to be made by the people and their representatives, and such a growth of public sentiment for two successive years should signify their approbation of such proposed amendment, and that it should be submitted to the citizens of the Commonwealth for their approval or rejection. Such has been the constant growth of this sentiment for the past generation upon the subject, that a very large number of citizens in the Commonwealth believe that the growth, the prosperity and highest welfare of the people demand that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage should be prohibited in our constitution, and according to the terms thereof, the Legislature for two successive years have voted that such an amendment was necessary and desirable, and now by provision of law this proposed amendment is to be submitted to the people of the Commonwealth on the 22d of April. To consider the expediency of an amendment we are here this evening. Your presence in so large numbers indicate that you are interested in the important subject of temperance, and that your vote will be cast for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage. I desire to submit for your consideration a few suggestions which may strengthen your convictions as to the desirability of the amendment being a part of the Constitution of our Commonwealth. Probably never in the history of the temperance movement in our country has there been such a growth of public sentiment in this Commonwealth expended so much money or put forth more earnest endeavor to defeat this movement than during this campaign. This is no argument, but it is suggestive in determining upon which side your vote shall be cast. The attention of the people of the Commonwealth has been principally directed in years past to the sale of intoxicating liquor and the baneful influences attending thereon. I think some of us were surprised when we saw for the first time the statements made by the Rev. Dr. Doane, and one of our religious newspapers that the new trade of the world, and Africa and the South Sea Islands, acknowledged to be the greatest curse that those nations have ever received; paralyzing the heroic attempts to plant a Christian civilization infinitely worse than the opium trade of China or the slave trade of Africa, that a very large proportion of it came from the United States, and worse than all that ninety per cent. of all that was exported from America was manufactured within sight of the dome of the State House.

As citizens of this Commonwealth conscious of the proud position that Massachusetts has always maintained in all that is great and good to elevate fallen humanity, that it is the home of the various missions to help the dark and unenlightened nations of this world, we hang our heads with shame at such a statement, and are informed that that during the last administration the great powers of England and Germany, conscious of the baneful influence that was being exerted by this infamous traffic, applied to the government that we would unite with them in some measures to suppress it, and an informal agreement was made that the fact that here in Massachusetts in the town where it is manufactured under a local option law it is not illegal so to manufacture it, so seriously embarrassed Secretary Bayard in any action that he might have desired to take, that he was obliged to decline to enter into negotiations with these great powers of Europe. Had our constitution prohibited the manufacture of intoxicating liquor as a beverage the insurmountable obstacle to such a desirable end would not have existed and our old Commonwealth would have saved this humiliation.

It would be reason enough for your vote for the adoption of this proposed amendment that it would remove from politics one of the most objectionable features in the municipal elections of some of the cities of our Commonwealth, and tend to give to us a purer government and better men to guide our municipal affairs.

The liquor interests are so strong in not a few of the cities of the Commonwealth that the whole power of government is made subservient to men are chosen for their prominence in the liquor interest and not for their fitness to fill important positions.

If this amendment is carried this element is forever eliminated from municipal politics, and I know of no expedient that would tend so to improve the government of our cities as that the liquor interest should in this way be forever removed from politics. No more forcible illustration can be had than the history of the politics of the city of Boston within the past year.

There is another view of this question which is certainly deserving of your consideration; the average citizen believes that he who enters my house at night and takes my watch and money commits a crime; the same citizen believes that he who sells liquor to a young man, thus forming and strengthening his taste for intoxicating drink until the habit of drink is fixed upon him so strongly that it cannot be thrown off, the attendant loss of business, loss of society, misery and wretchedness in his home, the blasting of fond hopes for his future, the untold suffering of wife and children, the also guilty of a crime; but whether that is really a crime or not depends upon how many "yes" votes were deposited in the ballot box the year previous. In other words whether this enormity is a crime or not depends upon the votes at the polls. If that is so with what the community call one crime, it is easy to reason why not with all others, and so the moral sense of the community is blunted and destroyed and the question is not a question of conscience but a question of the probability of detection and punishment.

True, it is to-day are justly groaning over the blunted conscience of the community in reference to right and wrong, and the results to the nation which must surely follow. Has there been a single cause that has more tended to produce this state of things than the treatment of the liquor question has received at the hands of this Commonwealth within the past generation?

Let it be put into the constitution that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage is prohibited, and it is no longer dependent upon a show of hands whether it is a crime or not, this would remove at least one of the great causes that has so blunted the moral and sensitive of the present generation upon that which is morally right or morally wrong, and the attendant consequences logically following.

The principal objection that is urged by the friends of temperance against this proposed amendment is in the first place, up to such a standard; that our present local option law is doing a good work and if it is not then high license will accomplish all that is desired.

Let us call your attention for a moment to the first objection I have noted; that this amendment should not pass because our people are not up to its standard. A single illustration will answer this argument—where would the rights of freedmen of the South be today if we had waited for the voters of Southern states to have such a political standard of equal right for all, as would have given them the right to hold every American citizen may now justly claim. What an illustration of this may be found in the history of the enactment and enforcement of the revenue laws of England a hundred years ago. Legislators of every great moral reform, in order to accomplish its work, have in advance of the sentiment of the community when such reform is required.

So far as local option is concerned, in suppressing the evil of drink, it is a failure. Every town within the radius of fifty miles from Boston may have no license, and yet there is not a single holding within this locality where liquor may be obtained, and yet such are the facilities of communicating with Boston that every person without difficulty can obtain at least once a day as much liquor as he desires.

Not a few of the friends of temperance are confidently looking toward high license as the great remedy. I will admit that I am in favor of high license if I can get nothing better, but I should hesitate very much to be an advocate of high license. I understand what is meant by high license is that a few men may pay from five hundred to one thousand dollars to be permitted to sell or manufacture intoxicating liquor as a beverage. That certainly means that the price of liquor must be increased to the drinker and that the business must go into the hands of those and those only who can afford to pay the license, and to carry it on. It practically amounts to this: the poor man cannot get into business because he has not the means or that he cannot have his glass of liquor because it is so high he cannot afford to pay for it. No one ever heard of high license reducing the number of needy people who are licensed to sell or manufacture, without at the same time making a very large license fee.

It is a fundamental principle in our government, a principle dear to every citizen, and which shows itself along the whole line of our political action, that whoever it may be in other countries, in America a poor man's rights are just the same as a rich man's. The poor man and rich man stand on an exact par before the law. The law and the government know no difference between them.

No scheme has ever been devised which has ever held up such a distinction between the rich man and the poor man, sanctioned by the form of law, as the system of high license, and I for one can never give my vote or my influence for any such measure. The law must give more aid and comfort to you who are poor than it gives to you who are poor. No stronger reason could be urged for the adoption of this amendment than the marked success which has followed similar enactments in other states of the Union. I heard a letter read last evening from Hon. Nestor Dow of Maine, in which he stated that the enactment of the salutary effect of such an enactment in his State and its attendant benefits.

We have with us this evening a prominent citizen and a former member of Congress of the great and prosperous State of Iowa, who will give important evidence of the wisdom of this amendment in his own Commonwealth.

Fellow citizens, having a regard for the welfare of our Commonwealth which in generations gone by has had such a proud position of influence for good upon all the great questions that have tested our manhood, we cannot afford to lose this opportunity of enabling Massachusetts one more to take the advanced position upon this great question.

Rev. D. O. Mears, D. D., of Worcester, was the next speaker. He alluded to the efforts made to give respectability to the opponents of the amendment. It mattered little, he said, how many good men were on the other side; the question for us to solve is what is the best remedy for the terrible evil resulting from the liquor traffic? On the one side we find the church and the living God and on the other the wine and spirit dealers—there is no common ground between them. It is a solemn subject and every man should be inspired to vote for the suppression of the saloon with its attendant misery and crime. Prohibition does prohibit, it may not wholly prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor. If the amendment is adopted, the condition will improve and prosperity will result under prohibition while under a high license system the amount of drunkenness, the quantity of liquor sold and its effects in poverty and crime, are in nowise decreased.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell of Iowa delivered the closing speech and pointed out the advantages which had resulted from prohibition in his own state. During the evening appropriate selections were rendered by the Amphion male quartet.

## NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—We were pleased to see Mr. Daniel Hurley about again.

—Mr. Benjamin Randall is laid up with a serious attack of rheumatism.

—Miss Sadie Hunt made a flying visit to this place the first of the week.

—Mr. Isaac Smith has been confined to the house this week with a very severe cold.

—There is another case of diphtheria in the place, in the family of Mr. McAleer on Eliot street.

—Mr. Andrew Kaupp met with a very severe accident in falling from a tree one day this week.

—Mrs. Louis Holah is on from the West on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Mary Dresser, of Chestnut street.

—Mrs. Dow is to move into the Cahill house on the Needham side of the river, near the pumping station.

—Mr. C. H. Hale's horse having been left for a short time in front of Mr. Charles Ellis on Saturday last, took fright and ran

toward the Highlands, overturning the carriage in his flight, badly damaging it.

—The Christian Endeavor prayer meeting, next Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. will be held in the Methodist vestry.

—Preaching by Rev. Isaac W. Grimes of Springfield, next Sunday, at the Baptist church at 10:45 a. m. and at 6:30 p. m.

—Quite a large delegation from our village attended the Cadet Guard drill and dance at Newton last Friday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chesley have returned from New Hampshire, where they have been spending a few days.

—We understand that Mr. James Love has bought a farm in Plimpton, Mass., and is soon to remove there with his family.

—Mr. J. W. Mitchell has bought some land of Mr. Marcy on Chestnut street, and intends to build a house for his own occupancy.

—The Good Templars are arranging for a public meeting to present to the village people the beauties of constitutional prohibition.

—Mr. James E. Cahill is about to move his family from Needham to his old home on Boylston street, the Hogan family going to Riverside.

—We are pleased to note that the city is putting in additional cesspools at the Prospect school, as the old ones were inadequate and have long needed attention.

—Perseverance Lodge of this place attended a public temperance meeting at Nonantum on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of Charity Lodge of that place.

—Many from our village attended the entertainment given by the Methodist Society of Highlandville on Tuesday evening, some of the young ladies taking part. Miss Edith Newell sang very acceptably, accompanied by Miss Bertha Billings, and Miss Mattie Randall appeared as the reader for the evening.

—On Sunday last occurred the funeral of Miss Hattie Easterbrook at her late home on Chestnut street. A large number of people gathered to pay the last tokens of love and respect. The house was filled to overflowing and many were obliged to remain out-of-doors. The day was a perfect spring day, and many were enabled to be present who otherwise would have been debarred the sad privilege. Everything that loving hands could do was done for her during her protracted sickness, and the last sad offices were marked by the usual solemnity and love. The remains rested peacefully in a beautiful white casket, and were surrounded by floral offerings of rare beauty and beauty, attesting to the love borne the departed. A quartet, composed of Misses Billings and Nickelson and Messrs. Hale and Everett rendered "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" and "Blessed valley of Eden" in a most acceptable manner. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Peterson of the Methodist church. The interment took place in Needham.

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